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NEW SERIES.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, THE BELLES LETTRES,
POLITICS, AMUSEMENTS,
&c. &c.

VOL. XXI.

JANUARY to JUNE, INCLUSIVE.

. 1814.

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PREFACE.

IN our last annual address to our readers, we dwelt with some confidence upon the utility and superiority of the plan adopted by us in conducting the Universal Magazine over that which belongs to most other monthly miscellanies; and we anticipated a proportionate success and approbation. That confidence and those anticipations have been justified by experience; and we may reflect with some satisfaction that our labours for the public have received the sanction of their approbation.

In endeavouring to obtain that approbation, we did not, however, trust wholly to a continuance of one system, though confessedly a good one. It was our constant endeavour to devise new sources of instruction or amusement for our readers, and by concentrating the utmost possible quantity of important matter in the pages of our work, render it a valuable record of literary and scientific information. With this view we have, in the course of the last year, added two new features: *The Legislative Revolver*, and the *County Surveys*: the one calculated to convey an authentic register of all public acts which pass the legislature, and have an immediate operation upon the community at large; and the other to present precise and accurate details upon the physical and local qualities of the respective English counties. Both these

departments have received the unqualified approval of those whose judgments are most to be relied upon.

We have therefore only to renew those professions of zeal, which past experience avouches to be something more with us than mere professions, and to continue our labours steadily for the promotion of knowledge and virtue. We fearlessly invite comparison, because we know that the pages of the Universal contain an aggregate of valuable matter which no other Magazine can shew,

Jan. 15, 1814.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N^o CXXII.—VOL. XXI.]

For JANUARY, 1814.

[NEW SERIES.]

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—DR. JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. BURDON on PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

[The Editor regrets that the following communication from an esteemed correspondent was accidentally precluded from appearing last month.]

SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is a long time since I sent you any thing upon public affairs, yet, as events have so fully confirmed and are confirming the opinions I have ventured to express, I cannot forbear requesting you to do me that justice which I think I deserve, for having, however feebly, advocated the cause of the Bourbons, at a time when no one else would even dare to pronounce their names as connected with France, and for having foreseen the downfall of Bonaparte, when men of all parties pronounced his dynasty to be established for ages. Believe me, Mr. Editor, I claim no merit for any degree of penetration superior to that of other men; the only merit I claim, is that of being more free from party connections and party passions, and therefore I see things more clearly, and divested of that mist which strong prepossessions are apt to throw around them. I considered the commencement of the present war in 1793 as unwise and impolitic, at a time when I had the greatest veneration for Mr. Pitt as a man and a minister; but after his rash and obstinate determination to involve this country in a war of opinions, and to arrest the progress of the French Revolution, I changed my opinion of his wisdom, and began to have great doubts of his integrity, particularly after his haughty refusal to negotiate with Bonaparte on his first accession to power; from that moment I considered that he would be the maker of a man, who only

wished for a plausible excuse to wage a *bellum internecinum* with this nation. On the commencement of the war after that short truce, called the peace of Amiens, after much deliberation with myself, I became convinced that we could have no peace with Bonaparte, and that his determination was to subvert us either secretly or by open force, but that as he preferred the former, we ought to prefer the latter, and from that time to the present moment, I have never varied in my opinions, that there can be no peace nor safety for Europe till the tyrant is overturned and the Bourbons restored. All this I can prove by pamphlets, published at different periods, but not much read, because they wanted those ornaments of style, and that happy power of presenting an object in various points of view, which the writer of *Vetus's Letters* so fully possesses, although from his passions and his connections he has been often mistaken in his anticipations of the future. I respect his talents, though he is very far from being infallible, but I detest the spirit in which he has written. On the commencement of the Spanish Revolution, I ventured to pronounce, in opposition to all the party politicians of the time, that the Spaniards, with the aid of this country, would succeed in expelling the French, and that their success would rouse other nations to a resistance against Bonaparte, which he could never withstand, and "that his armies would soon cease to be victorious against nations united to their governments, and governments united to each other, for their common safety." I certainly did not foresee the part that Russia would act in the business, but that only excepted, there is nothing which has not been antici-

pated in my expectations. A letter, contained in *The Times* of yesterday, from the south of France, fully shews that the French are waiting to receive the Bourbons whenever they are supported by the allied powers; and it seems to be most wonderful, that no means have been taken to cherish and call forth that disposition.

I remain, &c.

W. BURDON.

Webb's Street, Cavendish-Square,
Dec. 2d, 1813.

JEU D'ESPRIT on Mr. COBBETT'S
RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of the *Universal Mag.*
SIR,

THE inclosed was some time since communicated to Mr. Cobbett for publication in his *Register*, but, for reasons best known to himself, he has not taken the slightest notice of its reception. Under these circumstances, I am induced to offer it for insertion in your more liberal publication. How far I have effectually turned Mr. Cobbett's arguments against himself, your judicious readers will probably judge.

I remain, your's, &c.

Jan. 9, 1814.

M. R.

TO MR. COBBETT.

SIR,

BEING one of those readers attracted by your late animadversions on those vile heretics, the Unitarians, and seeing the ready insertion you have given to the letters of other correspondents, I am encouraged in my turn to present myself to your notice, and I do this the more readily, as we are so very near alike in our sentiments, that I really hope a very little reasoning will bring you entirely over to my opinion. As you have uniformly desired to know who and what your correspondents were, I have sent my name and address inclosed, and here unequivocally state myself a Catholic, and hope the boasted candour of your church will not refuse a member of a more ancient one.

I have much fault to find with some of your correspondents, but at present

I shall confine my remarks entirely to yourself, of whom I have most hope. Most cordially do I join with you in your surprise that the Unitarians should thus stop short in the good work of believing, but I must own I am more astonished that you, even you, should halt in the midst of the faith necessary to salvation; for why, my dear Sir, do you reject the doctrine of transubstantiation, the intercession of saints, and above all, the adoration of the *Blessed Virgin*; why cannot you go all the way with Catholics? Is it a jot more unreasonable to pray to the Mother, than to the Son? Or what is there more incredible in the doctrine of transubstantiation, than in that of the Trinity?—Nay, Sir, have we not the express words of scripture for this latter doctrine, "Take, eat, this is my body?" Now, I know, Sir, you will not snatch the text out of my hand, or pervert it as the Unitarians do; for you know well, that either the whole is the word of God, and to be taken just as it stands, without any explaining away—or the whole is false, and to be rejected altogether. You much please me when you so warmly and properly defend the Holy Mother of God; for so, I am sure, you will not refuse to call her. Was she not the mother of Jesus? and was he not God? and, with regard to praying to her, how can you object to it, seeing that Jesus, as a dutiful son, can refuse nothing on her intercession?

(On reading some of your letters it was some time before I could account for your being out of the communion of our church; with a mind so rightly fitted for the reception of the doctrines of our holy faith, it seemed hard to account for your being out of the pale of salvation; but I accounted for it at length from the circumstance of your parents having happened to be protestants, and yourself having rightly concluded that religion is to be taken as it is, and not reasoned upon. Much do I wish that men in the days of Calvin and Luther had been of your mind, for then all the dreadful schisms and heresies which they introduced would never have occurred; men would have still gone on in the good old way, and we should not have seen at this day so many goodly religious edi-

sices in ruins; the church would have still retained her power in the state, and we should not, as now, have seen priests reduced below kings in rank and authority. I will not indulge in useless regret, but rather improve this right disposition of your mind, to induce you to return to the bosom of Mother Church, whereof you would make so consistent a member.

Surely you will not hesitate to go all the way with us Catholics, especially as you are not, by so doing, making any breach in a religious creed, but only repairing the errors of those who first inconsiderately introduced the use of reason in matters of religion. For, as you rightly observe, if we give up one opinion to day, we may be called on to give up another to-morrow, and there is no knowing where to stop. And see how completely this is verified, after the doctrine of transubstantiation is taken away by your church. Come, the Unitarians, and boldly call for that of the Trinity, and who can say what may be asked for next: I say, with you, the whole thing must stand or fall together: either you must go all the way with us Catholics, and not use any reasoning against mysteries, or you must suffer people to use their reason freely, and reject or receive what they please.

I had written thus far, when I was interrupted to peruse your last *Register*, and I must confess that I am surprised and pained to see you rejoicing at the destruction of that venerable fabric of religion reared by our forefathers. How can you become an advocate for innovation in religion, or call it by the opprobrious name of superstition? What is there more of superstition in the church of Rome,

than in that of England? Do not they both rest their pretensions in *faith*, and not in *reason*? and surely then, *the more faith the more religion*. And as to priests, what is the great difference between those of the Romish communion, and the parsons of *your church*?

It, however, gives me no small pleasure to see you recover yourself so soon; and I believe it was only your politics, joined to an anxious wish to avoid the so much reviled name of *Catholic*, that led you so periphrastically to the sentence alluded to. You have, however, made ample amends in the following passage. Alluding to Mr. Fordham, you say, "He has to prove inch by inch that we are wrong, and to strip us of all the authorities of the great councils of the church by which the Christian system was settled."

After this you will not surely deny being a *true Catholic* in your heart; for who were those councils of which you speak as settling the Christian faith, but *Catholics* with *Popes* at their head; and happy am I, my good Sir, to see you so readily admit their authority. Indeed I do not see how you can do otherwise, for either religion and the bible must be judged of by *reason*, or it must be received on *authority*; and where is this authority to be placed, except it be in the hands of the infallible successor of St. Peter; all other authorities are liable to error, even by their own confession. I hope therefore you will own and acknowledge yourself a *true Catholic*, and not endeavour to impose on yourself or others, by pretending to Protestantism. In this hope,

I remain, your's, &c.

A CATHOLIC.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORDER.

An Act to continue until Six Weeks after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament, intituled, 'An Act to continue and amend an Act of the present Session, to prevent the issuing and circulating of Pieces of Gold and Silver, or other Metal, usually called Tokens, except such as are issued by the Banks of England and Ireland respectively.'

BY the 54th Geo. III. chap. 4, sect. 1, So much of the statute 53 Geo. III. chap. 19, as prohibits the circulation of any tokens made of gold and silver or other metal, except such as are issued by the Banks of England and Ireland respectively, after six weeks from the commencement of this session of Parliament, is repealed.

By sect. 2, No piece of gold or sil-

ver, or of any mixed metal composed partly of gold or silver, shall, from after six weeks from the commencement of the next session of Parliament, pass or circulate as a token for money, whether the value is to be paid or given in money or goods, or other value, or in any manner whatsoever; and every person circulating or passing the same as for any nominal value in money or goods, shall for every such token so circulated or passed, whether he shall be or have been concerned in the original issuing or circulation of it, or only the bearer or holder thereof for the time being, forfeit any sum not less than five pounds, nor more than ten pounds, at the discretion of the justice of the peace by whom such offence is determined; but no person is prohibited from presenting any such token for payment to the original issuer thereof, neither is the original issuer thereof discharged from his liability to pay the same.

By sect. 3, All persons who shall have originally issued or have been concerned in the original issuing or circulation of any such tokens, and their respective executors and administrators, are hereby liable to pay upon demand the nominal value thereof, or are liable to an action by the bearer or holder thereof for the recovery of the same.

By sect. 4, This Act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise or make legal the issuing of any promissory note which cannot now be issued by law.

By sect. 5, This Act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to, or in any manner affect any tokens

issued or circulated by the Bank of England or by the Bank of Ireland respectively.

By sect. 6, All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act are to be recovered, levied, and applied in like manner and by such means as specified in the said recited Act.

By sect. 7, This Act may be altered or repealed in the present session of Parliament.

An ACT to STAY, until the Twentieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, PROCEEDINGS in ACTIONS under an Act passed in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, to amend the LAWS relating to SPIRITUAL PERSONS.

WHEREAS many of the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of Spiritual Persons on their Benefices in England,' have given occasion to many vexatious prosecutions; it is enacted by the 54th Geo. III. chap. 6, that from the passing of this Act, the defendant in any action already commenced, or which shall be commenced, for any penalty or forfeiture under the said recited Act, previous to the 20th day of April, 1814, may apply to the court in which such action shall be brought, during the sitting of such court, or to any judge of such court during vacation, for stay of proceedings in such action; and the same shall accordingly be stayed until the said 20th day of April, 1814.

COUNTY SURVEYS.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION of the COUNTY of KENT, its CLIMATE, SOIL, &c. By JOHN BOYS.

[From the Agricultural Surveys made by Order of the Board of Agriculture.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THIS county forms the south-east angle or corner of the kingdom, and probably derives its name from that circumstance. Its figure is quadrilateral; and it is bounded on the

north side by the river Thames, the county of Essex, and the German Ocean; on the south by the county of Sussex; on the east by the British Channel; and on the west by the county of Surrey.

It is about sixty-three miles in length, from Deptford to the point of the North Foreland, comprehending, between these extremities, about 1 degree, and 29 minutes of longitude; and measures on the east side, in a

direct line from the North Foreland, to Dungeness-Point, nearly forty miles, between the latitudes of 50°, 51°, and 52°, 23', 20', north.

DIVISIONS.

The county is divided into two grand districts,* West and East Kent; the former containing the Lath of Scray; the other comprising the Laths of St. Augustine and Shepway, with the upper division of Scray.

The county contains about fourteen hundred square miles, or eight hundred ninety-six thousand acres,* sixty-three hundreds,† four hundred and thirteen parishes, two cities, twelve corporate towns, thirty-nine market towns, nine thousand freeholds, forty-thousand houses,† and two hundred thousand inhabitants.

It sends eighteen members to parliament, pays nearly a twenty-fourth part of the land-tax, and provides nine hundred and sixty men for the national militia.

Two chains of hills run through the middle of Kent, called the upper and lower; or the chalk and gravel hills. The northern range, and whole north side of the county, are composed principally of chalk and flints; the southern, of iron and ragstone; more westerly, towards Surrey, clay and gravel prevail upon the eminences.

Below this last range lies the Weald, an extensive and nearly level tract of land, rich and fertile at some places; where fine pasturage and timber are produced.

The north part of Shepway is high

* By measuring all the sinuosities of the coast, I make the circumference of Kent 165 miles; but the proper boundary for ascertaining the contents cannot be more than 150 miles; which, reduced to a square of four sides, gives 140,625 square miles, or 900,000 statute acres: from which should be deducted all the public waters, equal perhaps to ten square miles, which reduces the measure to 893,600 acres.—*Note by the late Wm. Boys, Esq.*

† By accounts lately transmitted to me by the surveyors of taxes, I find that the total number of houses is now 45,000; and the population, of course, supposing five to a house, must be 225,000.

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ground; but it is mostly low and marshy on the south side, where two streams, running into the Swale, form the islets of Elmley and Hartly.

Thanet had a full claim to the title of an island when the Rutupine Port was in its prosperity; but its pretension to the appellation is now barely kept up by a small sewer communicating with the Stour and the sea. The bed of that once famous harbour now forms valuable tracts of marshes, comprehending above twenty-five thousand acres. Thanet, including Stonar, contains nearly forty-one square miles, or about twenty-seven thousand acres.

The Rother rises in Sussex, and empties itself into the sea at Rye, forming the harbour of that port. It had formerly another outlet at Romney, the dry channel of which is still visible. From Rye it proceeds to Appledore, and then, by a curvature, forms the Isle of Oxney, which is about ten miles in circumference, and consists of a ridge of upland, running through its middle, and of low fertile marshes towards the river.

The Weald of Kent, before mentioned, was formerly covered entirely with woods—a wild desert.† It has now many small towns and villages; but is more thinly inhabited than the other parts of the county,‡ and of course much less cultivated.

‡ As a proof of this, the manors above the hill, which separate the middle of Kent from the Weald, have many of them a long slip of land each, reaching ten or twelve miles into the Weald, which farms pay quit-rents to them.—*Note by a Middle Kent Farmer.*

§ I do not think it less populous than the best cultivated parts of East Kent, which, consisting of large farms, are assisted in the harvest-work, hoeing, &c. by labourers from other parts; whereas, in the Weald it is otherwise; for being parcelled out generally into small farms, the whole work is done by the resident labourers, and the farmers themselves: and this, of course, is in favour of its population.—*Note by the same Middle Kent Farmer.*

The public are much obliged to this gentleman for a great number of very sensible and pertinent remarks; but

Romney Marsh is an extensive tract of rich marsh-land, at the south corner of the county, originally enclosed from the sea by a strong wall, thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe.

Much of the Isle of Thanet was naturally very thin light land: but the greater part of it having belonged to the religious, who were the wealthiest and most intelligent people, and the best farmers of the time, no pains or cost were spared to improve the soil. The sea furnished an inexhaustible supply of manure, which was brought by the tides to all the borders of the upland, quite round the island; and most likely was liberally and judiciously applied by the monks and their tenants: their successors to the present time have not neglected to profit by their example. Owing to these circumstances, Thanet always was, and most likely always will be, famous for its fertility; and the monkish tale of Thanet's deriving its superior fruitfulness from its having been the asylum of St. Augustine, is not so far from the truth as it may at first appear. Old historians said, "*Felix tellus Thanet sua fecunditate*;" and modern writers of husbandry speak of it as one of the finest gardens in the Kingdom.

In short, is there another district in Great Britain, or in the world, of the same extent, in such a state of cultivation; where the farmers are so wealthy and intelligent, where land, naturally of so inferior a quality, is let for so much money, and produces such abundant crops?

The whole island consisted formerly of ten parishes, viz. 1, St. Giles, alias Sarre, now united with 2, St. Nicholas at Wade; 3, Monkton; 4, Birchington; 5, Woodchurch; 6, Minster; 7, St. John the Baptist; 8, St. Peter the Apostle; 9, St. Lawrence; and, 10, Stenore: and it contains about 2500 acres of excellent marsh land, and 23,000 acres of arable: all the lower part of the latter bordering upon the marshes, and some parts of the hill, where there is a

in this instance, respecting the population of the W. could not be less than the best cultivated parts of Kent, he is certainly mistaken.—Editor.

good depth of earth, are exceedingly productive; and the principal part of the remainder, although naturally a poor, thin, light, mould on a chalky bottom, is made exceedingly fertile by the excellence of the system under which it is cultivated. By an exact account taken of Minster, in Thanet, Jan. 1, 1774, there were found to be in that parish 149 houses, 696 inhabitants, viz. 359 males, and 337 females: of these, in sixteen farm-houses, were 110 males, and 57 females; and in 133 houses inhabited by tradesmen, labourers, and widows, there were 249 males, and 280 females. The average number of inhabitants, male and female, to each farm house is 10.4375; to each of the other houses, 3.9774; and to the whole number of houses, 4.67711. And by another account, taken in 1773, of St. Lawrence, including Ramsgate, which contains more than two-thirds of the houses and inhabitants of the whole parish, there were found in that parish 699 houses, and 2726 inhabitants. And again, in 1792, there were found 825 houses, and 3604 inhabitants: which is an increase of 126 houses, and of 878 inhabitants, in that parish, in nineteen years. The population, in the latter period, 4.360 per house.

That part of the county usually called East Kent, is of two kinds; one very open and dry, the other much enclosed with woods and coppices. The open part lies between the city of Canterbury and the towns of Dover and Deal; and the enclosed part of the tract extends from Dover, by Eleham and Ashford, to Rochester in length, and from the Isle of Sheppey to Lenham, &c. in breadth. The chief of the woodlands of East Kent are dispersed between the great road from Rochester to Dover, and the chalk-hill that runs from Folkstone, by Charing, to Detling.

These woods furnish the country with fire-wood, tillers for husbandry uses, and the dock-yards with timber for ship-building; but the most material part of their produce is the immense quantity of hop-poles cut out for the neighbouring plantations.

All that part of East Kent which lies within the vicinity of the towns of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal,

is mostly arable, extremely fertile, and under the most excellent system of management; which will be described in its proper place.

The Isle of Sheppey is separated from the rest of the county by an arm of the sea, called the Swale, navigable for ships of 200 tons burthen. It is said to have derived its name from the number of sheep that were continually feeding on it. It is about eleven miles in length, and eight in its greatest breadth, and contains the parishes of, 1, Minster, with the ville of Sheerness; 2, Queenborough, which sends two members to parliament; 3, East Church; 4, Warden; 5, Laysdown; 6, Elmley, and its Isle; 7, Harty, and its Isle.

"The land of this island rises from the shores of the rivers, on the south-east and west bounds of it, towards its centre; but on the north side, it seems, by the height of its cliffs, to have once extended much farther. The cliffs are in length about six miles, and gradually decline at each end; the more elevated parts continuing about two-thirds as far as they extend; and they are at the very highest of them about Minster, not less than ninety feet in perpendicular height above the beach or shore; and consisting of clay, and being washed at their basis by the tides which beat against them, more especially when driven by strong north-east winds, they are continually wasting and falling down upon the shore: and so great is the loss of land at the highest parts, that sometimes near an acre has sunk down in one mass, from that height, upon the sea-shore below. Some farms have lost many acres within these few years."—*Hasted's Kent*.

About four-fifths of this island consists of grass land, of two sorts; namely, marsh-land, and upland pasture: the former has a very liberal share of rich and good fatting land; but great part of the latter is very poor breeding land, that will hardly support an ewe and an half per acre. Most of the arable land is exceedingly fertile in wheat and beans, especially towards the north side, in the parishes of Minster and East Church.

"The enclosures on the hills are small, and are surrounded with thick hedge-rows of elm; and the whole of

the country is exceedingly pleasant in fine weather, being interspersed with hill and dale, and frequent houses and cottages.* The roads throughout the island are very good all the year, owing to the great plenty of gravel and beach, and but little wear in it. The prospects are very pleasing and extensive on every side.

"There is hardly any coppice-wood, throughout the whole of it. There are some small furze grounds and bushy shaws on the hill, which afford shelter for many hares, and a few pheasants and partridges. Good fresh water is very scarce in most parts of the island: between East Church and Minster there are a few springs, and notwithstanding they rise very near the sea, the water is perfectly good and fresh.

"The air is very thick, and much subject to noxious vapour, arising from the vast quantity of marshes in and near it, which makes it very unwholesome; inasmuch, that few people of substance live in it, especially in the low land marshy parts, where the inhabitants are few indeed, and consist chiefly of lookers.*

"The garrison and dock of Sheerness, its environs, and town of Queenborough, the reader, however, will except from this observation; where there are many gentlemen of property and substance constantly resident."—*Hasted's Kent*.

The cliffs on the north side of this island belong to the three manors of Minster, Shurland, and Warden; the owners of which let them out to the proprietors of the copperas works, who employ the neighbouring poor to collect the pyrites, or copperas stones, from the shore, which they deposit in heaps on the cliff, at the rate of one shilling per bushel for their labour, until a sufficient quantity is procured to load a vessel, to take it away. The liberty of collecting the copperas on the sea-shore, is let by the lords of the manors for sixty pounds per annum.

The western part of this county, comprehending the Weald before-mentioned, a great part of the ragstone shelf between the Weald and

* Men so called, from their appointment to look after the stock in the marsh.

the chalk-range, together with all the district situate between the towns of Westerham, Deptford, Rochester, Maidstone, and their vicinities, forms a great variety of country; having upon it soils and features of almost every description, with many most varied and beautiful prospects.

Near Maidstone are some lands well managed, and in the highest state of cultivation: nothing can exceed the farm of Sir Charles Middleton, at Teston, nor the fine hop-garden and beautiful woodlands of Lord Romney.

Along the north side of the county, by the road from Rainham to Dartford, is a tract of four or five miles in breadth, of well-cultivated good loamy, and in some places gravelly, soil.

Between this tract and the summit of the chalk range is a space, from five to ten miles in breadth, of high land. This is generally, especially on the summit of the hills, a flinty clay soil, exceedingly cold, and so stiff as frequently to require six horses to plough it. It is interspersed with some small vales, with side hills of very poor chalky lands and flinty bottoms.

This range of high land runs thro' the county, from the sea by Folkstone to the borders of Surrey, near Westerham, and is by some authors called the Hog's Back of Kent. It is of much inferior value, on account of the vast expense of cultivation, as well as from its general deficiency of produce, and would, perhaps, be more advantageous to individuals, as well as to the public, if the greater part of it were converted to pasture; for although the quality of the herbage would be inferior, yet great numbers of South Down sheep might be reared upon it, as well as fat calves, pigs, &c. to which may be added the profits of dairies; while the same labour that is now expended upon it would return double, and perhaps triple, the produce of corn in the rich vales that are now under grass.

Between this hill and the borders of the Weald, is the ragstone shelf of land, running through the middle of the county. This tract is chiefly enclosed, with much gentle hill and dale; the hills shelving in many di-

rections, but mostly across the ragstone shelf; so that the little brooks of the vales are collected into a rivulet that runs along nearly the middle of the range; those arising eastward from Lenham discharging themselves into the Stour, passing through Ashford; and those westward of Lenham, into the Medway, passing through Maidstone.

Great quantities of hops and fruit, with some corn and grass, are produced from this western district. It likewise abounds with many coppices of timber and underwood: great part of the latter goes to the metropolis in different kinds of faggots. The corn and hay that are not consumed in the neighbourhood go likewise, for the most part, to London.

The Weald.—This district of the county was in ancient times an immense wood or forest, inhabited only by herds of deer and hogs, and belonged wholly to the king. By degrees it became peopled, and interspersed with villages and towns; and by piece-meal was for the most part cleared of its wood, and converted into tillage and pasture. There are, however, some woodlands still in their original state.

The reputed boundary of the Weald begins at the margin of Romney Marsh, and runs along the top of the ragstone hill, above the churches of Kingsnorth, Great Chart, Pluckley, Sutton, Linton, Hunton, Yalden, across the Medway by Teston and Watlingbury. From thence it proceeds by Hert's-hill, River-hill, Idle-hill, to Wellestreet, on the borders of Surrey, and then, in union with the boundary lines of the county of Sussex, taking in the Isle of Oxney, goes on to Aplemore, and the borders of Romney Marsh.* It is somewhat remarkable, that the sloping part of the stone hill, which separates the Weald from the ragstone shelf above, should be so thickly covered with villages, whose churches stand about half way up the slope of the hill; while the neighbouring chalk-hill ridge, which separates the ragstone shelf from the hill above it, has not a single village or church upon it.*—

* This is accounted for by the great fertility of the soil on the one, and the

The stone hill, in the extent of between twenty and thirty miles, has ten or twelve parish churches upon it.

Romney Marsh is a spacious level of exceedingly rich land, lying at the south corner of the county. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram, whose length from the foot of the hill at Aldington to the sea shore, between Dengeness and Rye, is about 12 miles; and breadth, from the borders of the Weald of Kent by Warehorn, to the sea-shore, between Romney and Dimchurch, is nearly 8 miles. It contains the two corporate towns of Romney and Lydd, and 16 other parishes. The quantity of land contained in this level, that is, within the county of Kent, is about 42,000 acres. The greater part of the adjoining level of Guildford Marsh, is in the county of Sussex.

It is divided into three separate districts, viz. Romney Marsh, which contains about twenty-four thousand acres; Walland Marsh about twelve thousand, and Denge Marsh about eight thousand acres.* Harrie, in his History of Kent, in speaking of Romney Marsh, observes, "that it was, the first land which was inged or gained from the sea in Britain. For the laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the conservation of this Marsh, are (like our common laws) without any known original; being at first constitutions, probably made by some, even by the old British kings, or rulers in Kent, as well as by the Saxons during the Heptarchy. For in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Henry the Third, they are called ancient and approved customs." This Marsh is

want of it on the other.—*Note by a Middle Kent Farmer.*

* Vide Claus. 35 K. II. 3. D. inter M. 6 and 7, in the Tower Records: also, Dugdale on Embankment.

defended from the sea by an immense bank of earth (called Dimchurch Wall) of more than three miles in length. The face next the sea is covered with common faggot-wood, and hop-poles fastened down by oak piles and overlaths, which prevent the sea from washing away the earth. The support of the wall, and the drainage of this Marsh, amount to the sum of four thousand pounds per annum; which sum is raised by a scot, per acre, on the whole level of Romney Marsh. The other two districts of Walland and Denge Marsh, are each scotted separately, to defray their own expenses of drainage, &c.

The land is not all equally good; some, chiefly near the sea-shore, is a poor sandy gravel, which bears a little grass in the spring, that soon burns up in the summer; and some, along the foot of the hills which surround the land side of the Marsh, is wet and poor, for want of being drained. But the great mass of land, the centre of the whole Marsh, is wonderfully rich and fertile.

There are but few oxen fed here, compared with what other rich marsh lands usually keep; but the number of sheep bred and fed, exceeds, perhaps, any district of the like extent in the kingdom.

The scattered inhabitants of the Marsh are chiefly lookers and bailiffs, whose employers reside in the upland parts of the county, or in the neighbouring towns.

The fences are either ditches, or oak posts and rails; there being but very few hedges of trees in the Marsh, except a few in the neighbourhood of some of the villages. Immense quantities of oak posts and rails are annually brought out of the woodlands of the Weald of Kent; for the repairs of the fences.—[To be concluded.]

MISCELLANEA SELECTA.

DISASTROUS PASSAGE of the BEREZINA, and IGNOMINIOUS FLIGHT of BONAPARTE.

[From Sir R. K. Porter's "Narrative of the Campaign in Russia."]

[Concluded from Vol. xx. p. 455.]

EVERY observation on the ene- my now convinced Koutousoff that he intended to force a passage

somewhere between Borissoff and Vassilevo. To prevent this, the main army moved on towards Ouchival, whilst a strong detachment proceeded to Barresino, and took possession of that town.

The corps under the General-aid-de-camp Koutousoff, which had long acted on the extreme right of Platoff, marked its advance with a success

equal to that of the Cossacs. During its various engagements with the enemy it took upwards of 6000 men prisoners, besides three generals and eighty other officers, and killed more than equal the number.

At Babonavitch, this gallant officer, so worthy of the illustrious name he shared, came up with the light troops of Count Vigtenstein. This junction was the prime object of his march, and when he arrived, he was to put himself under the orders of the Count. Vigtenstein was too well aware of his value, to allow him to remain a day without an employment adequate to his high military abilities. He therefore dispatched him instantly to his right flank, to cover it from any attack the enemy might make; and that one might be meditated, was evident from certain dispositions made by a strong body of Bavarians under General Wrede, who were at that time in the neighbourhood of Dockchitz. However the links which formed the circle of the Russian army might move themselves, still the chain was complete: however the shattered divisions of the French army might extend themselves in their flight, still they were held within the ring of their enemies. There appeared not an avenue of escape. The French soldier seemed to have nothing now to do, but to surrender or to die.

To force Napoleon to one of these alternatives was now the object of the Russian generals; and before many days Count Vigtenstein, seconded by Platoff and the advanced guard of the main army, had the glory of striking a decisive blow towards his destruction, on the banks of the Berezina. The final stroke was left to the arms of the heroes of the Danube and their intrepid chief.

The corps of Oudinot and Victor took their rapid march towards Borisoff. The wretched division of the latter was supposed to form the rear-guard of the once formidable grand army. General Vigtenstein followed these troops through Tcherie to Holopolichi, while his advanced guard under General Vlastoff followed the general pursuit, and fell in with a part of the enemy at the village of Batoury. The rear division was commanded by

General Dentelne. Vlastoff attacked it without a halt, overturned every opposition, and saw its dispersed members fly before him in every direction. He pursued them for two days, during which time he made General Dentelne his prisoner, with 40 officers, and 2000 men.

On finding the enemy retreat in such haste, and in such numbers, General Vigtenstein made a movement from the city of Holopolichi, to his right, towards the village of Barani, in order to cut off their escape by Lepel, and to enable himself to act upon Vesselovo and Stoudentzi. At these two places the fugitives had collected in great multitudes, and were then constructing bridges over the Berezina, the old ones having been broken down to prevent their passage. At one of these points he could not doubt that Bonaparte must be himself; and aware that the half-frozen state of the river must render the erection of bridges a difficult task, he hoped to intercept the *prime mover of the world's discord* at one or other of these bridges. To this end he sent instant advice to Platoff, not to delay a moment, but to push forward with all expedition towards Borisoff. Vigtenstein accompanied these orders with his own movement from Barani to Koastritz. From thence, in the afternoon of the 26th, he came down upon Staroy-Borisoff, a short way from Stoudentzi. By the rapidity of this march, and its disposition, he completely cut off Marshal Victor from the point at which he aimed; and totally destroyed the various parties of other fugitives that lined the way to Stoudentzi. Not a moment was given them to form. The Russian artillery at once opened their flaming mouths, and pouring grape shot upon them, they were drove from every quarter into one concentrated mass of terror and of death. Columns of Russian infantry spread themselves along the bank of the river, presenting an insurmountable barrier against them who would have attempted to cross. Four hours did the torrent of destruction, from cannon and from musketry, shower upon the heads of these devoted men, couped up within a narrow circle, and almost unresisting. They could

not fight, but they attempted to fly. —No avenue could be found; and Count Vigtenstein, feeling for the distress of even so ruthless an enemy, sent a flag of truce to their general, telling him that as no hopes of retreat were left he must instantly surrender, or see his whole division abandoned to the rage of the Russian soldiers. For a few minutes hesitation seemed ready to precipitate these devoted people to the horrible fate of merciless extirpation; but in the moment of their doubt, and of the impatience of the indignant visitors, the invincible chief of the Don and his followers made their appearance, and decided the council of war. They gave themselves up to the clemency of Vigtenstein, laying down their arms, and, in the surrender, put into his hands the four generals, Billiard, De Lettre, Kamuse, and Blamont. In the conflict, the Russians had taken thirty officers and 1000 men prisoners; but the capitulation, besides the generals named above, augmented the list with the addition of five colonels, 239 officers, and 7800 soldiers. Three pieces of cannon, two standards, and a vast quantity of baggage, were also taken; but the trophy of the greatest consequence was the seizure of two whole regiments of cavalry in excellent condition; the one had arrived to Victor from the Duchy of Berg, and the other was composed of fresh Saxons.

Bonaparte not having been found in the one spot, no time was lost in seeking him at the other; and immediately on the submission of the enemy under the Generals Billiard, &c. Platoff was dispatched by the way of Borrisoff to the opposite shore, to join Admiral Tchitchagoff, and in conjunction with him to fall upon the *grand fugitive*, if he should have been so fortunate as to have passed; by any means, over the river.

While the Hetman pursued his order, Count Vigtenstein proceeded to attack the other branch of the enemy, even in the act of crossing the Berezina. Two bridges had been completed, the one near Stubentzi, and the other near Vesselovo. Here, indeed, was Napoleon. The opposite shore was Zembino: The instant the work was passable, the impatient

Emperor of the French ordered over a sufficient number of his guards to render the way tolerably safe from immediate molestation; and the moment that was ascertained he followed with his suite and principal generals, a promiscuous crowd of soldiers pressing after him. The bridge was hardly cleared of his weight and of that of his chosen companions, when the rush of fugitives redoubled. No order could be kept with the hordes that poured towards its passage for escape and life, for the Russians were in their rear; the thunder of Vigtenstein was rolling over their heads. No pen can describe the confusion and the horror of the scenes which ensued. The French army had lost its rear-guard, and they found themselves at once exposed to all the operations of the vengeful enemy. On the right and on the left there was no escape; cannon, bayonets, and sabres menaced them on every side; certain death was on their rear; in their front alone was there any hope of safety; and, frantic with the desperate alternative, thousands upon thousands flew towards the Berezina, some plunging into the river, but most directing their steps to the newly constructed bridges, which seemed to offer them a passage from their enemies. Misery had long disorganised the French army, and in the present dismay no voice of order was heard; the tumult was tremendous, was destructive of each other, as the despairing wretches pressed forward and struggled for precedence in the moment of escape.

Vigtenstein stood in horror, viewing this chaos of human misery; to close it at once in death or in capitulation was the wish of his brave heart: but the enemy was frantic; nothing could be heard but the roar of cannon and the cries of despair. The wounded and the dying covered the surface of the ground; the survivors rushed in wild fury upon their affrighted comrades on the bridges. They could not penetrate, but only press upon a crowd at the nearest extremity; for the whole bodies of these passages were so filled with desperate fugitives that they crushed on each other to suffocation and to death. Trains of artillery, baggage, cavalry, and waggoes of all kinds, being intermixed

and driven pell-mell to one point, hundreds of human beings were trodden down, trampled on, torn and mashed to pieces. Officers and soldiers were mingled in one mass, self preservation was the only stimulus, and seeking that, many a despairing wretch precipitated his comrade to destruction, that he might find his place on the bridge. Thousands fell into the river, thousands threw themselves into the hideous stream, hoping to save themselves by swimming, but in a few minutes they were jammed amidst the blocks of ice which rolled along its flood, and either killed in the concussion or frozen to death by the extremity of the cold. The air resounded with the yells and shrieks (it was something more horrible than cries) of the dying, wounded, and drowning; but they were only heard at intervals, for one continued roar seemed to fill the heavens, of the Russian artillery pouring its floods of deathful retribution on the heads of the desolators of its country. Welcome indeed were the deaths it sent; few were his pangs who fell by the ball or the sabre, compared with his torture who lay mangled beneath the crowding feet of his comrades, who expired amid the crashing horrors of a world of ice. But the despair of these fated wretches was not yet complete. The head which had planned all these evils might yet be amongst them: and the bridges, groaning beneath the weight of their loads, were to be fired! The deed was done; and still crowd upon crowd continued to press each other forward, choking up the passage amid bursting flames, scorched and frozen at the same instant, till at length the whole sunk with a death-like noise into the bosom of the Berezina.

This desperate expedient prevented Vigenstein from immediately crossing to the other side to pursue those which had escaped; but having so far done his part, he did not doubt but that the rest would be achieved by his coadjutors on the opposite shore.

It is scarcely possible to calculate accurately the amount of the enemy that were lost on this dreadful occasion; certainly more than 5000 were killed, and nearly the same number

drowned; 13,000 prisoners, with many officers of every rank, were taken, and sent by the Russian general into his rear. He also took fifteen pieces of cannon, and baggage of every description filled with the pillage of Moscow, and the sacking of other Russian cities. The booty nearly covered the space of half a square mile, and so closely were the carriages which contained it wedged together, that it was impossible for either a horse or a man to find a way through them. Several colours and eagles were taken amidst the spoils: but the trophy which would have crowned all, and whose captivity would have given the world peace, had escaped! and the brave followers of Vigenstein looked to the army of the Danube to put the *Troubler of the Earth* into their hands.

All this havoc could not be made on any people, however paralyzed by terror, without some desperate resistance; and accordingly during these three or four tremendous days the French did make some shew of opposition, but in a desultory and unmilitary manner. Not more than 2000 men fell on the part of Count Vigenstein.

As soon as that general discovered that Bonaparte had crossed the Berezina, he dispatched the general-aide camp Koutousoff towards Lepel, charging him to pass the river there, and come down upon the flank of the enemy on the opposite side. Meanwhile, he ordered a detachment under Lieut.-Colonel Tettenborne to move against the Bavarians at Dockschitz. — These commands were punctually obeyed. Tettenborne reached the Bavarian rear-guard, which he attacked and defeated, making twenty-six officers prisoners, with 1000 men. This success, and the occupation of Dockschitz, completely separated Wrede's corps from the fugitive army, and cut off from that army all hope of strengthening its exhausted ranks with additional troops, until it might reach the frontiers of Poland. Hope dared hardly rest upon the prospect, for those frontiers seemed now divided from them by a world of horrors, whose least terrible apparition was that of death!

DESCRIPTION OF HELIGOLAND.

[From Semple's Tour.]

The following account of the island of Heligoland, from the pen of Mr. Semple, will be peculiarly interesting to our readers, as comprising by far the most accurate and satisfactory description which we have of the place.

THE great events which marked the winter of 1812 seemed likely to be followed by others of still more importance. Early in 1813 all Germany was in agitation, and either openly in arms or secretly preparing to arm. Cries of indignation, long suppressed, burst forth on every side. A mighty mass of armed men, all hostile to France, was assembling between the Vistula, the frontiers of Austria, and the Elbe; and it was hoped that the banners of German liberty might soon once more be waved on the banks of the Rhine.

The partial re-establishment of the communication so long suspended between England and the Elbe induced me to visit the continent, for which purpose I quitted London on the 16th of April, 1813, and embarked at Harwich the following day for Heligoland. I had no passport from the Secretary of State's office, nor were any objections made to my embarking on that account. In the packet were many German passengers, anxious to revisit their native country under apparently auspicious circumstances. A fine breeze from the west in forty-eight hours brought us in sight of Heligoland, appearing at the distance of sixteen miles like a long flat rock. In another hour we distinguished the tower of the lighthouse, and soon afterwards the church steeple, and the roofs of houses. As we approached rapidly, we were flattering ourselves with being soon landed, when our packet struck upon a ledge of rocks about a mile from the shore. Sounding all round in the boat, we found at a short distance a depth of five fathoms; then suddenly one, and one and a half; and so alternately. As the night appeared coming on dark and stormy, and our little vessel beat upon the rocks, we began to be anxious, when a number of boats put off from the shore and came to our assistance. We found the boatmen equally extortionate with those of Dover or Deal, demanding a

guinea for each passenger. At length they became more moderate, and about seven o'clock we were all landed on the beach, leaving our vessel fast upon the rocks. I was detained at Heligoland for eight days by easterly winds, which brought every day little fleets of boats from the Elbe, but permitted none to return. I had thus more time than I wished to examine this spot, to which commerce has given a momentary importance. It is an island, or rock, extending from N. N. W. to S. S. E. nearly an exact mile in length, and about a quarter in its greatest breadth. It is highest on the western side, so that its surface forms an inclined plane gradually sloping down towards the east, where the general height is not above an hundred feet, while on the opposite side it is nearly double, the highest cliff being about two hundred and ten feet. The sides are perpendicular, so that at high water the sea washes the face of the island all round except at a corner to the south-east, where nature has formed a flat beach elevated above high water mark, upon which the lower town stands. The greater part of the island is of sandstone, particularly at the north end towards the base; but on the other sides blue and red argillaceous earths are mixed in various proportions, and even the greatest part of the sandstone strata are tinged seemingly with the oxide of iron. At low water the rocks extend to a considerable distance all round, and then during about two hours it is easy to make the circuit of the island. Beginning with the eastern side we see close to the foot of the cliffs, and nearly buried in the sand, fifteen or twenty smooth blocks of granite which nowhere else appears, except scattered in very small pieces on the beach. Proceeding along this side the cliffs have little variety or beauty, until we arrive at the north end of the island. Here the greater part of the strata, especially towards the base, are of

sand-stone, generally red, but intermixed with others about a foot in thickness, of a pure white, and very soft. A lofty column of a hundred and fifty feet in height stands detached, except at the base, and seems already destined by nature as a prey to the waves. Not far from it, the under part of the north-west corner of the island has fallen in, so as to leave an arch of fifty or sixty feet in height, through which we clamber over huge ruins. The layers of white sand-stone extend from this along the greater part of the western side, alternating with red sand-stone and a mixture of argillaceous earths, giving to the whole a peculiar variety and beauty. Proceeding onwards we think ourselves stopped by a cliff projecting into the sea, until we discover a long natural arched passage, through which we find our way. Near the entrance of this passage the beach is entirely covered with small rounded flints, although none are to be found in the composition of the island. Mixed with these are some scanty specimens of quartz and granite. In the cliff is a hollow opening upwards to the top of the island, which, viewed from above, appears formed by man, three of the sides being smooth and regular. As we approach the southern end the romantic beauties of the cliffs increase. There is nothing in the Isle of Wight to equal the sublimity of the views along the western side. Large masses of various and fantastic forms stand detached, and at high water are surrounded by the waves. In our progress along the shore we pass through a noble cavern with an opening towards the sea, which flows partly into it. Having passed through this cavern, we come to three irregular detached masses, or columns, fifty feet in height, and of grotesque shapes; and off the south-west corner an upright column stands apart, appearing to those approaching the island like a large ship coming round the point. It seems difficult to account for the complete separation of such a mass, entire and standing at so short a distance. Soon after passing this point we come once more to the landing-place, and the flat and pebbly beach, on which stands the lower town.

A glance at the composition of this

island is sufficient to lead us to expect its rapid decay, a truth which every circuit of it tends to impress still more strongly on our minds. Off the south-east end, at a small distance, lies a low ridge called Sandy Island, which with some ledges of rocks forms the only shelter for vessels lying here. There are old men still living, who remember when, at low water, it was possible to wade over to the island, which is now no longer so; and the tradition is carefully preserved among the inhabitants, that Heligoland once contained seven parish churches. On every side sharp rocks extend to a considerable distance, the remaining bases of once mighty cliffs. Stop but for a few minutes, and you hear the noise of small portions crumbling down near you, and proving that in some part or other the decomposition is incessantly and perceptibly going on. Here and there you behold large masses, which, although precipitated recently, are already beginning to be smothered by the waves, and assimilated to the general nature of the beach. Others, at a great height, are marked out by chasms for their fall, and you wonder to see them so long suspended. Nor are these observations to be made altogether without danger. In one of my circuits a mass of many tons fell not far behind me, and overspread with ruins all the beach between the foot of the cliffs and the sea. A few minutes sooner, and I had been inevitably buried beneath the mighty load. Perhaps at some distant period my bones might again have revisited the light, encased in argillaceous schistus, and whitened by the waves; and, carried by the tides to the shores of Britain, have formed a subject of speculation and wonder to philosophers yet unborn.

From the landing-place and the lower town, composed chiefly of the recently built warehouses of the merchants, a flight of about two hundred broad wooden steps leads to the upper town, and the surface of the island. At no other point is it possible to gain the summit, which of course may be defended by a small force against the utmost superiority. The streets of the upper town hardly deserve that name, being in most instances so nar-

row, that a man standing in the middle can nearly touch the walls on each side. The houses are mean and low, but perhaps on that account better adapted to withstand the force of the winter winds. In an open space stands the church, with a small brick spire; and farther up, on the highest point of the island, is a light-house, built by the English at an expense of 8000*l.* the lights of which are said to be visible at the distance of thirty miles. In the total absence of the usual pl of society, it was my evening amusement to walk to the north-west end of the island, and watch the setting sun until it became quite dark; and then turning round to view the broad meteor kindling in the south, and spreading its pale gleam around. The greater part of the surface of the island is covered with a species of turf, which serves for the pasturage of a few sheep and goats. There are no horses or cows, the former of which indeed would be wholly useless. Near the town some small slips of land are cultivated, principally by women, for raising potatoes. The inhabitants depend for subsistence almost entirely on foreign supplies, and the product of their fishing. The latter, when the weather permits of the boats going out, is a never failing resource. Cod, haddock, ling, whiting, and various kinds of flat fish, were brought in abundantly during my short stay; and small vessels from various parts of England were waiting to load with lobsters for London. These fish are found in vast numbers among the rocks, but owing to the competition of the great metropolis, are sold here at an extravagant price. It may be said, indeed, that the original employment of all the male population was fishing, which has been altered only through the English taking possession of the island, but to which they must at no very distant period again return. The manners of the inhabitants still retain much of the simplicity, and in some instances, of the grossness which mark the ruder stages of society, but strongly tinged with an exorbitant love of money, produced by the sudden influx of wealth within these few years. All the labour on the island is performed by women, a sight to which a week's

residence was not sufficient to reconcile me. Young girls and old women carry along the heaviest burdens; they work like the gallegos in Spain, in parties of four, six, or eight, bearing between them, in two ranks, poles from which their load is slung, and walking an uniform pace, those of each rank holding fast by each other. Two wells in the lower town furnish enough of brackish water for ordinary purposes; and on the surface of the island, the rain is collected in two or three ponds, which form the only resource for fresh water. This last, when taken up, is deeply coloured with red earth, and must be boiled, and left to settle before it can be used. The whole of this is carried up the steps, or brought from the centre of the island by women. On their head they usually wear a kind of galash or hood, which projects forward, effectually covering the whole face except directly in front; red petticoats bordered with yellow, black gowns open behind, and slippers instead of shoes, complete their costume. Their countenances are sometimes pretty, but seldom, if ever, animated or expressive. Whilst the Spanish lady attracts by dark glancing eyes, a light and elegant figure, and a graceful walk; the Beauty of Heligoland trusts to her fair complexion, her azure eyes, and her more useful qualities for domestic life.

The height and steepness of Heligoland, and the crumbling nature of its edges, frequently occasion melancholy accidents. Not long since, a beautiful and unfortunate girl destroyed her illegitimate child by throwing it over the cliffs; but it being low water at the time, the body was found, a strict inquiry instituted, and the culprit discovered. Whilst attended by the officers of justice, for the purpose of a farther examination, she stepped a little to one side, and throwing herself over the cliff shared the fate of her child. In my last circuit round the island, I beheld the body of a man who had just fallen. He lay as if asleep, with his head resting on a rock, and stained with his blood. Beneath him, half buried in the sand, lay a dog, as if carried along by his master, and crushed in his fall. Before the tide made, a boat

arrived and carried away the body for interment. Many such accidents are recorded, interesting perhaps to the inhabitants themselves, but all similar in their catastrophe.

The religion of the island is Lutheran. On Sunday I attended the church, and saw the sacrament administered. The young women had all chaplets of artificial flowers on their heads; those who were to receive the sacrament were dressed in black, which formed a curious but not unpleasant contrast with their crowns of flowers. The men and boys went first, one by one, up to the altar, where the priest, bawling out, put the holy wafer into their mouths. The communicant then passed round to the other side, where he received a sup. of wine from an assistant, who also repeated a monotonous admonition. All the time the congregation continued singing. Two large wax lights burned, one on each side of the altar, over which was placed a large crucifix. The whole church was covered with rude paintings from scripture history, and in the centre a votive ship hung down, probably in commemoration of escape from shipwreck. Such are some of the remains of the Romish superstition still visible here. — After the inhabitants the garrison assembled, and the English service was performed. About five hundred veterans suffice for the military duty of the island, and their behaviour at church was decent and devout. In the evening all the beauties of the island were assembled at a ball, where the same wreaths of flowers, that had been worn in the morning in performing one of the most sacred rites of Christianity, served now as the ornaments of the dance.

The population of Heligoland is reckoned between four and five thousand, and, as might naturally be expected, has increased greatly within these few years. The occupation of the island by the English has suddenly effected, in this little spot, one of those changes in opulence and manners, which, in great states, can be the work of time alone; and has thus crowded into the space of a few years, and within a circumference of three or four miles, a representation of what on a large scale occupies centuries,

and interests large portions of the globe. It has been my lot to visit within a few years two islands widely different in their natural character, but equally seized upon by commerce for temporary purposes, and acquiring thereby a temporary importance. In 1809, during the act of the United States for non-intercourse with England, Fayal, one of the Azores, was fixed upon by the merchants of the two countries as a point of meeting. In its stormy roadstead, I have seen fifty vessels, suddenly assembled at the command of commerce, riding in great danger, constantly losing anchors and cables, driving out to sea, and sometimes on the rocks, where many of the crews were lost. But however Fayal might disappoint the merchant, in other respects it could not fail to interest a contemplative mind. The marks of fire are yet fresh in its formation, as well as in that of the Azores, a group of islands so interesting, and as yet so little known. It rises in the centre to what appears from the sea a sharp and lofty peak; but, arrived at the summit, we are surprised to find ourselves upon the edge of one of the most beautiful and perfect basins ever formed by nature. Its circumference of about a mile is exactly circular, the depth about six hundred feet, and the sides nearly perpendicular. At the bottom are two small lakes, one said to be of fresh, and the other of salt water. Walking round the rim of this immense hollow, we see at a great distance beneath us every indent of the island. All round its shores, the black rocks of lava are for ever beaten by the stormy waves. The hollow murmur reaches even to these elevated regions, and, conspiring with the solitude and the grandeur of the surrounding objects, fills the soul with a sublime melancholy. The island of Pico is separated from that of Fayal by a channel of nine miles in breadth. Its peak, the loftiest of the Azores, rises to a height of more than seven thousand feet: on its summit covered with snow, pale flames are sometimes seen. Viewed from the edge of the basin of Fayal, the unfathomable channel which separates the two islands disappears, and this sublime object thus becomes more intimately

connected in our ideas with that near which we are standing. Looking from Pico a little more to the left, we behold the long rocky island of St. George. Down its sides black streams of lava, hardly yet cold, mark the formidable eruption which took place a few years since, and shew in still stronger colours the nature of the formation of these islands, which seem to have been thrown up in defiance of the sea. Its waves ever assail them in vain, and we may regard them as lasting monuments of the power of volcanic fires, to be destroyed only by one of those great revolutions to which our globe bears indubitable marks of having been subjected.

Heligoland suggests far different ideas. Its cliffs of sand-stone, or ar-

gillaceous earth, regularly stratified, are sometimes majestic, and even almost sublime, but never convey the idea of durability. On the contrary, our ears are continually struck with the noise of small portions crumbling down into the waves; we ever behold the beach strewn with fresh ruins. Snatching the short interval which the tide allows us, we walk round its base, and are constrained to reflect on the fleeting existence of all below. Nature has spread around us mighty tombs. The banks of the north sea are probably the bases of former islands; and before many ages have elapsed, its waves appear destined to roll over Heligoland, then known only as a dangerous sand-bank off the mouth of the Elbe.

ANECDOTES of the Last Two Months of GENERAL MOREAU'S LIFE.

Mr. Svinine, a gentleman who was appointed to accompany General Moreau from America to Europe, and who continued near his person to the moment of his lamented death, has published a most interesting little volume containing a variety of details comprehended within that period. We strenuously recommend this work to the perusal of every one who wishes to form an accurate notion of the character of that great and amiable man: the following extracts from it may serve to excite curiosity: the volume itself can alone gratify it.

GREAT, however, as might be the aversion he seemed to entertain from whatever reminded him of days marked with troubles and misfortune, he could not avert his thoughts and his regards from his country and the love he bore her, as well as the hope of being one day recalled to contribute toward the re-establishment of her repose and glory, urged him constantly to reject the brilliant offers which were made him, in order that he might devote his services to other countries. But the disasters which the French armies had undergone in Russia, so afflicted his heart on account of the warm attachment he bore towards France, and irritated him so strongly against the man in whom they originated, and who in that enterprise, equally barbarous and senseless, had sacrificed the flower of the French warriors, that he thought he could no longer refuse the aid of his talents toward the success of the common cause, and toward the general deliverance. He

often said to me, in bitter sorrow, "that man heaps shame and opprobrium on the French name. He lays up in store for my unhappy country the hatred and curses of the universe. The French will soon be worse treated even than the Jews; more persecuted than that very nation, proscribed as it is by the contempt and the anathemas of every other people."

Having lost the hope of seeing his country saved by some vigorous burst on the part of his countrymen in the interior of France, he thought it his duty to contribute to her salvation by uniting himself to a power to which no ambitious views with respect to France could be imputed, and which had taken up arms, only to repel the unjust aggression of which the latter had been the instrument. He consequently acceded to the wishes of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; but placing implicit trust in him, whose generous and magnanimous heart he was satisfied that he knew, he refused all the offers made

to him by his Imperial Majesty's Minister to the United States, and would not make any preliminary stipulations; there being no bounds to his confidence in the Prince, who invited him, and his motives being totally different from those which actuate military men under other circumstances, to enter into the service of a foreign power.

On the 20th of July, we landed at Gottenburg. The first visit of the General, was to the Governor; he was afterwards disposed to view the town, but the eagerness of the multitude, and their demonstrations of joy, soon obliged him to give up the walk.

On the same day, he wrote to the Emperor of Russia and to the Prince Royal of Sweden. On the 21st, he paid a visit to Marshal Von Essen. The latter General, expressing, with the frankness and sincerity of an old soldier, the joy he felt at seeing him, said to me, "You have brought us a reinforcement of 100,000 men; what pleasure his arrival will afford to our Prince Royal, who is incessantly speaking of his friend, General Moreau. How many times has the Prince repeatedly told me, that Moreau was born a general,—that he had the conception, the glance, (coppée) the decision of a great captain!"

Few men were more limited than he was in their personal wants: he could do without every thing that was not strictly necessary; and a servant was, to him, almost a superfluity. When I testified to him my great astonishment at seeing him so independent of all which constitutes the indispensable necessities of existence, he answered, "Such should be the life of a military man; he must know how to bear the want of every thing; never be discouraged by privations; it is thus that we made war. The General in chief had scarcely a single carriage. Our baggage never encumbered our march: and on our retreat, we were never hampered with those numerous equipages which occasion the loss of more men to an army than a retreat does."

He had a way of arranging his packages, which deserves to be mentioned here: he divided his money,

his clothes, his linen, and other necessary effects, as equally as possible, and deposited portions in each of them, so that he was almost certain of not being exposed to the privations to which military men, who are less provident, must ever be exposed by the chances of war.

On the 16th of August, at eight o'clock in the evening, we arrived at Prague; it was the evening before the rupture of the armistice. Scarcely had we alighted when the General sent me with Colonel Rapatel to receive the orders of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, whom we found just on the point of going out with the Emperor of Austria to the theatre. Colonel Rapatel received orders to be at the Palace after the play was over. His Majesty, after expressing to him the entire satisfaction which General Moreau's arrival gave him, told the Colonel he supposed he would take repose after the long and fatiguing journey he had just performed, and that he himself would postpone until next day the pleasure of receiving him. At the same time the Emperor sent one of his aides-de-camp to compliment the General.

On the next day at half-past eight in the morning, I was going out of our apartment, when I met the Emperor just about to enter. I had but just time to apprise the General of the arrival of his Majesty, who embraced as soon as he addressed him; and quitted him after a very animated conversation, which lasted two hours. On quitting his Majesty, the General came to me with tears in his eyes, and said to me in a softened voice, "Ah! my dear S—, what a man is the Emperor; from this moment I have contracted the sweet and sacred obligation of sacrificing my life for him. There is no one who would not die to serve him. How much are all the flattering reports which I have heard relative to him, how much are all the prepossessions I had, entertained in favour of him, beneath that angel of goodness!"

The General then repaired to the Castle, where his Majesty presented him to their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duchesses of Weimar and of Oldenburg. He was enchanted with

their wit, their mental acquirements, and their manners. On quitting them he went to visit the ministers and the generals. In the evening he had a very interesting conversation with Count Metternich.

On the 18th at noon the General was presented by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, who received him with the greatest marks of distinction, and among other things, thanked him for the moderation and mildness he had constantly shewn on every occasion, during the period of the campaigns on the Rhine; adding, that the personal character of the General had very much contributed to diminish the evils of war with regard to the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Prussia had just arrived at Prague. The Emperor Alexander earnestly desired to present the General to him, but foreseeing at the same time that the latter, having to set out the next day for the army, had scarcely time sufficient for preparations of the most indispensable kind, his Majesty invited the General to go and wait his orders at home. We were so waiting when

on a sudden the Emperor entered with the King of Prussia, and addressing himself to the General, said, "General Moreau, Majesty the King of Prussia." This Prince accosted him by saying, that he had come "with a great deal of pleasure to see a General so renowned for his talents and his virtues." He then added in a more touching tone; "how much he admired the motives which had urged him to repair to the army of the allies, and how much he relied on his talents and his virtues for the success of the common cause." The two sovereigns then closeted themselves with him for two hours.

The 27th, (a fatal day! which was marked by a catastrophe so afflicting to all Europe, so terrible to France, and so cruel toward the friends of order, and the admirers of real glory!) the weather was dreadful; the rain, which fell in torrents, scarcely allowed any use to be made of the artillery; and in spite of every precaution, the muskets were so penetrated by the wet, that they became useless in the

hands of the soldiers. Towards noon, Moreau was communicating some military observations to his Imperial Majesty, who was at a very short distance, when a ball from one of the enemy's batteries, which was aiming to dismount one of ours, behind which, these great persons were conversing, shattered to pieces the right knee of the General, and passing through his horse, carried away the calf of his other leg. It would be difficult to represent the grief which my sovereign endured at the sight of this dreadful blow; he was affected by it even to tears, and hastened, in person, to administer to the hero who had just been struck, all the succour and consolation that might either soothe or reassure him. Col. Rapatel had flown to his side to receive him in his arms: "I am lost, my dear Rapatel," said he, "but it is most sweet to die for so good a cause, and before the eyes of so great a Prince." The colonel sought to disguise from him his sad condition; saying, it was easy to save him, and if a man like him had his head and his heart left, he might still hope to do great services, and to run a glorious career. But the General, though unwilling to damp the hopes of friendship, shewed, by his silence, that he could have no faith in these prognostics, and that already his great soul had perceived death without affright.

A litter was hastily made with the pikes of the Cossacks; they covered him with some cloaks, and carried him away to a house less exposed to the fire of the enemy. It was there that M. Welly, first surgeon to his Majesty the Emperor Alexander, directly amputated the right leg above the knee: when this first operation was terminated, the General begged him to examine the other, and to tell him if it was possible to save it; but on receiving for answer, that this was impossible—well then, take it off," said he, coolly. I have no need to tell what invariable firmness he displayed in the midst of the torments of both these amputations, or the care he himself took to console those whom he saw weeping over his sufferings; their tears he reproached them with, as marks of a pusillanimous friendship.

In a short time, notwithstanding all the efforts that had been employed to conceal this catastrophe from the armies, the news spread rapidly, and caused a general consternation. The army having received orders to make a movement to approach that of General Blücher, Moreau was removed to Passendorf, where he passed the night: he had a short, but tranquil slumber, and very little fever; he took only a little soup, and some wine and water.

On the 28th, at four o'clock in the morning, we placed him on litters better contrived than the other, and furnished with curtains. Forty Croats were ordered out to carry him, and ten Cossacks of the guard served him as an escort. The morning was very rainy; the General frequently asked for water to refresh his mouth, and on arriving at Dippoldeswalden, he took a little bread in some soup. He seemed very tranquil, and even healthy. I had an opportunity of seeing here the King of Prussia, who was repairing to Toplitz. His Majesty inquired most pressing of me concerning his condition, which seemed deeply to affect him, and said to me, "I should consider his death as the greatest misfortune that could befall me." We continued our route toward the frontiers of Bohemia; and having halted at four o'clock to give him some repose, the Croats who carried him were relieved by some Prussian Guards. We were afterwards met by the Emperor and his suite. His Majesty having learnt from me, that the General was not asleep, approached him, made the most tender inquiries respecting his health, and spoke a few words to him respecting the positions occupied by the army. We arrived at night fall, at headquarters. I cannot describe the affliction occasioned among all the troops by the view of this General, who, some days ago, had been the object of so many hopes and so much enthusiasm, thus borne on a litter, and so grievously wounded. How many tears did I see flow down cheeks covered with glorious scars! How many noble and courageous hearts have I seen unable to bear such an affecting picture!

Notwithstanding the fatigues of the

journey, the General was in a condition, which gave hopes which were the better founded, since the fever was considerably diminished. M. Welly confirmed those hopes by a report on the state of the patient. He relied on the purity of his blood, which he found to be most extraordinary, and on that greatness of soul which prevented the agitation of the mind from envenoming his bodily sufferings. He added, however, that there was scarcely a single example of recovery from such severe wounds.

On the 29th, the Emperor supposing that the General might bear the motion of a carriage, sent him his own coach and six; but according to the advice of the surgeon, it was resolved, that he should be still borne on a litter; and a company of Russian grenadiers were allotted to us for that purpose. Though the road across the mountains was frightful, and toilsome even for a man in good health, the General supported the fatigues and inconveniences attending it without exhibiting the slightest symptom of weakness; and we found in that amazing fortitude and immovable constancy, new grounds of hope. We met with abrupt mountains and sudden declivities; sometimes the roads we had to cross were overwhelmed by torrents; at other times the footpaths bounded by deep precipices and roaring gulphs, hardly afforded room for the bearers of the General to walk in line. Thus, to the deep concern which his wounds occasioned us, were united apprehensions almost as terrible respecting the dangers of the road. The Emperor overtook us, half-way, with his suite, and failed not, in person, to ask the General how he found himself, forbearing however to make him speak too much, and to advert to subjects which might occasion him any agitation. We then stopt to give him some tea; he had not ceased during the day, to refresh his mouth with cold water, which appeared to afford him an agreeable sensation; but which excited in me some vague fears, lest he should not be so well as he looked.

The General then shewed a great inclination to chat; but we complied with it as little as possible, well

knowing how dangerous that would be in his situation. We were rather disposed to keep every body out of his apartment, but we could not refuse to let in his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who staid nearly a quarter of an hour with him. This Prince told him, "he was very happy in becoming acquainted with him; but his happiness would have been still greater, had he formed that acquaintance on the field of battle." The General answered, "that they might probably meet together there, in six weeks."

Alas! at the moment when hope was dawning on his heart, it was leaving ours; and on seeing him thus rely on the recovery of his health, we the more deeply felt the concern which his situation caused us. Count Metternich afterwards came on the part of the Emperor of Austria, to testify to him all the interest which his Majesty took in his condition, and quitted him after a conversation of ten minutes. Until midnight he remained very tranquil; but all at once, a hiccup and frequent vomitings having come on him, it was no longer possible to be mistaken as to the degree of danger he was in.

On the 31st, the same symptoms continued, and never left him a moment of repose, so that he sunk into a state of great weakness. The cold of death had already reached his intestines, when the news of General Blücher's victory seemed to reanimate him, and to spread through every pore, a reviving balm; but this apparent change for the better, could not alter our mournful forebodings.

On the 1st of September, the physicians had succeeded in removing the hiccup; and he expressed a most earnest desire to be borne on to Prague; but he was so weak, that we made him feel he could not bear the journey. He then said, it was perhaps possible, to go by water; and inquired, if there was not some point of communication with the Moldau, maintaining, that at all events, the journey, as far as that river, was not too long for him to venture upon. He examined the map several times, in order to ascertain, if what he desired could be executed. He was busied in this examination, and I was alone with him,

when he heard shouts, which came from the street. He had the curiosity to learn the cause; and on my telling him, they were occasioned by the arrival of General Vandamme, who was making his entrance into the town, amidst the hootings of the multitude; he said to me, with astonishing warmth, "It is high time that monster should be put out of condition for doing harm;" and he then was silent. He testified the greatest pleasure on being told, that Vandamme having complained to the Grand Duke Constantine, of the ill treatment they made him experience, by refusing him his aide-de-camp, and taking him in an open carriage, which might expose him to the insults of the populace; that Prince answered, "that the harshest treatment would be even generosity toward a man, sullied like him, with the blackest crimes," and afterwards his Imperial Highness caused his sword to be taken from him, which, through an excess of goodness, the Emperor Alexander had allowed that he should retain. The General sent Colonel Rapatel and me to go and look at Vandamme; I found him declaiming like a madman against Bonaparte, whom he accused of having abandoned, sacrificed, betrayed him. I left this maniac in the midst of his paroxysms of fury, and returned to tell what I had seen of him.

All night, from the 1st to the 2d of September, the unfortunate Moreau was restless, yet he did not seem to be in pain. He never ceased consulting his repeater, and calling sometimes Colonel Rapatel and sometimes me, to write, after his dictation, a letter to the Emperor. At length, toward seven in the morning, finding myself alone with him, he made me take up the pen, and dictated to me the following lines:—

"SIRE,

"I go down to the grave with the same sentiments of admiration, respect, and devotedness, which your Majesty inspired me with, from the first moment of our interview!"

He had got on thus far, when he closed his eyes. I thought he was meditating on what he was going to dictate to me, and I held the pen ready to follow him—but, he was not

more! The best, the noblest of men was no more! Death had imprinted on his countenance the sign of suffering, or of convulsion; he appeared to sleep a peaceful slumber, peaceful as was his heart at the moment when he was struck. It was then within five minutes of seven o'clock. During his short but painful catastrophe, never had his cool firmness forsaken him; on seeing our tears and our sadness, he himself took care to console us: "My friends," said he, "what good is there in mourning? thus has Providence willed it; we must submit without a murmur." On the evening before, wishing to announce to him, in the most gentle, and sparing manner, that the physicians had no longer any hopes, we spoke to him of his unalterable tranquillity, of that calmness with which he beheld the progress of his disorder, &c. &c. "My friends," answered he, without permitting us to enter into particulars, "it is because I have nothing where-with to reproach myself." Thus ended this hero, consecrating his last action, and his last thought to the sovereign whom he rightly regarded as the principal repairer of the wrongs and ills of Europe, as him to whom France would one day owe the fall of her tyrant, and the re-establishment of her happiness on the just and solid basis of legitimacy. This was the observation I made to my sovereign when I announced to him this sad intelligence.

Events had succeeded each other in such rapidity, that the General had not had time to publish a proclamation which he addressed to the French nation, and which his Majesty approved. It bore simply this title; "*General Moreau to the French.*" It was short, plain, and energetic, as was every thing he wrote. In it he explained the object of his arrival on the continent, which was to aid the French in withdrawing themselves from the dreadful despotism of Bonaparte; he there announced that he came to sacrifice, if need were, his life, to restore repose and happiness to a country which had never ceased to be dear to him; he ended by calling all the true and faithful sons of France to the standards of independence. This address entirely con-

tradicts the proclamation, dated Grotzsch, the 17th of August, which has been attributed to him, and in which he has been made to assume the title of Major General in the service of Russia. To this supposition I would object; 1, that at the date of the 17th of August, General Moreau was at Prague. 2, that he had caused the Emperor Alexander to agree that he should have no title near his person, seeing that, having no other ambition than to restore repose to France, his sole wish, after arriving at the accomplishment of this great end, was quietly to terminate his days there in the bosom of his family. His Majesty then said to him, "Well; be then my friend, my counsel!" and are not these two titles worth all that a man can be ambitious of obtaining?

In the General's papers have been found the commencement of a journal of the operations of which he had been an eye-witness, until the fatal day when he was wounded; this has been sent to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, for whom he was writing it.

At length, after the body of General Moreau had been embalmed at Prague, a solemn service was performed over it, and then it was left exposed at the palace of the Archbishopric for two days. The crowd which went thither to see him, expressed their regrets in the most touching manner.

On the 6th of September it was deposited in a coffin to be conveyed to St. Petersburg.

Of the INSTITUTION and NATURE of SACRIFICES.

[From the Rev. J. Townsend's *Character of Moses.*]

[Concluded from Vol. xx. p. 466.]

THE Carthaginians, as Diodorus Siculus informs us, bound themselves by a solemn vow to Chronus, that they would sacrifice to him children selected from the offspring of their nobles; but in process of time they substituted for these the children of their slaves, which practice they continued till being defeated by Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily; and attributing their disgrace to the anger of the god, they offered two hundred children,

taken from the most distinguished families in Carthage, beside which three hundred citizens presented themselves, that by their voluntary death they might render the Deity propitious to their country. The mode of sacrificing these children was horrid in the extreme, for they were cast into the arms of a brazen statue, and from thence dropped into a furnace, as was practised among the first inhabitants of Latium. It was probably in this manner the Ammonites offered up their children to Moloch. The *Pelasgi* at one time sacrificed a tenth part of all their children, in obedience to an oracle.

The *Egyptians* in Heliopolis sacrificed three men every day to Juno. The *Spartans* and *Arcadians* scourged to death young women, the latter to appease the wrath of Bacchus, the former to gratify Diana. The *Sabian* idolaters in *Persia* offered human victims to Mithras; the *Cretans* to Jupiter; the *Lacedemonians* and *Lusitanians* to Mars; the *Lesbians* to Bacchus; the *Phocians* to Diana; the *Thessalians* to Chiron.*

The *Gauls*, equally cruel in their worship, sacrificed men, originally to Esao and Teutate; but latterly to Mercury, Apollo, Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva. Cæsar informs us, that whenever they thought themselves in danger, whether from sickness or after any considerable defeat in war, being persuaded that unless life be given for life, the anger of the gods can never be appeased, they constructed wicker images of enormous bulk, which they filled with men, who were first suffocated with smoke, and then consumed by fire. For this purpose they preferred criminals; but when a sufficient number of these could not be found, they supplied the deficiency from the community at large.†

The *Germans* are said to have differed from the *Gauls* in having no Druids, and in being little addicted to the service of the altar. Their only gods were the Sun, Vulcan, and the Moon;† yet among the objects of their worship was Tuisto their progenitor, and Woden, the hero of the

north. It is true, that neither Cæsar nor Tacitus say any thing of their shedding blood in sacrifice; yet the probability is, that, like the Saxons and other northern nations, they not only offered blood, but took their choicest victims from the human race.

In *Sweden* the altars of Woden smoked incessantly with blood: this flowed most abundantly at the solemn festivals celebrated every ninth year at Upsal. Then the king, attended by the senate, and by all the great officers about his court, entered the temple, which glittered on all sides with gold, and conducted to the altar nine slaves, or in time of war nine captives. These met the caresses of the multitude, as being about to avert from them the displeasure of the gods, and then submitted to their fate: but in times of distress, more noble victims bled, and it stands upon record, that when Aune their king was ill, he offered up to Woden his nine sons, to obtain the prolongation of his life.

The *Danes* had precisely the same abominable customs. Every ninth year, in the month of January, they sacrificed ninety-nine men, with as many horses, dogs, and cocks: and Hacon, king of *Norway*, offered his own son to obtain from Woden the victory over Harold, with whom he was at war.*

In *Russia*, the slavi worshipped a multitude of gods, and erected to them innumerable altars. Of these deities *Peroun*, that is The Thunderer, was the supreme, and before his image many of their prisoners bled. Their god of physic, who also presided over the sacred fires, shared with him; and the great rivers, considered as gods, had their proportion of human victims, whom they covered with their inexorable waves. But *Suetovid*, the god of war, was the god in whom they most delighted: to him they presented annually, as a burnt offering, three hundred prisoners, each on his horse; and, when the whole was consumed by fire, the priests and people sat down to eat and drink, till they were drunk. It is worthy of remark, that the residence of Suetovid was in the sun.†

* Strabo.

† Cæsar, *Bel. Gal.* 6.

† Cæsar, *Bel. Gal.* 6.

* Hallet's *North Antig.* 1. p. 134.

† Levesque *Hist. de la Russie*,

D 2

To this luminary the *Peruvians*, before they were restrained by their incas, sacrificed their children. †

Among the sacred books of the *Hindoo*s, Ramanyuna demands particular attention, because of its antiquity, the extent of country through which it is revered, and the view which it exhibits of the religion, doctrines, mythology, customs, and manners of their remote progenitors.

In this we have a golden age of short duration, succeeded by a state of universal wickedness and violence, which continued till the deity, incarnate, slew the oppressors of the human race, and thus restored the reign of piety and virtue.

This poem contains a description of the *Ushwamedha*, or most solemn sacrifice of the white horse, instituted by *Swayambhoo*, that is, by The Self-existent. At the celebration of this festival, the monarch, as the representative of the whole nation, acknowledged his transgressions, and when the offerings were consumed by the sacrificial fire, he was considered as perfectly absolved from his offences. Then follows a particular account of a human sacrifice, in which the victim, distinguished for filial piety, for resignation to his father's will, and for purity of heart, was bound by the king himself, and delivered to the priest; but, at the very instant when his blood was to have been shed, this illustrious youth was, by a miracle, delivered; and the monarch, as the reward of his intended sacrifice, received virtue, prosperity, and fame.

It is well known that the Brahmins have, in all ages, had their human victims, and that, even in our days, thousands have voluntarily perished under the wheels of their god Jag-bernat.

In the *Islands of the South Sea* we find the same execrable customs; but the nation of all others most devoted to their idols, was the *Mexican*: they had forty thousand temples, endowed with land, and their priests were more than a million. The office of the high priest was to open the breast, and to tear out the heart of the victim, while five assistant priests held him

naked, and stretched upon the altar. If this were a prisoner, the body was devoured by the captor and his friends: if he were a slave, purchased for the sacrifice, the purchaser and his family consumed the body.

The numbers thus destroyed were commonly, according to Clavigero, about 20 thousand annually, but the Franciscan monks limit them to two thousand five hundred; beside which, in March and April they sacrificed children, purchased for that purpose, and when the king died, all his slaves, with some of his wives, were compelled to bleed upon the altar.*

The *Caribes* of the West Indies had altars, on which they offered their first ripe fruits, and the blood of their captives, not only to the sovereign of the universe, whom they regarded as wise, powerful, and gracious; but to malignant spirits, to gratify whose delight in blood, they mangled their bodies with sharp instruments. It was thus that the priests of Baal wounded themselves, when taunted by Elijah with "Cry aloud, for he is a God: either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or, peradventure he sleepeth, and must be awaked—for they cried loud, and cut themselves with knives and lancets till the blood gushed out upon them." This precisely is the custom forbidden to the Jews by Moses.†

How degrading is this picture to humanity; yet whilst we lament over the cruel superstition of the pagan world, with its despicable rites and horrid sacrifices, we cannot but distinguish in this mishapen monster some features, which reminds us of its divine original. *Sed hei mihi! quantum mutatus ab illo!*—How is the gold become dim! How is the most fine gold changed!

That the Pagans derived their sacred rites from a more enlightened people, as far as relates to the Grecians, was confessed by them, and the same origin stands detected with regard to all the rest. This confession of the Greeks will be confirmed by what is immediately to follow.

Moses ordained, that the heifer, whose ashes were to be preserved for

† Robertson's America, vol. 3.

* Clavigero's Mexico.

† Deut. 14. 1.

cleansing the Israelites from ceremonial impurities, should be one that never bore the yoke. Agreeably to this description, when Diomedes, in Homer, was about to penetrate the Trojan camp, and had prayed to Minerva for assistance, he vowed, that he would sacrifice to her a yearling heifer, which no man had subjected to the yoke.*

And Nestor, when seeking her protection, repeats this vow—

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,

Untamed, unconscious of the galling yoke,
With ample forehead, and yet tender horns,

Whose budding honors ducelle gold adorns.

Pope's Odyssey, b. 3. l. 490.

We learn from the Jewish historian, that the separation of a particular family to offer sacrifice was by special appointment; but, that prior to the institution of a sacerdotal college, the patriarchs each performed this office for himself and for his household; as we see in the examples of Abel, Noah, Job, Abraham, and Jacob.

In China, the emperors are the sovereign pontiffs, and none but themselves can offer sacrifice to the Tien. At their accession to the throne, and at the four great festivals, at the vernal and at the autumnal equinox, at the summer and at the winter solstice, they appear before the altar, where the ceremony is conducted with the greatest majesty and splendor. On these occasions, the emperor, being surrounded by the princes and ministers of state, who are all prepared by previous retirement, by fasting, and by prayer, for the solemnity; the number and the choice of victims, the precious vessels, the musical instruments, and the deep attention of the multitude, display at once the dignity of the priest, and the greatness of that Being who is the object of their adoration.

How perfectly patriarchal is this practice of the emperor, who is regarded as the father of his people!†

Homer, who wrote near six hundred years after the departure of

Israel from Egypt, shews clearly, not only that military chiefs were, like the patriarchs, both kings and priests, but that occasionally the most distinguished person in the company, without imputation of sacrilege, might perform these functions. Yet many nations, after the example of the Israelites, have deviated from the more simple path of nature, in appointing that the priesthood should descend by inheritance, and be confined to families.

Under the Levitical dispensation it was ordained, that no man, who had a blemish, although he were of the seed of Aaron, should come nigh to offer the offerings of the Lord, made by fire. He might partake of the sacrifices, but he was not to approach the altar.*

The same provision was adopted by other nations and cities, particularly by the Athenians, among whom it was required, that whoever was admitted to the priesthood should be perfect, having no defect, nor any part redundant.

With respect to purification, what was the practice of the patriarchs we are not informed, but in after ages a laver was provided for Aaron and his sons to wash their hands and feet, before they approached the altar to minister and to burn offerings, made by fire, unto the Lord.† In conformity to this institution, we observe, that Hector was afraid to make even a libation to Jupiter without first washing; so, when Priam and Agamemnon were about to sacrifice, the herald poured water on their hands.‡ In imitation of Homer, Virgil makes his hero say to Anchises—

In me 'tis impious holy things to bear,
Red as I am with slaughter, new from war;

Till in some living stream I cleanse
guilt.

Of dire debate, and blood in battle spilt.

Dryden's Virgil.

Agreeably to this universal custom, Telemachus, in Homer, before he begins to pray, is careful to wash his hands. On more solemn occasions it

* Lev. c. 21, v. 21.

† Exod. c. 30, v. 18.

‡ Hom. II., l. 6. 208, l. 3. 270.

* Hom. II. x. 292.

† Maella, II. ch. 12.

was ordained, that the clothes likewise should be washed, as when the law was given on Mount Sinai, or when the Levites were to be purified and set apart for the service of the altar.

This practice was adopted in after ages by the Greeks, and therefore Homer makes Penelope conform to it, when she was about to pray.

If washing could not be commodiously performed, persons and things were to be sprinkled with water.* We have one example of this, which is too remarkable to escape our notice. Virgil, when describing the solemnities exhibited by Æneas over his departed friend Misenus, represents some of his companions as constructing the funeral pile, whilst others are employed to wash and to anoint the body: some wailing after the manner of the ancients,† whilst others, taking up the bier, convey it to the pile. Here it is consumed together with the frankincense and oil, the oblation to his manes; and the smoking embers are quenched with wine. The ashes are then collected and deposited in a brazen urn.

Thus far Virgil has borrowed from the Grecian bard, when he enumerates the funeral rites with which Achilles honoured the body of Patroclus. But the Roman adds, that when all this was finished, Choroëus, the priest, thrice sprinkled the assistants with pure water, to cleanse them from the pollution they had contracted in this last office for the dead.

*Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivæ
Lustravitque viros.†*

May we not here be permitted to conjecture, that the notion of desilement by the dead, and the consequent sprinkling, were derived from the law of Moses, since it is therein declared, that whoever touched a dead body was ceremonially unclean; and at the same time provided, that for his cleansing he must be sprinkled with running water, after which he was to wash his clothes and bathe himself before he could be considered as free from his pollution.‡

The original design of this symbolic action will be more particularly explained, when I shall proceed to speak of Moses as a legislator and a prophet.

CHARACTERS of GOETHE and SCHILLER

[From Madame de Staël's "Germany."]

THAT which was wanting to Klopstock was a creative imagination: he gave utterance to great thoughts and noble sentiments in beautiful verse; but he was not what might be called an artist. His inventions are weak; and the colours in which he invests them have scarcely even that plenitude of strength that we delight to meet with in poetry, and in all other arts which are expected to give to fiction the energy and originality of nature. Klopstock loses himself in the ideal: Goëthe never gives up the earth; even in attaining the most sublime conceptions, his mind possesses vigour not weakened by sensibility. Goëthe might be mentioned, as the representative of all German literature; not that there are no writers superior to him in different kinds of composition, but that he unites in himself alone all that distinguishes German genius; and none besides is so remarkable for a peculiar species of imagination which neither Italians, English, or French have ever attained.

Goëthe having displayed his talents in composition of various kinds, the examination of his works will fill the greatest part of the following chapters; but a personal knowledge of the man who possesses such an influence over the literature of his country will, it appears to me, assist us the better to understand that literature.

Goëthe possesses superior talents for conversation; and whatever we may say, superior talents ought to enable a man to talk. We may however, produce some examples of silent men of genius: timidity, misfortune, disdain, or ennui, are often the cause of it; but, in general, extent of ideas and warmth of soul naturally inspire the necessity of communicating our feelings to others; and those men who will not be judged by what they say, may not deserve that we

* See Jer. G. 17, 18.

† *Æneid*, 6. 299.

‡ Num. 19.

should interest ourselves in what they think. When Goëthe is induced to talk, he is admirable; his eloquence is enriched with thought; his pleasantry is, at the same time, full of grace and of philosophy; his imagination is impressed by external objects; as was that of the ancient artists; nevertheless his reason possesses but too much the maturity of our own times. Nothing disturbs the strength of his mind, and even the defects of his character, ill-humour, embarrassment, constraint, pass like clouds round the foot of that mountain on the summit of which his genius is placed.

What is related of the conversation of Diderot may give some idea of that of Goëthe; but, if we may judge by the writings of Diderot, the distance between these two men must be infinite. Diderot is the slave of his genius; Goëthe ever holds the powers of his mind in subjection: Diderot is affected, from the constant endeavour to produce effect; but in Goëthe we perceive disdain of success, and that to a degree that is singularly pleasing, even when we have most reason to find fault with his negligence. Diderot finds it necessary to supply by philanthropy his want of religious sentiments; Goëthe is inclined to be more bitter than sweet; but, above all, he is natural; and in fact, without this quality, what is there in one man that should have power to interest another?

Goëthe possesses no longer that resistless ardour which inspired him in the composition of *Werter*; but the warmth of his imagination is still sufficient to animate every thing. It might be said, that he is himself unconnected with life, and that he describes it merely as a painter. He attaches more value, at present, to the pictures he presents to us, than to the emotions he experiences; time has rendered him a spectator. While he still bore a part in the active scenes of the passions, while he suffered, in his own person, from the perturbations of the heart, his writings produced a more lively impression.

As we do not always best appreciate our own talents, Goëthe maintains at present, that an author should be calm even when he is writing a pas-

sionate work; and that an artist should equally be cool, in order the more powerfully to act on the imagination of his readers. Perhaps, in early life, he would not have entertained this opinion; perhaps he was then enslaved by his genius, rather than its master; perhaps he then felt, that the sublime and heavenly sentiment being of transient duration in the heart of man, the poet is inferior to the inspiration which animates him, and cannot enter into judgment on it, without losing it at once.

At first we are astonished to find coldness, and even something like stiffness, in the author of *Werter*; but when we can prevail on him to be perfectly at his ease, the liveliness of his imagination makes the restraint which we first felt entirely disappear. He is a man of universal mind, and impartial because universal; for there is no indifference in his impartiality: his is a double existence, a double degree of strength, a double light, which, on all subjects, enlightens at once both sides of the question. When it is necessary to think, nothing arrests his course; neither the age in which he lives, nor the habits he has formed, nor his relations with social life; his eagle glance falls decidedly on the object he observes. If his soul had developed itself by actions, his character would have been more strongly marked, more firm, more patriotic; but his mind would not have taken so wide a range over every different mode of perception; passions or interests would then have traced out to him a positive path.

Goëthe takes pleasure in his writings, as well as in his conversation, to break the thread which he himself has spun, to destroy the emotions he excites, to throw down the image he has forced us to admire. When, in his fictions, he inspires us with interest, for any particular character, he soon shows the inconsistencies which are calculated to detach us from it. He disposes of the poetic world, like a conqueror of the real earth; and thinks himself strong enough to introduce, as nature sometimes does, the genius of destruction into his own works. If he were not an estimable character, we should be afraid of that species of superiority which elevates itself above

all things; which degrades, and then again raises up; which affects us, and then laughs at our emotion; which affirms and doubts by turns, and always with the same success.

I have said, that Goëthe possessed in himself alone, all the principal features of German genius; they are all indeed found in him to an eminent degree: a great depth of ideas, that grace which springs from imagination, a grace far more original than that which is formed by the spirit of society; in short, a sensibility sometimes bordering on the fantastic, but for that very reason the more calculated to interest readers, who seek in books something that may give variety to their monotonous existence, and in poetry, impressions which may supply the want of real events. * If Goëthe were a Frenchman, he would be made to talk from morning till night: all the authors, who were contemporary with Diderot, went to derive ideas from his conversation, and afforded him at the same time an habitual enjoyment, from the admiration he inspired. The Germans know not how to make use of their talents in conversation, and so few people, even among the most distinguished, have the habit of interrogating and answering, that society is scarcely at all esteemed among them; but the influence acquired by Goëthe is not the less extraordinary. There are a great many people in Germany who would think genius discoverable even in the direction of a letter, if it were written by him. The admirers of Goëthe form a sort of fraternity, in which the rallying words serve to discover the adepts to each other. When foreigners also profess to admire him, they are rejected with disdain, if certain restrictions leave room to suppose that they have allowed themselves to examine works, which nevertheless gain much by examination. No man can kindle such fanaticism without possessing great faculties, whether good or bad; for there is nothing but power, of whatever kind it may be, which men sufficiently dread to be excited by it to a degree of love so enthusiastic.

SCHILLER was a man of uncommon genius and of perfect sincerity; these two qualities ought to be insepar-

able at least in a literary character. Thought can never be compared with action but when it awakens in us the image of truth. Falsehood is still more disgusting in writing than in conduct. Actions even of the most deceitful kind still remain actions, and we know what we have to depend on, either in judging or hating them; but writings are only a vain mass of idle words, when they do not proceed from sincere conviction.

There is not a nobler course than that of literature, when it is pursued as Schiller pursued it. It is true, that in Germany there is so much seriousness and probity, that it is there alone we can be completely acquainted with the character and the duties of every vocation. Nevertheless Schiller was admirable among them all, both with respect to his virtues and his talents. His Muse was Conscience: she needs no invocation, for we hear her voice at all times, when we have once listened to it. He loved poetry, the dramatic art, history, and literature in general, for its own sake. If he had determined never to publish his works, he would nevertheless have taken the same pains in writing them; and no consideration drawn either from success, from the prevailing fashion, from prejudice, or from any thing, in short, that proceeds from others, could ever have prevailed on him to alter his writings: for his writings were himself; they expressed his soul; and he did not conceive the possibility of altering a single expression, if the internal sentiment which inspired it had undergone no change. Schiller, doubtless, was not exempt from self-love; for if it be necessary in order to ammate us to glory, it is likewise so to render us capable of any active exertion whatever; but nothing differs so much from another in its consequences as vanity and the love of fame: the one seeks success by fraud, the other endeavours to command it openly; this feels inward uneasiness, and lies cunningly in wait for public opinion; that trusts its own powers, and depends on natural causes alone for strength to subdue all opposition. In short, there is a sentiment even more pure than the love of glory, which is, the love of truth: it is this love that renders literary men like the

warlike preachers of a noble cause; and to them should henceforth be assigned the charge of keeping the sacred fire: for feeble women are no longer, as formerly, sufficient for its defence.

Innocence in genius, and candour in power, are both noble qualities. Our idea of goodness is sometimes debased by associating it with that of weakness; but when it is united to the highest degree of knowledge and of energy, we comprehend in what sense the Bible has told us, that "God made man after his own image." Schiller did himself an injury, when he first entered into the world, by the wanderings of his imagination; but with the maturity of age, he recovered that sublime purity which gives birth to noble thoughts, with degrading sentiments he held no intercourse. He lived; he spoke, he acted, as if the wicked did not exist; and when he described them in his works, it was with more exaggeration and less depth of observation than if he had really known them. The wicked presented themselves to his imagination as an obstacle in nature, as a physical scourge; and perhaps in many respects they have no intellectual being; the habit of vice has changed their souls into a perverted instinct.

Schiller was the best of friends, the best of fathers, the best of husbands; no quality was wanting to complete that gentle and peaceful character which was animated by the fire of genius alone: the love of liberty, respect for the female sex, enthusiastic admiration of the fine arts, inspired his mind; and in the analysis of his works it would be easy to point out to what particular virtue we owe the various productions of his masterly pen. It has been said that genius is all-sufficient. I believe it where knowledge and skill preside; but when we seek to paint the storms of human nature, or fathom it in its unsearchable depths, the powers even of imagination fail; we must possess a soul that has felt the agitation of the tempest; but into which the Divine Spirit has descended to restore its serenity.

I saw Schiller, for the first time, in the saloon of the Duke and Duchess of Weimar, in the presence of a society as enlightened as it was honour-

able. He read French very well, but he had never spoken it. I maintained with some warmth the superiority of our dramatic system over that of all others; he did not refuse to enter the lists with me, and without feeling any uneasiness from the difficulty and slowness with which he expressed himself in French, without dreading the opinion of his audience which was all against him, his conviction of being right impelled him to speak. In order to refute him, I at first made use of French arms, vivacity and pleasantness; but in what Schiller said, I soon discovered so many ideas through the impediment of his words; I was so struck with that simplicity of character which led a man of genius to engage himself thus in a contest where speech was wanting to express his thoughts; I found him so modest and so indifferent as to what concerned his own success, so proud and so animated in the defence of what appeared to him to be truth; that I vowed to him from that moment a friendship replete with admiration.

Attacked, while yet young, by a hopeless disease, the sufferings of his last moments were softened by the attention of his children, and of a wife who deserved his affection by a thousand endearing qualities. Madame de Wollægen, a friend worthy of comprehending his meaning, asked him, a few hours before his death, how he felt himself? "Still more and more easy," was his reply; and, indeed, had he not reason to place his trust in that God whose dominion on earth he had endeavoured to promote? Was he not approaching to the abode of the just? Is he not at this moment in the society of those who resemble him? and has he not already rejoined the friends, who are also expecting our arrival in the seats of blessedness?

CURIOUS PARTICULARS in the Life of MR. THOMAS HOBBS, of MALMSBURY. By JOHN AUBREY.

[From "Letters written by Eminent Persons," &c.]

[Concluded from Vol. xx. p. 480.]

ABOUT this time (1655 or 1656) he settled the piece of land, given to him by his uncle, upon his

nephew Francis for life, the remainder to his nephew's eldest son, Thomas Hobbes; he also not long after discharged a mortgage of two hundred pounds, besides the interest thereof, with which his nephew Francis (a careless husband) had incumbered his estate.

He was much in London till the restoration of his Majesty, having here convenience not only of bookes, but of learned conversation, as Mr. J. Selden, Dr. Wm. Harvey, J. Vattghan, &c. whereof anon in the catalogue of his acquaintance. I have heard him say, that in my Lord's house, in Derbyshire, there was a good library, and bookes enough for him, and his lordship stored the library with what bookes he thought fitt to be bought; but he said, the want of good conversation was a very great inconvenience, and that though he conceived he could order his thinking as well perhaps as another, yet he found a great defect; methinks in the country, in long time, for want of good conversation, one's understanding and invention grow mouldy.

Amongst other of his acquaintance, I must not forget our common friend, Mr. Samuel Cowper, the prince of limners of this last age, who drew his picture as like as art could afford, and one of the best pieces that ever he did; which his Majesty, at his returne, bought of him, and conserves as one of his greatest rarities in his closet, at Whitehall.*

The winter-time of 1659 he spent in Derbyshire; in March following was the dawning of the coming in of our gracious sovereign, and in April the Aurora. It happened about two or three dayes after his Majesty's happy returne, that as he was passing in his coach through the Strand, Mr. Hobbes was standing at Little Salisbury-house Gate, (where his Lordship then lived,) the King espied him, putt off his hatt very kindly to him, and asked him how he did. About a week after he had oral conference with his Majesty and Mr. S. Cowper,

* This picture I intend to be borrowed of his Majesty, for Mr. Loggan to engrave on a cutate piece by, which will sell well both at home and

where, as he sat for his picture, he was diverted by Mr. Hobbes's pleasant discourse. Here his Majesty's favours were reintegrated to him, and order was given that he should have free access to his Majesty, who was always much delighted in his witt and smart repaſſees. The witts at court were wont to bayte him; but he would make his part good, and feared none of them. The King would call him the Beare: *Here comes the Beare to be bayted.* He was marvellous happy and ready in his replies, and that without rancour, (except provoked); but now I speake of his readiness in replies as to witt and drollery. He would say, that he did not care to give, neither was he adroit at, a present answer to a serious quære; he had as lieve they should have expected an extemporary solution to an arithmetically probleme, for he turned, and *winded*, and compounded in philosophy, politiques, &c. as if he had been at mathematicall worke; he always avoided, as much as he could, to conclude hastily.

In 1659, and some yeares before, his lord was at Little Salisbury-house (now turned into the Middle-Exchange), where he wrote, among other things, a poeme in Latin hexameter and pentameter, on the Encroachment of the Clergie (both Roman and reformed) on the Civil Power. I remember I saw there five hundred verses and more. He did read Cluverius's *Historia Universalis*, and made up his poeme from thence. His place of meditation was then in the portico in the garden. He said that he sometimes would sett his thoughts upon reſearching and contemplating, always with this proviso, that he very much and deeply considered one thing at a time,—sc. a weeke or sometimes a fortnight. There was a report (and surely true) that in Parliament, not long after, the King was settled, some of the bishops made a motion, to have the good old gentleman burned for a heretique; which he hearing, feared that his papers might be searched by their order, and he told me that he had burned part of them. I have received word from his amanuensis and executor, that he remembers there were such verses, for he wrote them out, but knowes not

what became of them, unless he presented them to Judge Vaughan, or burned them, as I did seeme to intimate. (But I understand since, by W. Crooke, that he can retrieve a great many of them.)

From 1660, till the time he last went into Derbyshire, he spent most part of his time in London, at his lord's, viz. at Little Salisbury-house, then Queen-street, lastly, Newport-house; following his contemplation and study. He contemplated and invented in the morning, but penned in the afternoon.

In 1664, I said to him, "Methinks 'tis pity, that you that have such a cleare reason and inventive head did never take into consideration, the learning of the lawes," and I endeavoured to persuade him to it; but he answered that he was not like to have life enough left, to goe through with such a long and difficult task. I then presented him, in order thereunto, and to draw him on, the Lord Ch. Bacon's Elements of the Lawe (a thin 4to.) which he was pleased to accept, and the next time I came to him he shewed me therein, two cleare paralogsms, which I am heartily sorry are now out of my remembrance.*

I desponded that he should make any attempt (tentamen) towards this designe. But afterwards, it seemes, in the country, he writt his treatise "De Legibus," (unprinted) of which Sir J. Vaughan, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, had a transcript, and I do affirm that he much admired it.†

* One, I well remember, was in p. 2.

† In a letter to me, dated Aug. 18, 1679, among other things, he writes, "The treatise De Legibus, at the end of it is imperfect. I desire Mr. Horne to pardon me that I cannot consent to his motion; nor shall Mr. Crooke himselfe get my consent to print it. I pray you present my humble thanks to Mr. Sam. Butler."

"The privilege of stationers is, in my opinion, a very great hinderance to the advancement of all humane learning."

"I am, Sir,

"Your very humble servt.

"TH. HOBBS."

1665. This yeare he told me that he was willing to doe some good to the towne where he was borne: that his Majestie loved him well, and if I could find out something in our country that was in his gift, he did believe he could beg it of his Majestie, and since he was bred a scholar, he thought it most proper to found a free-school there, which is wanting now; for before the Reformation, all monasteries had great schooles appendant to them. After inquiry, I found out a piece of land in Braden-forest, that was in his Majestie's possession, of about 25l. per annum value, which he hoped to have obtained of his Majestie, for a salary for a schoolmaster; but the Queen's priests, smelling out the designe, and being his enemies, prevented this public and charitable intention.

A. D. 1674, Mr. Anthony à Wood sett forth an elaborate worke of eleven yeares' study, intituled the "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford," wherein, in every respective Colledge and Hall, he mentions the writers there educated, and what books they wrote. The Deane of Christ Church,* having the absolute power of the presse there, perused every sheet before it

* [J. Fell, D.D. very soon afterwards Bishop of Oxford. The following note is in Wood's hand-writing. Editor.]

1670. One Mr. Anthony à Wood, of Merton coll. in Oxop, had finished the Hist. and Antiq. of the Universitie, which he had, with incomparable industrie, laboured in for ten yeares.

In this Hist. are contained the lives of most of the eminent writers that have been bred up in each Coll. and Hall there; amongst which he wrote a brief of the life of Mr. Hobbes, though then living, and this he did because he looked upon him as a prime ornament thereof.

This book being by him written in Engl. it pleased the sages of the Universitie (not without his consent) to have it put into Latin: to the end that the fame of the said Universitie might be better known and understood beyond the seas; but the translators being more-fit for declamatory than historical versions, several errors were

was sent to the presse, and after, and maugre the author, and to his great grief and sore displeasure, expunged and inserted, what he thought fit. Among other authors, he made divers alterations in Mr. Wood's copie, in the account he gives of Mr. T. Hobbes of Malmesbury's Life, in p. 376, 377, Lib. II. "Vir sane de quo (inter tot prosperæ et adversæ famæ qui de eo sperguntur hominum sermones) hoc verissime pronuntiare fas est, animum ipse obtigisse, uti oronis scientiæ capacissimum et infertum, ita divitiarum, sæculi, et invidiæ negligentissimum; erga cognatos et alios pium et beneficum. Inter eos quibuscum vixit, hilarem et apertum, et sermone libero. Apud exteros summa semper veneratione habitum." &c. This and much more was quite dashed out of the author's copie by the sayd Deane.

These additions and expunctions being made by the sayd Deane of Christ Church, without the advice, and quite contrary to the mind of the author, he told him, it was fitt Mr. Hobbes should know what he had done, because that his name being set to the booke, and all people knowing it to be his, he should be liable to an answer, and so consequently be in perpetual controversie. To this the Deane replied, "Yea in God's pame, and great reason it was that he should know what he had done, and what he had done he would answer for," &c.

Hereupon, in the beginning of 1674, the author acquaints J. W. Mr. Hobbes's correspondent, with all that had passed. J. W. acquaints Mr. Hobbes. Mr. Hobbes taking it ill

committed before any could perceive them.

The Deane of Ch. Ch. being zealous for the forwarding this work, did not only discharge the translators, but most of the impression, at his own expense; and having the absolute power of the presse, &c.—*gor on as in the copie.*

Mem: Bp. Jo. Fell did not only expunge and insert, what he pleased in Mr. Hobbes's Life, but also in the Lives of other very learned men; particularly of Dr. John Prideaux, afterwards Bishop of Worcester; and in the Life of Dr. Twiss.

was resolved to vindicate himself in an epistle to the author; accordingly an epistle, dated Apr. 20, 1674, was sent to the author in MS. with an intention to publish it, when the History of Oxon was to be published. Upon the receipt of Mr. Hobbes's Epistle by Anthony à Wood, he forthwith repaired, very honestly and without any guile, to the Deane of Christ Church, to communicate it to him, and to let him see that he would do nothing under-hand against him. The Deane read it over carelessly, and not without scorn, and when he had done, bid Mr. Wood tell Mr. Hobbes, "that he was an old man, had one foote in the grave, that he should mind his latter end, and not trouble the world any more with his papers," &c. or to that effect.

In the meane time Mr. Hobbes meetes with the King in the Pall-mall, in St. James's parke; tells him how he had been served by the Deane of Christ Church, in a booke then in the presse, intituled the "History and Antiquities of the Universitie of Oxon," and withall desires his Majestie to be pleased to give him leave to vindicate himself. The King seeming to be troubled at the dealing of the Deane, gave Mr. Hobbes leave, conditionally, that he touch nobody but him who had abused him, neither that he should reflect upon the Universitie.

Mr. Hobbes understanding that this History would be published at the Common Act, at Oxon, about 11th July, the said year, 1674, prints his Epistle at London, and sends downe divers copies to Oxon, which being dispersed at Coffee-houses and Stationers' shops, a copy forthwith came to the Deane's hands, who upon the reading of it fretted and fumed at it as a most famous libell, and soon after-meeting with the author of the History chid him, telling him that he had corresponded with his enemie (Hobbes). The author replied, that surely he had forgot what he had donne, for he had communicated to him before what Mr. Hobbes had sayd and written; whereupon the Deane recollecting himself, told him, that Hobbes should suddenly heare more of him, and that he

would have the printer called to an account for printing such a notorious libell.*

1675. He left London, *cum animo nunquam revertendi*, and spent the remainder of his days in Derbyshire, with the E. of Devon, at Chatsworth and Hardwyck, in contemplation and study.

'Tis of custom, in the lives of wise men to putt downe their sayings; now if trueth (uncommon) delivered clearly and wittily goes for a saying, his common discourse was full of them, which for the most part were sharp and significant.

In his youth he was unhealthy, and of an ill complexion, (yellowish). His lord, who was a waster, sent him up and downe to borrow money, and to get gent. to be bound for him, being ashamed to speake himselfe; he took cold, being wet in his feet, and trod both his shoes aside the same way. Notwithstanding he was well-beloved, they loved his company for his pleasant facetiousness and snavity. From forty he grew healthier, and then he had a fresh ruddy complexion; he was sanguineo-melancholicus, which the physiologers say is the most ingeniose complexion. He would say, that there might be good witts of all complexions; but good natured, impossible.

In his old age he was very bald, yet within dore he used to study, and sitt bare-headed, and sayd he never tooke cold in his head, but that the greatest trouble was to keepe off the flies from pitching on the baldness. His head was of a mallet forme, approved by the physiologers. His face not very great, anple forehead, yellowish reddish whiskers, which naturally turned

up; belowe he was shaved close, except a little tip under his lip; not but that nature would have afforded him a venerable beard, but being mostly of a cheerful and pleasant humour, he affected not at all austerity and gravity, and to look severe. His goodly countenance not so good marks of assurance of God's favour, as a cheerful, charitable, and upright behaviour, which are better signes of religion, than the zealous maintaining of controverted doctrines.

He had a good eye, and that of a hazel colour, which was full of life and spirit, even to his last; when he was in discourse, there shone (as it were) a bright live coale within it. He had two kinds of looks; when he laught, was witty, and in a merry humour, one could scarce see his eyes: by and by, when he was serious and earnest he opened his eyes round his eye-lids; he had midling eyes, not very big, nor very little.

He was six foote high, and something better, and went indifferently erect, or rather; considering his great age, very erect.

His sight and witt continued to his last. He had a curious sharp sight, as he had a sharp witt: which was also so sure and steady, that I have heard him oftentimes say, that in multiplying and dividing he never mistook a figure, and so in other things. He thought much, and with excellent method and readines, which made him seldom make a false step. He had read much, if one considers his long life, but his contemplation was much more than his reading. He was wont to say, that if he had read as much as other men, he should have continued still as ignorant as other men.

He seldom used any physigne. He was wont to say that he had rather have the advice, or take physigne from an experienced old woman, that had been at many sick people's bed-sides, than from the most learned but unexperienced physician.

It is not consistent with an harmonically soule to be a woman-hater, neither had he an abhorrence to good wine, but he was even in his youth (generally) temperate, both as to wine and women (*et tamen hæc omnia*

* [In this account of the publication of the History of the University, many corrections occur in Wood's hand-writing. The Deane wrote an answer to the letter above-mentioned. *Editor.*]

"This scurrilous answer," says Aubrey, "it is supposed, might be the cause, why, Mr. Hobbes was not afterwards so indulgent (or spared the less to speak his opinion) concerning the Universities, and how much their doctrine and method had contributed to the late troubles."

mediocriter. Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.) I have heard him say that he has been drunke in his life, a hundred times, which, considering his great age, did not amount to above once a year; when he did drunke, he would drunke to excess to have the benefit of vomiting, which he did easily, by which benefit neither his witt was disturbed nor his stomach oppressed; but he never was, nor could endure to be, habitually a good fellow, i. e. to drink every day wine with company, which though not to drunkenness, spoiles the braine.

For his last thirty yeares, or more, his diet, &c. was very moderate, and regular: after sixty he dranke no wine, his stomach grew weak, and he did eate mostly fish, especially whitings; for he sayd he digested fish better than flesh. He rose about seaven, had his breakfast of bread and butter, and tooke his walke, meditating till ten, then he did putt downe the minutes of his thoughts. His dinner was provided for him exactly, by eleven, for he could not now stay till his lord's houre,—sc. about two. After dinner he tooke a pipe of tobacco, and then threw himself immediately on his bed, with his band off, and slept about halfe an houre; in the afternoon he penned his morning thoughts.

Besides his daily walking, he did twice or thrice a yeare play at tennis,* (at about seventy-five he did it) then went to bed and was well-rubbed. This he did believe would make him live two or three yeares the longer.

He gave to James Wheldon, his amanuensis, (who writes a delicate hand) his pension at Leicester, yearly, to wayte on him, and take care of him, which he did performe to him living and dying, with great respect and diligence: for which consideration he made him his executor.

In cold weather he commonly wore a black velvet coate, lined with furre; if not, some other coate so lined; but all the yeare he wore a kind of bootes

(buskins) of Spanish leather, laced or tied along the sides with black ribbons.

He had alwayes bookes of prick-song lying on his table:—e. g. of H. Lawes, &c. songs,—which at night, when he was abed; and the dores made fast, and was sure nobody heard him, he sang aloud, (not that he had a good voice) but for his health's sake; he did believe it did his lunges good, and conduced much to prolong his life.

He had the shaking palsey in his hands; which began in France before the year 1650, and has growne upon him by degrees ever since; so that he has not been able to write legibly since 1665 or 1666, as I find by some of his letters to me that he honoured me withall.

His love to his kindred hath already been spoken of. He was very charitable (à suo modulo) to those that were true objects of his bounty.

One time, I remember, goeing in the Strand, a poor and infirme old man begged his almes; he beholding him with eyes of pity and compassion, putt his hand in his pocket, and gave him 6d.; sayd a divine (sc. Dr. Jasper Mayne) that stood by, "Would you have done this, if it had not been Christ's command?" "Yea," sayd he; "Why?" quoth the other; "Because," sayd he, "I was in paine to consider the miserable condition of the old man; and now my almes, giving him some relief, doth also ease me."

His work was attended with envy, which threw severall aspersions and false reports on him; for instance, one was, that he was afraid to lye alone at night in his chamber. I have often heard him say, that he was not afraid of *sprights*, but afraid of being knockt on the head for five or ten pounds, which rogues might thinke he had in his chamber; and severall other tales, as untrue.

I have heard some positively affirme, that he had a yearly pension from the King of France; possibly for having asserted such a monarchie as the King of France exercises; but for what other grounds I know not; unless it be for that the present King of France is reputed an encourager of choice and able men in all faculties,

In the country, for want of a hand court, he would walke up-hill and down-hill in the park, till he was in a great sweat, and then give the servant some money to rubbe him.

who can attribute to his greatness. I isme, his writings and virtuous life never heard him speake of any such thing; since his death I have inquired of his most intimate friends in Derbyshire, who wrote to me, they never heard of any such thing. Had it been so, [neither] he; nor they, ought to have been ashamed of it, and it had been becoming the munificence of so great a prince to have donne it.

For his being branded with athe-

testify against it. And that he was a Christian is clear, for he received the sacrament; and in his confession to Dr. Cosins, at ——— on his (as he thought) death-bed, declared that he liked the religion of the Church of England best of all other.

He would have the worship of God performed with musique.

DIDEROT on the CAPACITIES of BLIND PEOPLE.

[From Grimm's Memoirs.]

A very small part of the following interesting memoir upon a class of beings singularly unfortunate, has already appeared in our work: but its value, not only to those who may happen to be connected with persons in that calamitous state, but to the general reader, induces us to reprint the whole from the amusing volumes of Baron Grimm.

I AM going to throw together upon paper some phenomena which were not known to me when my *Letter upon the Blind* was written, and which will serve as proofs, or refutations, of many things asserted in that letter. Thirty-three or thirty-four years have elapsed since the letter was written, I have read it again, endeavouring to divest myself of all partiality, and am not dissatisfied with it. Although the first part appeared to me more interesting than the second, and I feel that the one might be somewhat extended and the other much abridged, I shall leave both as they are, for fear lest the pages of the young man should be injured by the touch of the old one. I should endeavour in vain, at present, to discriminate what there is supportable in the ideas and the expression, and I fear that I should be equally incapable of correcting any thing reprehensible. A celebrated painter of our days employs himself in his old age in spoiling the *chefs-d'œuvres* which he produced in the vigour of his earlier years. I know not whether the defects he discovers be real, but as to the talent which should correct them, either he never possessed it, or, if he did, it is lost, since every thing that belongs to man perishes with man. There is a time when taste gives counsels, the justice of which must be acknowledged, but which, perhaps, we have

no longer the power to follow. It is the pusillanimity which arises from the consciousness of weakness, or indolence, which is one of the consequences of weakness and pusillanimity, that disgusts me with a labour more likely, perhaps, to injure, than to contribute towards the improvement of my work,

Solve senescentem maturæ sanguis equum,
ue
Pequet ad extremum ridebitus et ilia ducat.

PHENOMENA.

1st. A watchmaker, who is perfectly well versed in the theory of his art, and who yields to no one in the practice of it, has often assured me that it is by the touch, and not by the sight, that he judges of the roundness of his *watch pinions*. He rolls them gently between his thumb and fore-finger, and by pressure discovers trifling inequalities which escape his eye.

2d. I have heard of a blind person, who, I was assured, could tell the colour of stuffs by the touch.

3d. I know of one who shades noses, with as much delicacy as Jean Jacques prided himself on possessing, when he confided to his friends, either seriously or as a joke, a plan he had for opening a school to give lessons in this art to the flower girls at Paris.

4th. In the town of Amiens there

is a blind stone-cutter, who superintends a large number of workmen, with as much intelligence as if he enjoyed his sight.

5th. A man who could see had so little certainty in the use of his hands if using his eyes, that when he wanted to shave his head he put away the looking glass, and placed himself before a naked wall. A blind person who does not see the danger becomes always more intrepid, and I have no doubt that he would go with a much firmer step than a man who could see, over a narrow and elastic plank thrown as a bridge across a precipice. There are few people whose sight does not become confused at looking down from a great height.

6th. Who does not know, or at least has not often heard mention made of the celebrated David? I have often been present at his operations. He couched a smith, who had contracted cataracts in his eyes, from the continual heat of his furnace. This smith having been blind for five and twenty years, had so entirely accustomed himself to doing every thing by the touch, that without blows it was impossible to make him avail himself of the sense now restored to him. David said, striking him, "Will you not look, scoundrel?" He walked, he worked, every thing we do with our eyes open, he did with his shut. From this it may be concluded, that the eye is not so useful to our wants, so essential to our happiness, as we are tempted to believe. If the sight of nature had no longer any charms for David's blind man, we may fairly ask, what is there in the world to the loss of which a long privation may not render us wholly indifferent, provided it be not accompanied with pain?—It may be said, perhaps, that we could never grow indifferent to the sight of a wife who is dear to us. I cannot concur in that sentiment, though it may seem to be supported by a circumstance I am going to relate. It may be supposed, that deprived for a long time of sight, when restored to us we should never cease looking about; this is not so. The difference is very great between momentary and habitual blindness.

7th. David's philanthropy brought him from all parts of the kingdom the

indigent blind, who came to implore his assistance; and his reputation drew to his house numbers who were curious to witness his extraordinary talents. M. Marmontel and myself made a party there together; the blind man was seated, his cataract was removed, David placed his hand upon the eyes which he had just restored to the light. An aged woman who stood by his side evinced the deepest interest in the operation, she trembled in all her limbs at every movement of the operator. The latter made a sign to her to come forward and place herself on her knees before the operator; he removed his hands, the sick man opened his eyes and exclaimed: "Ah! it is my mother!"—Never was a more pathetic exclamation uttered, I could fancy that I hear it even now. The old woman fainted, tears streamed from the eyes of all present, and alms in abundance flowed from their purses.

8th. Of all those who have been deprived of sight almost from their birth, the most surprising that ever existed, or will exist, was Mademoiselle Melanie de Salignac. She was a relation of M. de Lafargue, Lieut.-General in his Majesty's service, an old man, who is just dead at the age of ninety-one, covered with scars and loaded with honours, and daughter to Madame de Blacy, who is still alive; she never ceases to regret the loss of a child who constituted the charm of her life, and was the object of admiration to all who knew her. Madame de Blacy is a woman distinguished for the eminence of her moral qualities, and who will readily answer any questions relative to the truth of my narration. It is under her auspices that I have collected such particulars of the life of Mademoiselle de Salignac as escaped my own observation during an intimacy in the family which began in 1760, and continued without interruption to 1763, the year that closed the life of the lady in question.

She had an unusual fund of good sense, the utmost mildness and sweetness of disposition, an uncommon penetration in her ideas, and great simplicity of character. One of her aunts invited her mother to come and assist her in entertaining nineteen Orphanes whom she had invited to dine

ner. "I cannot conceive what my aunt means," said the niece; "why go and entertain nineteen Ostrogoths?—for my part I only wish to entertain those I love?"

The sound of the voice produced the same effect on her as the physiognomy has upon persons that see. One of her relations, a receiver-general of the finances, behaved very ill to her family in a way extremely unexpected, on which she remarked, "who could have conceived this with so sweet a voice!" When she heard any one sing, she distinguished between the voice of a fair and of a dark person. When any one spoke to her she judged of their height by the direction in which the sound came.

She had no wish to see, and one day when I asked her the reason of this, she answered me: "I should then have nothing but my own eyes, and now I enjoy the eyes of every body. By this privation I am an object of constant interest and commiseration; I am obliged in some way at every moment, and at every moment I am grateful. Alas! if I were to see, people would soon think of me no more."—The errors of sight very much diminished its value in her ideas. "I am," she said, "at the entrance of a long avenue; at the extremity of it is some object; to one of you it appears in motion, to another it appears still; one says that it is an animal, another that it is a man, and on approaching it, it appears to be the stump of a tree. No one knows whether the tower they perceive afar off be round or square. I brave the clouds of dust, while those around me shut their eyes, and are miserable, sometimes they even suffer a whole day for not having shut them soon enough. An almost imperceptible atom is sufficient to torment them cruelly."—At the approach of night she used to say, "that our reign was at an end, and her's was just beginning." It will easily be conceived that lying in constant darkness with the habit of acting and thinking in an eternal night, lying awake, which is so tormenting to us, was scarcely felt by her.

She could not pardon me for having said that blind people being deprived of witnessing the exterior signs of suffering must almost necessarily

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be cruel.—"Do you think," said she, "that you hear the accents of complaint as I do?"—"But," said I, "there are many who suffer without allowing themselves to complain."—"I should soon find them out," she said, "and only pity them the more." She was passionately fond of hearing any body read, and still more of music. "I think," she said, "that I could never be tired of listening to people who sing or play in a superior manner. If this happiness be the only one we are to enjoy in heaven, it will be sufficient for me. You think justly when you say that it is the most powerful of all the fine arts, without excepting either poetry or eloquence; that even Racine does not express himself with the delicacy of a harp, that his melody is heavy and monotonous compared with that of the instrument, and that you have often desired to give your style the force and lightness of the tones of Bach. For my part it is the finest language I know. In languages spoken, those are reckoned to pronounce the best who articulate the syllables the most distinctly; instead of which in the language of music the sounds that are the most remote from each other, from the grave to the acute, from the acute to the grave, are blended together and follow imperceptibly; 'tis, if I may say so, one long syllable, the inflexions and expression of which vary at every moment. While melody carries this sound to my hear, harmony executes it without confusion upon a variety of different instruments, two, three, four, or five, all concurring to strengthen the expression of the first, and the parties singing are so many interpreters which I could readily dispense with, when the symphonist is a man of genius and knows how to give character to his performance. It is in the silence of night, more especially, that I find music expressive and delicious.

"I persuade myself," she continued, "that those who see, distracted by their sight, can neither hear or understand as clearly as I do. Why does the eulogium of music which I hear from others always appear to me poor and feeble?—Why could I never express myself as I feel?—Why

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in the midst of what I would say, am I obliged to stop, seeking in vain for words which can paint the sensations I experience?—Is it that no adequate words are yet invented?—I cannot compare the effect that music has upon me but to the sort of intoxication I experience when after a long absence I throw myself into the arms of my mother, when my voice fails me, all my limbs tremble, tears stream down my cheeks, my knees will no longer support me, I seem dying with pleasure."

She had the most delicate sense of modesty that I ever witnessed. Asking her the reason of it, "It is," she said, "the effect of my mother's good counsels. She has said so many things to me on this subject, that I will own I could scarcely comprehend them for a long time, and perhaps in comprehending them I have ceased to be innocent." She died of an inward tumour which her modesty prevented her ever mentioning.

[To be concluded.]

ORIGINAL CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

TIME'S TELESCOPE for 1814; or, a Complete Guide to the Almanack; containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with Illustrations of British History and Antiquities, and Notices of obsolete Rites and Customs. Astronomical Occurrences in every Month; comprising Remarks on the Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies, and a popular View of the Solar System. The Naturalist's Diary; explaining the various Appearances in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms; and Meteorological Remarks. Accompanied by Twelve Descriptive Woodcuts of the different Months, engraved by Mr. Clennell. 1 vol. 12mo. 1814.

AMONG the many speculations of modern literature, we look upon the present work as one, both from its nature and execution, most entitled to success. It has been compiled with a judicious attention equally to avoid unsatisfying brevity on the one hand, and tedious prolixity on the other; and while it conveys a very considerable portion of intelligence that may be new to many and useful to all, it is recommended no less by the neatness of its typographical execution, than the accuracy of its literary and scientific details. Its ample title-page will better explain, than we can do, its nature and prospective object: but we cannot refrain from remarking that such a work, annually produced, will really prove a valuable acquisition to the library of every individual who is at all anxious to know any thing of the

natural, moral, and historical features of the day or month that is passing over him. This knowledge too, at once useful and interesting, he may obtain without the labour of consecutive study, from which some minds might shrink, and to which others might not have time to attend, for by consulting the present volume progressively as the year elapses, its appropriate information for each particular day will be gradually and almost imperceptibly obtained, while the aggregate mass of intelligence will be rapidly accumulating.

The compiler has agreeably diversified his labours, also, by interspersing apt quotations from our poets applicable to the subjects he is describing: and by introducing almost every topic that the work would admit of, treated generally in an elegant and perspicuous manner, he has presented a volume really deserving the patronage of the public. In order to convey some idea of the mode of its execution, we present our readers with the following extract, being the *Naturalist's Diary for January*.

"Now January o'er the northern world
His sickle reign displays. A savage train
His steps pursue, as o'er the harassed fields
He stalks; benumbing frost, chill sleet
and hail,
Hurling the stony show'r and sweeping
storm."

"Winter, to an inattentive eye, presents nothing, as it were, but the creation in distress: the orchards are stripped of their golden fruit; and harmony is extinct in the groves, now bending

with the snow, 'their beauty withered, and their verdure lost.' Yet, when we explore these dreary scenes, the mind is amply gratified in the contemplation of the various phenomena peculiar to this inclement season. Winter, ushered into existence by the howling of storms and the rushing of torrents, manifests, not less than the more pleasing seasons of the year, the wisdom and goodness of the great Creator. Were there no winter, neither the spring, nor summer, nor autumn, would display such a variety of beauties; for the earth itself would lose those rich stores of nourishment and fertility, to which even the winter so copiously contributes.

“The most intense cold is usually felt in the month of January; and the weather is either bright and dry, with frost; or foggy, with much snow:

Thro' the hushed air the whitening show'r
descends,

At first thin-wav'ring till, at last, the
flakes

Fall broad, and wide, and fast, dimming
the day

With a continual snow. •

Snow is formed by the freezing of the water in clouds. It differs from the particles of hoar-frost, in being crystallized; for, if we examine a flake of snow by a magnifying glass, the whole of it will seem composed of fine shining spicula, or points, diverging like rays from a centre. As the flakes fall down through the atmosphere, they are continually joined by more of these radiated spicula: and thus increase in bulk, like the drops of rain or hailstones. Snow, although it seems to be soft, is really hard, because it is true ice. It seems soft, because at the first touch of the finger, upon its sharp edges or points, they melt; or, they would pierce the finger like so many lancets. The whiteness of snow is owing to the small particles into which it is divided; for ice, when pounded, will become equally white.

“ But snow is not to be considered merely as a curious and beautiful phenomenon. Besides defending vegetables from the intense cold of the air, and piercing winds, it moistens and pulverises the soil which has been bound up by the frost; and, as its water has a tendency to putrefaction, it seems, on many accounts, to be ad-

mirably fitted to promote vegetation. Another reason of the usefulness of snow, has been suggested by Mr. Parkes. Fur and down afford warm clothing, in consequence of the air they infold within them; atmospheric air being a non-conductor of heat. Hence it is that the carpet which covers the earth in winter, is spread out by nature with so light a hand, that it might hold an abundance of atmospheric air within its interstices, to preserve the warmth of those innumerable tribes of vegetables which it is destined to protect.

"Ice is composed of a number of needle-like crystals, united to each other; and, the space between these being greater than between the particles of water, this liquid, when frozen, though it is not heavier, yet it occupies more space than before.—From this principle of expansion, water-pipes often burst, and hoops fly off from barrels, during an intense frost. To this cause may be attributed the annual diminution of the bulk and height of lofty mountains. The different crevices being filled with water in the summer, this water becomes frozen in the winter; and, by the power of expansion, rolls down vast rocks or earth into the neighbouring valleys. By the same operation, the clods of ploughed fields are loosened, and rendered fit for the work of the husbandman.

The inclemency of the season compels the numerous tribes of birds to quit their retreats in search of food. The redbreast (*sylvia rubecula*), the only bird that confides in man, begins to sing. Thomson's often quoted, but beautiful description of his annual visit, we cannot suppress:

Half afraid, he first
Against the window beats; then, brisk,
 alights [the floor,
On the warm hearth; then, hopping o'er
Eyes all the sunning family askance,
And pecks, and starts, and wonders where
 he is:

Till more familiar grown, the table-truads
Attract his slender feet.†

* This bird is called *Tome Liden*, about Bornholm; *Peter Rossard*, in Normandy; and *Thomas Gierdet*, in Germany.

† Or, fearlessly, lights down
Upon the basking sheep-dog's glossy fur.

"About the beginning of the month, larks (*alauda arvensis*) congregate, and fly to the warm stubble for shelter; and the nuthatch (*sitta europæa*) is heard. The shell-less snail or slug (*limax*) makes its appearance, and commences its depredations on garden plants and green wheat: the body of this creature being covered over with a slimy substance, it can endure the cold much better than the shell-snail. The missel-thrush (*turdus viscivorus*) begins its song, which is very fine, often with the new year, sitting on the summit of a high tree, in blowing showery weather; whence the inhabitants of Hampshire call it the storm-cock. The hedge-sparrow (*sylvia modularis*), and the thrush (*turdus musicus*), begin to sing. The titmouse (*parus*) pulls straw out of the thatch, in search of insects; linnetts (*fringilla linota*) congregate; and rooks (*corvus frugilegus*) resort to their nest tree.

"The house sparrow (*fringilla domestica*) chirps; the bat (*vespertilio*) appears; spiders shoot out their webs; and the blackbird (*turdus merula*) whistles. The fieldfares, red-wings, skylarks, and titlarks, resort to watered meadows for food, and are, in part, supported by the gnats which are on the snow, near the water. The titlark wades up to its belly, in pursuit of the pupæ of insects, and runs along upon the floating grass and weeds. The tops of tender turnips and ivy-berries afford food for the graminivorous birds, as the ringdove, &c.

Amid the leafless thorn, the merry wren,*
When icicles hang dripping,
Pipes her perennial lay: e'en when the flakes,
Broad as her pinions, fall, she lightly flies
Athwart the shower, and sings upon the wing.

"The skylark sings;† earthworms

Till chance the herd-boy, at his supper-mess,
Attract his eye, then on the milky rim
Brisk he alights, and picks his little share.

GRAHAM.

* The *sylvia troglodytes* braves our severest winters, which it contributes to enliven by its sprightly note. It continues its song till late in the evening, and not unfrequently during a fall of snow.

† Nothing can be more pleasing

lie out on the ground; and the shell-snail (*helix nemoralis*) appears. The chaffinch (*fringilla coelebs*) sings; jacksnaws repair to the tops of churches; and the grey and white wagtail (*motacilla boarula* and *alba*) appear. Broods of these birds will fly round cows while feeding in moist pastures, approach their noses, and even go under their bellies in search of insects. Snipes, woodcocks, herons, wild ducks, and other waterfowl, retire from the frozen marshes to streams that are still open; and, as the cold strengthens, sea-birds come up the rivers in quest of food.

Be careful now, ye swains, your tender flocks

To shield from biting storms, from flooding rain,

And all the ills of cold disastrous night.

"The farmer exerts all his care in tending the domestic cattle. Cows can scarcely pick out any grass, and depend chiefly on hay for support: early lambs and calves are housed, and watched with almost paternal solicitude. The bleating charge should be left, at night,

Near where the haystack lifts its snowy head;

Whose fence of bushy furze, so close and warm,

May stop the slanting bullets of the storm.

or, if no snow is seen,
Deep goes the frost, till ev'ry root is found
A rolling mass of ice upon the ground.
No tender ewe can break her nightly fast,
Nor heifer strong begin the cold repast,
Till Giles with pond'rous beetle foremost

go,
And scattering splinters fly at ev'ry blow;
When pressing round him, eager for the prize,

From their mixt breath warm exhalations rise.

BLOOMFIELD.

"Hares, impelled by hunger, find their way into our gardens, to browse on the cultivated vegetables; and

than to see the lark warbling upon the wing; raising its note as it soars, until it seems lost in the immense height above us; the note continuing, the bird itself unseen; to see it then descending with a swell as it comes from the clouds, yet sinking by degrees as it approaches its nest, the spot where all its affections are centered—the spot that has prompted all this joy.—Goldsmith.

rabbits enter plantations, and commit great havoc by stripping trees of their bark. The sharp-eyed fox steals from the wood, and, rendered bold by famine, makes his incursions into the hen-roost and farm-yard.* The cold-blooded animals, as the frog, snake, and lizard, are quite benumbed by the cold, and so remain till the approach of warm weather. The dormouse, marmot, &c. take their winter-sleep; while the squirrel and the field-mouse subsist, in their retreat, upon the provision which they have laid up during the autumn.

"The flowers of the rosemary (*rosmarinus officinalis*) begin to open. This shrub has ever been treated with great respect, for its efficacy in comforting the brain and strengthening the memory; which has made rosemary an emblem of fidelity in lovers. It was, accordingly, worn at weddings; and perhaps, on the same principle, at funerals; on which latter occasions, in some parts of England, it is still distributed among the company, who frequently throw the sprigs into the grave along with the corpse.† Rose-

* The weasel and the polecat may be reckoned among the rural depredators; but we are, happily, exempted from the ravages of the wolf,

Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave;
Burning for blood, bony, and ghastly, and grim!

† Sweet scented flower! who art wont to bloom

On January's frown severe,
And o'er the wintry desert drear
To waft thy waste perfume!

Come, thou shalt form my nosegay now,
And I will bind thee round my brow;
And, as I twine the mournful wreath,
I'll weave a melancholy song,
And sweet the strain shall be, and long,
The melody of death.

Come, funeral flow'r! who lov'st to dwell
With the pale corpse in lonely tomb,
And throw across the desert gloom
A sweet decaying smell.

Come, press my lips, and lie with me
Beneath the lowly alder tree;
And we will sleep a pleasant sleep,
And not a care shall dare intrude,
To break the marble solitude,
So peaceful and so deep.

And, hark! the wind-god, as he flies,
Moans hollow, in the forest trees,

mary is a principal ingredient in what is known by the name of Hungary water; and the herb is taken as tea by many persons, for the headache, and disorders called nervous.

The winter aconite (*helleborus hibernicus*), and the bear's foot (*b. festidus*), are in flower about the middle of the month; the mezereon (*daphne m.*) breathes mild its early sweets; and the red-dead-nettle (*lamium purpureum*) flowers under the shelter of southern edges. The snowdrop (*galanthus nivalis*) seems on the point of blowing; the common creeping crow-foot (*ranunculus repens*) is in flower; and the crocus, if the weather be mild, appears above ground. Ivy casts its leaves; the catkin, or male blossom of the hazel (*corylus avellana*), unfolds; the flowers of the holly (*ilex aquifolium*) begin to open; and the leaves of the honey-suckle (*lonicera periclymenum*) are quite out. Towards the end of January, the daisy (*bellis perennis*) is in full bloom.

"In this month, the farmer carries out manure to his fields, and repairs quickset hedges; taking advantage of the dry and hard ground, during frost. The barn resounds with the flail, barley being now threshed for malting. He lops forest-trees, and cuts timber for winter use.

* The woodman, urgent, plies his axe;
The copse resounds with the repeated lapse
Of boughs.

"About the end of the month, in dry weather, peas and beans are sown, and vetches for seed or fodder. Hogs are killed for bacon, and beef and hams are smoked.

"Shooting is a favourite amusement at this season of the year; other sports also are resorted to, when the weather permits.

In giddy circles, whirling variously,
The skater fleetly thrills the mazy throng,
While smaller wights the sliding pastime
ply.

And, sailing on the gusty breeze, --
Mysterious music dies.

Sweet flower! that requiem wild is mine,
It warns me to the lonely shrine,

The cold turf altar of the dead:
My grave shall be in yon lone spot,
Where, as I lie by all forgot,
A dying fragrance thou wilt o'er my ashes
shed.

KIRKE WHITE.

"But, in these hazardous exercises, we should remember the poet's advice, and

Trust not incautiously the smooth expanse;

For oft a treacherous thaw, ere yet perceived,

Saps, by degrees, the solid-seeming mass.

"The winter of England, however, allows but few of those sports which continue for so long a time in more northerly regions, where

Eager, on rapid sleds,
Their vigorous youth in bold contention wheel

The long-resounding course.

"The ice-hills of St. Petersburg, during the carnival, are well deserving of notice. Every ice-hill is composed of a scaffold, having steps on one side for ascending it; and, on the opposite side, a steep inclined plane covered with large blocks of ice, consolidated together by pouring water repeatedly from the top to the bottom. Men, as well as women (the latter, however, only of the lower orders), in little low sledges, descend, with amazing velocity, this steep hill; and, by the momentum acquired by this descent, are impelled, to a great distance, along a large field of ice carefully swept clear of snow for that purpose, which brings them to a second hill; by the side of which they alight, take their sledge on their back, and mount it by the steps behind, as they had done the former. Some young people venture to ascend the dangerous precipice in skates.

"The ice-palace of Anne, Empress of Russia, is an eminent instance of the wonders that may be produced by this frozen liquid. It was built on the banks of the Neva, in the year 1740, and was constructed of huge quadrates of ice hewn in the manner of freestone. The edifice was fifty-two feet in length, sixteen in breadth, and twenty in height. The walls were three feet thick. In the several apartments were tables, chairs, beds, and all kinds of household furniture of ice. In front of the palace, besides pyramids and statues, stood six canons carrying balls of six pounds weight, and two mortars, of ice. From one of the former, as a trial, an iron ball with only a quarter of a pound of powder was fired off. The ball went

through a two-inch board at sixty paces, from the mouth of the cannon; and the piece of ice-artillery, with its carriage, remained uninjured by the explosion. The illumination of the ice-palace, at night, had an astonishingly grand effect.—See *Tooke's View of the Russian Empire*, vol. i, pp. 44, 45.

"The following very curious circumstance is recorded by Captain Monk, who was deputed by Christian IV. King of Denmark, to attempt the discovery of a north-east passage to China. He wintered on the shore of Hudson's Bay, in the year 1619; and relates that the cold was so intense, that neither beer, wine, nor brandy, could resist it. These were all frozen, and the vessels which contained them were split into pieces; and, before they could use the liquors, they were obliged to hew them with hatchets, and dissolve them by fire. Virgil speaks of hewing wine, in his description of a Scythian winter;—"cæduntque securibus humido vina."

One valuable feature of this volume is the Roman Calendar which is prefixed to it; and which will be found highly useful to young people in reading the Roman history.

We were not a little surprised to observe, by the public papers, that a Mr. Brady, who has published a work in two volumes, entitled the *Clavis Calendaria*, had prayed for an injunction upon the present volume; on the ground that some half dozen passages in it had been taken from him; and we were still more surprised that the injunction should have been granted. The Court of Chancery is a court of equity; and it is therefore the more necessary that its decisions should be carefully weighed and considered. We will not here enter into any discussion upon the question of literary property, or how far the practice which has lately crept in, of restricting the free use of the sources of knowledge, is injurious to the interests of literature: but we must say, that Mr. Brady's attempt to secure his own compilation, as if it were an original work, savoured rather more of quackery than the generous proceeding of a lover of science, who must wish its diffusion and ad-

vancement. The *Clavis Calendaria*, is nothing more than a collection of materials from other sources; and it was satisfactorily shewn in court, that many passages, which Mr. Brady had modestly introduced as his own, were copied literally and wholly from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and other works, *without any acknowledgment*. Yet, when another paid him the compliment to copy from him in return, he very consistently urged his claims as an original writer, and affected to consider the loan as a trespass upon his own property! A man who should steal bricks to build his house, could not surely complain if others stole from the same place to build a house likewise. Monopoly in thieving is a new feature in the commercial system, and requires some assurance in him who sets up the right. Mr. Brady however thinks otherwise, and seems to be a disciple of the doctrine, that possession, no matter how obtained, constitutes the right to possession: this appears to be his system, at least in literary speculations: and we hope it is confined to them. If every author, however, were to pick from Mr. Brady's volumes *their own*, we suspect he would very much resemble the jack-daw in the fable—a little, chattering, coxcomb bird, who stole the plumage of the peacock, and was prodigiously vain of his splendour till the borrowed dignity was stripped off, and the dingy robber was once more reduced to that primitive and inglorious insignificance to which nature had consigned him.

An ABRIDGEMENT of a GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE; for the Use of the Junior Classes. By JOHN GRANT, A.M. p.p. 106.

A KEY to the EXERCISES of GRANT'S GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE; with Notes and Explanations, intended chiefly for private Learners, or such Persons as are their own Instructors. By the Author of the Grammar.

WE noticed at p. 224, Vol. xix. of our Magazine, the grammar of Mr. Grant, to which these works are subsidiary aids. They are both well calculated to accomplish their specific purposes, and may be advan-

tageously employed by preceptors, and individuals who are their own teachers. Mr. Grant's mode of elucidation is simple and clear, and his knowledge of his subject accurate and expensive.

NARRATIVE of the most REMARKABLE EVENTS which occurred in and near LEIPZIG, immediately before, during, and subsequent to, the sanguinary Series of Engagements between the ALLIED ARMIES and the FRENCH, from the 14th to the 19th October, 1813. Illustrated with Military Maps, exhibiting the Movements of the respective Armies. Compiled and translated from the German, by FREDERIC SCHOBERL. 1814.

THERE is not a man in the British dominions who will not peruse this work with extraordinary interest. It contains the details of a battle, whose results are still in progress, and whose memorable achievements history will record to the latest posterity. These details are furnished chiefly by one who was an eye-witness of much that he describes: but its chief value is, perhaps to be found in that picture which it presents of French rapacity and French barbarity, acting under the guidance of a despot whose present conduct shews him to be as dastardly and pusillanimous as he has hitherto been cruel and unrelenting. It has been computed that nearly half a million of men were engaged in this dreadful conflict, aided by the destructive power of nearly 2000 pieces of artillery. The havoc, the slaughter, the misery that accompanied the battle, are all vividly portrayed in the pages of this work, to which we are anxious to give every possible publicity, not only from its intrinsic value, but because the produce of its sale is to be applied by the benevolent publisher in aid of the miserable inhabitants of Leipzig, whose distresses may be easily conceived. With a view, therefore, rather to stimulate, than gratify, curiosity, we propose to submit the following extracts to our readers.

The subsequent extract is from a private letter written to Mr. Ackerman (the publisher), shortly after the

battle of Leipzig (being dated November 22).

"By this five days' conflict our city was transformed into one vast hospital, 56 edifices being devoted to that purpose alone. The number of sick and wounded amounted to 36,000. Of these a large proportion died, but their places were soon supplied by the many wounded who had been left in the adjacent villages. Crowded to excess, what could be the consequence but contagious diseases? especially as there was such a scarcity of the necessities of life, and unfortunately a most destructive nervous fever is at this moment making great ravages among us, so that from 150 to 180 persons commonly die in one week, in a city whose ordinary mortality was between 26 and 40. In the military hospitals there die at least 500 in a day, and frequently from 5 to 600. By this extraordinary mortality the numbers there have been reduced to from 14 to 16,000. Consider too the state of the circumjacent villages, to the distance of 10 miles round, all completely stripped; in scarcely any of them is there left a single horse, cow, sheep, hog, fowl, or corn of any kind, either hay or implements of agriculture. All the dwelling-houses have been either burned or demolished, and all the wood-work about them carried off for fuel by the troops in bivouac. The roofs have shared the same fate; the shells of the houses were converted into forts and loop-holes made in the walls, as every village individually was defended and stormed. Not a door or window is any where to be seen, as those might be removed with the greatest ease, and, together with the roofs, were all consumed. Winter is now at hand, and its rigours begin already to be felt. These poor creatures are thus prevented, not only by the season, from rebuilding their habitations, but also by the absolute want of means; they have no prospect before them but to die of hunger, for all Saxony, together with the adjacent countries, has suffered far too severely to be able to afford any relief to their miseries.

"Our commercial house, God be thanked! has not been plundered; but every thing in my private house, situated in the suburb of Grimma, was carried off or destroyed, as you

may easily conceive, when I inform you that a body of French troops broke open the door on the 19th, and defended themselves in the house against the Prussians. Luckily I had a few days before removed my most valuable effects to a place of safety. I had in the house one killed and two wounded; but, a few doors off, not fewer than 60 were left dead in one single house.—Almost all the houses in the suburbs have been more or less damaged by the shower of balls on the 19th."

There are some squeamish minds in this country who cannot endure that Bonaparte or his soldiers should be spoken of but with politeness: we have every respect for the sensibility of these gentlemen, and therefore recommend the following to their perusal:—

"It is of itself a great misfortune for a country when, in time of war, the supply of the troops is left to themselves by the military authorities, and when that supply is calculated only from one day to another; but this calamity has no bounds when they are French troops who attack your stores. It is not enough for them to satisfy the calls of appetite; every article is an object of their rapacity: nothing whatever is left to the plundered victim. What they cannot cram into their knap-sacks and cartouch-boxes is dashed in pieces and destroyed. Of the truth of this statement the environs of Leipzig might furnish a thousand proofs. The most fortunate of the inhabitants were those who in good time removed their stores and cattle to a place of safety, and left their houses to their fate. He who neglected this precaution, under the idea that the presence of the owner would be sufficient to restrain those locusts of course lost his all. No sooner had he satisfied one party than another arrived to renew the demand; and thus they proceeded as long as a morsel or a drop was left in the house. When such a person had nothing more to give, he was treated with the utmost brutality, till at length, stripped of all, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his home. If you should chance to find a horse or a cow, here and there, in the country round our city, imagine not that the animal was spared by

French generosity!—no such thing! the owner must assuredly have concealed it in some hiding-place, where it escaped the prying eyes of the French soldiers. Nothing—absolutely nothing—was spared; the meanest beggar was broken up as well as the most costly furniture from the apartments of the opulent. After they had slept upon the beds in the bivouacs, as they could not carry them away, they ripped them open, consigned the feathers to the winds, and sold the bed-clothes and ticking for a mere trifle. Neither the ox; nor the calf but two days old; neither the ewe, nor the lamb scarcely able to walk; neither the brood-hen, nor the tender chicken, was spared. All were carried off indiscriminately; whatever had life was slaughtered; and the fields were covered with calves, lambs, and poultry, which the troops were unable to consume. The cattle collected from far and near were driven along in immense herds with the baggage. Their cries for food in all the high roads were truly pitiable. Often did one of those wretches drive away several cows from the out-house of a little farmer, who in vain implored him upon his knees to spare his only means of subsistence, merely to sell them before his face for a most disproportionate price. Hay, oats, and every species of corn, were thrown unthreshed upon the ground, where they were consumed by the horses, or mostly trampled in the dirt; and if these animals had stood for some days in the stable, and been supplied with forage by the peasant, the rider had frequently the impudence to require his host to pay for the dung. Woe to the field of cabbages, turnips, or potatoes, that happened to lie near a bivouac! It was covered in a trice with men and cattle, and in twenty-four hours there was not a plant to be seen. Fruit-trees were cut down and used for fuel, or in the erection of sheds, which were left perhaps as soon as they were finished. Though Saxony is one of the richest and most fertile provinces of Germany, and the vicinity of Leipzig has been remarkable for abundance, yet it cannot appear surprising, that, with such wanton waste, famine, the most dangerous foe to an army, should have at length found its way

into all the French camps. Barns, stables, and lofts were emptied; the fields were laid bare; and the inhabitants fled into the woods and the towns. Bread and other provisions had not been seen in our markets for several days, and thus it was now our turn to endure the pressure of hunger. It was a fortunate circumstance that many families had laid in a quantity of potatoes, which indeed might yet be purchased, though at an exorbitant price. The bakers of this place were obliged to work up the small stock of flour in their possession for the use of the troops; and all other persons were driven from the doors by the guards with the butt-ends of their muskets; though the citizen who came in quest of bread had perhaps twenty men quartered upon him, who all expected him to find wherewith to satisfy their craving appetites."

The admirers of Napoleon, to whom we have already alluded, may be gratified by the following personal anecdote of their hero and their demi-god:—

"The 14th of October at length dawned. It had been preceded by several rainy days; but this was merely lowering. The cannon thundered at intervals towards Liebertswolkwitz. In the forenoon wounded French, chiefly cavalry, kept coming in singly. With whom they had been engaged they knew not—*Cossacks*, of course. We looked forward with certainty to a general engagement. It became every hour more dangerous for the inquisitive to venture out or in at the gates. There was no end to the marching of horse and foot and the rolling of carriages; at every ten paces you met in all directions with *corps de garde*, by whom every non-military person without distinction was ordered back, sometimes with fair words, and at others with rudeness. Several couriers had been sent forward to announce the speedy arrival of the king of Saxony and Napoleon. The hero of the age, as he has been styled, actually came about noon, not, as we anticipated, by the Dresden road, but by that from Berlin. He passed hastily through the city, and out at the farthest Grimma gate, attended by some battalions and squadrons of his guards.

A camp-chair and a table were brought in all haste, and a great watch-fire kindled in the open field, not far from the gallies. The guards bivouacked on the right and left. The emperor took possession of the head-quarters prepared for him, which were any thing but magnificent, being surrounded only by the relics of the stalks and leaves of the cabbages consumed by his soldiers, and for which they had duly paid the digested products. The table was instantly covered with maps, over which the emperor pored most attentively for a considerable time. Of what was passing around him he seemed not to take the smallest notice. The spectators, of whom I was one, crowded pretty close about him. On occasion of his visit to the city, a few months before, the French had discovered that the people of Leipzig were not so evil disposed as they had been repented, but tolerably good natured creatures. They were therefore allowed to approach unobstructed within twenty paces. A long train of carriages from the Wursen road, the cracking of the whips of the postillions, together with a great number of horse-soldiers and tall grenadiers, announced the arrival of another distinguished personage; and called the attention of the by-standers that way. It was the king of Saxony, with his guards and retinue. He alighted, and a kind salutation ensued between him and his august ally. The king soon afterwards mounted a horse, and thus proceeded into the city. Napoleon meanwhile remained where he was. He sometimes rose from his seat, went up to the watch-fire, held his hands over it, rubbed them, and then placed them behind him, whilst with his foot he pushed the wood, consisting of dry boards and rafters from the nearest houses, into the flame, to make it burn more fiercely. At the same time he very frequently took snuff, of which he seemed to have but a small quantity left in his gold box. At last he scraped together what was left with his fingers, and poured it out upon his hand. When all was gone, he opened the box several times, and smelt to it, without applying any of the marshals and generals around him to telling his want. As the discharges of artillery towards Probstheide grew more and

more general and alarming, and the wounded kept returning in continually increasing numbers, I was rather surprised that the commander should, on this occasion, contrary to his usual custom, quietly remain so far from the field of battle, which was near ten miles distant, apparently without giving himself the least concern about the event."

The following is the description of the battle of the 19th, with some of its awful concomitants:—

"At day-break on the 19th the allies put the finishing hand to the great work. A considerable part of the French army, with an immense quantity of artillery, had already passed through and into the city with great precipitation. The troops that covered the retreat were furiously attacked, and driven on all sides into the city. Napoleon attempted to arrest the progress of victory by an expedient which had so often before produced an extraordinary effect, that is, by negotiation. A proposal was made to evacuate the city voluntarily, and to declare the Saxon troops there as neutral, on condition that the retreating army should have sufficient time allowed to withdraw from it with its artillery and waggon-train, and to reach a certain specified point. The allies too clearly perceived what an important advantage would in this case be gained by the French army, which was less anxious for the fate of the city than to effect its own escape. These terms were rejected, and several hundred pieces of artillery began to play upon Leipzig. Our fate would have been decided had the allied sovereigns cherished sentiments less generous and humane than they did. It behoved them to gain possession of Leipzig at any rate; and this object they might have accomplished in the shortest way, and with inconsiderable loss to themselves, if they had bombarded it for one single hour with shells, red-hot balls, and Congreve rockets, with which an English battery that accompanied them was provided. Their philanthropic spirits, on the contrary, rebelled at the idea of involving the innocent population of a German city in the fate of Moscow and Sangarra. They resolved to storm the town, and to support the

troops employed in this duty with artillery no farther than was necessary to silence the enemy, and to force their way through the palisaded avenues and gates. Meanwhile the discharges of artillery, quite close to us, were so tremendous, that each seemed sufficient to annihilate the city. The king of Saxony himself sent flags of truce, entreating that it might be spared. The allies replied that this should be done in as far as the defence of the enemy might render it practicable; they promised, moreover, security to persons and property after the city should be taken, and to enforce as rigid discipline as it was possible on such an occasion. To these assurances they annexed the condition that no French should be secreted in the city, declaring that every house in which one or more of them should be found would run the risk of being reduced to ashes. The cannon, though only in a proportionably small number from the north and east, immediately began to play. They were partly directed against the palisades at the gates, partly against the French artillery which defended the avenues. For more than two hours balls and shells from the east and north frequently fell in the city itself, and the suburbs. Many a time I was filled with astonishment at the effects of one single ball, which often penetrated through two thick walls, and pursued its course still farther. Though they seldom fell in the streets, it was impossible to venture abroad without imminent hazard of life, as these tremendous visitors beat down large fragments of roofs, chimneys, and walls, which, tumbling with a frightful crash, threatened to bury every passenger beneath their ruins. Still greater havoc was made by the shells, which, bursting as soon as they had descended, immediately set their new habitations in flames. Fortunately for us, but few of these guests were sent into the city. The most that fell came from the north that is, in the direction of Halle. Three times did fires break out in the Brühl, which, in a short time, consumed several back buildings contiguous to the city wall, and nothing but the instantaneous measures adopted for their extinction prevented their spreading still farther. The allies had no other ob-

ject, in dispatching these ministers of destruction, than to shew the retreating enemy, who, in the general confusion and bustle, could no longer move either forward or backward, that if they now forbore to annihilate him, it was because the innocent citizens might be involved in equal destruction with the fugitives. Pfaffendorf, a farm-house near the north side of the city, had previously been set on fire, when the Russian jägers had penetrated thither through the Rosenthal, and was consumed to the very walls. As this place had been converted into a hospital, many poor fellows fell a sacrifice to the flames.

"You may easily conceive the sensations of the inhabitants of the upper town when we beheld the black clouds of smoke rising from the lower, while the incessant fire of the artillery rendered it impossible for us to repair thither, to obtain information or to afford assistance. Here, as every where else, the fears of the inhabitants were wound up to the highest pitch. A cry was raised that several streets were already in flames, and every one now hastened to his own house, that he might be at hand in case a similar accident should happen there. It became more and more dangerous to remain in the upper stories, which the inhabitants accordingly quitted, and betook themselves to the kitchens and cellars. If such were the terrors of the inmates, old and young, the fears and anxiety of the French who chanced to be in the houses surpassed all description. Many of them were seen weeping like children, and starting convulsively at every report of the cannon. In the midst of this hideous uproar I made another attempt to learn what was passing in the suburbs. In the streets I found inexpressible confusion, people running in all directions, officers driving their men to the gates. Cries and shouts resounded from all quarters, though very few of the persons from whom they proceeded knew what they would be at. At this time cartouch-boxes and muskets were to be seen thrown away here and there in the streets. The Saxon grenadier guards were drawn out with wonderful composure, and grounded arms before the royal residence. Every unarmed person

anxiously sought to gain the nearest house, but commonly found it shut against him. Several had already lost their lives, or been severely wounded by the balls which fell in all directions. Napoleon was still in the city, and was with our king, with whom he had an animated conversation, which lasted near an hour. Soon afterwards I saw him, accompanied by the king of Naples, proceeding on horseback toward the Rastadt gate. I had meanwhile taken the opportunity of slipping into a house which overlooks that street, and now for the first time beheld a French retreat in the height of its confusion. Not a vestige of order was any where observable. The horse and foot guards poured along in mingled disorder. They would probably have marched in quicker time, had the wag-gons and cannon, which were locked in one another, and obstructed the way, permitted. They were obliged to pass singly between them, and I really thought that it would be at least six hours before they could all have effected their passage. Immense droves of cattle were cooped up among the crowd. These seemed to be objects of particular concern to the French. They sought out a space, however narrow, along the town-ditch, by which they might drive forward their horned favourites. Whoever was bold enough, and had any hopes of being able to conduct these animals into their own habitation, had now an opportunity of making an advantageous bargain. A few pieces of silver might be carried off with much greater facility than a huge clumsy ox. Notwithstanding all the efforts to preserve this valuable booty from the general wreck, it was absolutely impossible to save the whole of it. Many horned cattle and horses were left behind, and now innocently sought a scanty repast by the city walls. That, amidst all this confusion worse confounded, there was no want of shouting and blustering, you may easily imagine, though nobody got forward any faster for all this noise. On a sudden we saw at a distance the emperor himself, with not a numerous retinue, advancing on horseback into the midst of this chaos. He got through better than I expected. Afterwards learned that he took a by-road through a garden to the outer

Rastadt gate. Prince Poniatowsky attempted, higher up, to ford the Elster. The banks on each side are of considerable height, soft and swampy; the current itself narrow, but in this part uncommonly deep and muddy. How so expert a rider should have lost the management of his horse, I cannot imagine. According to report, the animal plunged headlong into the water with him, so that he could not possibly recover himself. He fell a victim to his temerity, and was drowned. His body was found several days afterwards, and interred with all the military honours due to his rank*.

* Prince Joseph Poniatowsky was nephew to Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland, and there is no doubt that he was cajoled into a subservience to the views of the French emperor, by the flattering prospect of the restoration of his country to its former rank among the nations of Europe. The circumstances attending his death, as related by his aide camp, are as follows:—On the 19th of October, when the French army began to retreat, the prince was charged by Napoleon with the defence of that part of the suburbs of Leipzig which lies nearest to the Borna road. For this service he had only 2000 Polish infantry assigned him. Perceiving the French columns on his left flank in full retreat, and the bridge completely choked up with their artillery and carriages, so that there was no possibility of getting over it, he drew his sabre, and, turning to the officers who were about him,—“Gentlemen,” said he, “it is better to fall with honour.” With these words he rushed, at the head of a few Polish cuirassiers and the officers surrounding him, upon the advancing columns of the allies. He had been previously wounded on the 14th and 16th, and on this occasion also received a musket-ball in his left arm. He nevertheless pushed forwards, but found the suburbs full of the allied troops, who listened up to take him prisoner. He cut his way through them, received another wound through his arm, threw himself into the Elster, and with the assistance of his officers reached the opposite bank in safety, leaving his horse behind in the

As the commander-in-chief had so precipitately quitted the city, we could no longer doubt the proximity of the enemy to our walls. The fire of the artillery and musketry in the place, which gradually approached nearer, was a much more convincing proof of this than we desired. The men already began to run away the traces, in order to save the horses. The bustle among the soldiers augmented; a weak rear-guard had taken post in Reibel's garden, to keep the allies in check, in case they should penetrate into the high road. We thought them still at a considerable distance, when a confused cry suddenly proclaimed that the Russians had stormed the outer Peter's gate, and were coming round from the Rossplatz. The French were evidently alarmed. The Russian jägers came upon them all at once, at full speed, with tremendous huzzas and fixed bayonets, and discharged their pieces singly, without stopping. I now thought it advisable to quit my dangerous post, and hasten home with all possible expedition. I was informed by the way that the Prussians had that moment stormed the Grinna gate, and would be in the city in a few minutes. On all sides was heard the firing of small arms, intermixed at times with the reports of the artillery,

already playing upon the waggon-train in the suburbs. Musket-balls, passing over the city wall, likewise whizzed through the streets; and, when I ventured to put my head out of the window, I observed with horror, not far from my house, two Prussian jägers pursuing and firing at some Frenchmen who were running away. Behind them I heard the storm-march, and huzzas and shouts of *Long live Frederick William I* from thousands of voices. A company of Baden jägers was charged with the defence of the inner Peter's gate. These troops immediately abandoned their post, and ran as fast as their legs would carry them to the market place, where they halted, and, like the Saxon grenadier guards, fired not a single shot.

Thus the so long feared and yet wished-for hour was at length arrived. What we should never have expected after the 2d of May, namely to see a single Prussian again at Leipzig, was nevertheless come to pass. They had then left us as friends, and, by their exemplary conduct, had acquired our highest respect. We bore them, as well as the Russians, in the most honourable remembrance. They now appeared as enemies, whose duty had imposed on them the task of storming the city. Our sons and brothers had fought against them. What might not be our fate? We had not forgotten that which befell Lübeck, seven years before, under similar circumstances. But they were the warriors of Alexander, Francis, Frederick William, and Charles John, terrible as destroying angels to the foe; kind and generous to the defenceless citizen. As far as the author's knowledge extends, not a man was guilty of the smallest excess within our walls. They even paid in specie for bread, tobacco, and brandy. The suburbs, indeed, fared not quite so well. There many an inhabitant suffered severely; but how was it possible for the commanders to be present every where, and to prevent all irregularities, after a conflict which had raged in every corner of the city? Would you compare the victors, upon the whole, with our late friends and protectors; go through all Saxony, and then judge in whose favour the parallel must be drawn.

river. Though much exhausted he mounted another, and proceeded to the Elster, which was already lined by Saxon and Prussian riflemen. Seeing them coming upon him on all sides, he plunged into the river, and instantly sunk, together with his horse. Several officers, who threw themselves in after him, were likewise drowned; and others were taken on the bank or in the water. The body of the prince was found on the fifth day (Oct. 24), and taken out of the water by a fisherman. He had on his gala uniform, the epaulets of which were studded with diamonds. His fingers were covered with rings set with brilliants; and his pockets contained snuff boxes of great value, and other trinkets. Many of these articles were eagerly purchased by the Polish officers who were made prisoners, evidently for the purpose of being transmitted to his family; so that the whole produced the fisherman a very considerable sum.

It was half past one o'clock when

the allies penetrated into the city. The artillery had been but little used on this occasion, and in the interior of the place not at all. Had not the allies shown so much tenderness for the town, they might have spared the sacrifice of some hundreds of their brave soldiers. They employed infantry in the assault, that the city might not be utterly destroyed. The grand work was now nearly accomplished. Obstinately as the French in general defended themselves, they were, nevertheless, unable to withstand the iron masses of their assailants. They were overthrown in all quarters, and driven out of the place. The streets, especially in the suburbs, were strewed with dead. The author often counted eight in a very small space. In about an hour you might venture abroad without danger in all parts of the town. But what sights now met the eye! Leipzig, including the suburbs, cannot occupy an area of much less than one (German) square mile. In this extent there was scarcely a spot not covered with houses but bore evidence of the sanguinary conflict. The ground was covered with carcasses, and the horses were particularly numerous. The nearer you approached to the Rannstädt gate, the thicker lay the dead bodies. The Rannstädt causeway, which is crossed by what is called the Mühlgraben (mill-dam), exhibited a spectacle peculiarly horrid. Men and horses were, every where to be seen; driven into the water, they had found their grave in it, and projected in hideous groups above its surface. Here the storming columns from all the gates, guided by the fleeing foe, had for the most part united, and had found a sure mark for every shot in the closely crowded masses of the enemy. But the most dreadful sight of all was that which presented itself in the beautiful Richter's garden, once the ornament of the city, on that side where it joins the Elster. There the cavalry must have been engaged; at least I there saw a great number of French cuirasses lying about. All along the bank, heads, arms, and feet, appeared above the water. Numbers, in attempting to ford the treacherous river, had here perished. People were just then engaged in collecting the arms that had

been thrown away by the fugitives, and they had already formed a pile of them far exceeding the height of a man.

The smoking ruins of whole villages and towns, or extensive tracts laid waste by inundations, exhibit a melancholy spectacle; but a field of battle is assuredly the most shocking sight that eye can ever behold. Here all kinds of horrors are united; here Death reaps his richest harvest, and revels amid a thousand different forms of human suffering. The whole area has of itself a peculiar and repulsive physiognomy, resulting from such a variety of heterogeneous objects as are no where else found together. The relics of torches, the littered and trampled straw, the bones and flesh of slaughtered animals, broken plates, a thousand articles of leather, tattered cartouch-boxes, old rags, clothes thrown away, all kinds of harness, broken muskets, shattered waggons and carts, weapons of all sorts, thousands of dead and dying, horribly mangled bodies of men and horses,—and all these intermingled!—I shudder whenever I recall to memory this scene, which, for the world, I would not again behold. Such, however, was the spectacle that presented itself in all directions; so that a person, who had before seen the beautiful environs of Leipzig, would not have known them again in their present state. Barriers, gardens, parks, hedges, and walks, were alike destroyed and swept away. These devastations were not the consequence of this day's engagement, but of the previous bivouacking of the French, who were now so habituated to conduct themselves in such a manner that their bivouacs never fail to exhibit the most deplorable attestations of their presence, as to admit no hopes of a change. The appearance of Richter's garden was a fair specimen of the aspect of all the others. Among these the beautiful one of Lohr was particularly remarkable. Here French artillery had been stationed towards Güntz, and here both horses and men had suffered most severely. The magnificent buildings, in the Grecian style, seemed mournfully to overlook their late agreeable, now devastated, groves, enlivened in spring by the warbling of hundreds of nightingales,

but where now nothing was to be heard, though more than a thousand balls save the loud groans of the dying, must have been fired at the city, bore The dark alleys, summer-houses, and no comparison to the mischiefs which arbours, so often resorted to for recreation, social pleasures, or silent meditation, were now the haunts of death, the abode of agony and despair. might have ensued, and which we had every reason to apprehend. We now look forward to a happier futurity; The gardens, so late a paradise, were transformed into the seat of corruption and pestilential putridity. A similar commerce of Leipzig will revive; and the activity, industry, and good spectacle was exhibited by Grosbosch's, Reichel's, and all the other taste of its inhabitants, will, doubtless, ere long, call forth from these ruins a new and more beautiful creation."

spacious gardens round the city, which the allies had been obliged to storm.— The buildings which had suffered most were those at the outer gates of the city. These were the habitations of the excise and other officers stationed at the gates. Most of them were so perforated as rather to resemble large cages, which you may see through, than solid walls. All this, however,

If our limits would permit, we could yet select a variety of details rivalling the preceding in interest and curiosity: but we must here suspend, for the present, our extracts, with the assurance that, in our succeeding number, we shall again recur to a volume which cannot be read too much at the present moment.

POETRY, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

SONNETS.

(*Vide Universal Mag. Vol. X. p. 340.*)

XI.

COULD verse alleviate grief, or sooth despair,
How blest were all to Poetry allied,
Then disappointed love, or wounded pride,
Should strive in vain the stoic breast to tear—
For Heav'nly dreams should banish earth—
And yield a bliss to vulgar souls denied:
But, all who yet th' harmonious art have tried,
Its want of power upon themselves declare.
Hear in sweet strains high-gifted Petrarch mourn,
His varied lays the wretched soul relieve,
We see his bosom by affliction torn,
Yet, while we read his griefs, forget to grieve;—
So from th' unconscious rose, by zephyr borne,
Its innate fragrance we alone receive.

XII.

Friend of the lover's steps, arise, arise!
Trim thy bright lamp, and bend thy silver bow,
O'er my uncertain path thy glory throw,
And glad with second day the midnight skies!—
Then soon shall beauty bless these long-
And bounteous love his promised boon bestow,
Whelming in hours of bliss an age of
Thou the sole witness of such mysteries!

Where lurks the silent robber for his prey,
Where frequent danger digs the wanderer's grave—

By sudden precipices, or rapid wave,—
Darkling I rove, impatient of delay.
O guide me safe to where my Helen lies,
Friend of the lover's steps, arise, arise!

F.

WAR SONG.

SEEK no more in ancient story,
Chiefs who won the laurel'd crown,
Surpassing these in deeds of glory,
We have heroes of our own!

On Spanish plains for Europe fighting,
See the gallant Wellington,
In freedom's cause the world inciting,
Triple armies leading on!

The sword of Britain nobly wielding,
His the arm of destiny!
Th' oppressor's against th' oppressor shield-
ing,

His the march of victory!

British troops to battle leading,
Conquest guides him o'er the field;
France before him fast receding,
Only fights again to yield.

Supporter of his country's glory,
Hail unconquer'd Wellington,
The brightest wreath in British story,
His heroic arm has won!

F.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Valuable Improvement of Timber.

A. P. HOVE, Esq. a native of Poland, has described as growing there, three sorts of oak (the *quercus*) robur, or the common; the *ceris*, and another sort, which, says he, "I have not met any where else in my travels in Europe, except on the river Bug; this is the sort which supplies the English navy with their crown-planks. This tree has hardly any collateral branches in its infant state, which is so common to all the other known sorts." After having raised itself from the acorn to the height of seven feet, it assumes a diagonal form or position, and the tops of such trees in the plantations are quite entangled with each other; but on arriving at the age of fifteen or sixteen years, they acquire a height of twenty-four to thirty feet, begin to form a crown, gradually erect themselves, and become majestic and stately trees. The leaves of this tree are much narrower, longer, and more deeply cut than the robur; the bark is perfectly smooth, and the acorn long and pointed. On my leaving the district of Belsk, where they grew five years ago, but few of these trees remained, as the Jews, who are the renters and sellers of timber, had cut them down indiscriminately for immediate profit. These rich and immense forests, which skirted the river Bug, are now no more, only a few trees remaining. I procured a considerable quantity of the acorns on my leaving Poland, but lost them at Dantzic, in consequence of the French being there. Two hundred bushels of acorns of this valuable species, would be a great acquisition, if not a real source of riches to England: they would answer for hedge-planting remarkably well.

"The *Theswick* is another tree that would be of great value here. It is a species of fir, peculiar to the mountains of Pokutia, where Ovid was banished. The height and bulk of it is incredible, and it is not very nice in regard to soil, as it grows in the most rocky and inclement situations on those mountains. The Polish King, John Sobi-

esky, was so fond of the white ash of the palatinate of Belsk, and a kind of maple, that he built a residence, and formed a large town in the neighbourhood where they grew, to which he gave the name of Jawarow. The black birch in the same palatinate, in the circle of Moscika, is a new and unknown species, and its wood is so solid that millwrights and wheelwrights prefer it to any other. It is used all over Prussia as well as in Poland." But to avail ourselves of these discoveries, Mr. Hove says the greatest precaution is necessary, so jealous is the government of Galicia, that gentlemen's stewards possessed of the least education have been sent back, and illiterate people only received in their room to do the business the former were sent upon. This is the reason why the Poles in general know so little of their own country; even the Court of Vienna, which has been in possession of Galicia forty years, has but a slender acquaintance with the real produce of these mountains.

The relator remarks that the observations he made at the Cape of Good Hope, and also near Dantzic, may perhaps be usefully applied to plantations exposed to powerful winds.

In the Quada Monsoon at the Cape, the growth of trees is very much checked by them; they lean always in the direction to which the wind points, and their tops seem to have been clipped by shears. Thus the trees in the direction of the wind suffer less than those that oppose or cross its course. Mr. Hove therefore recommended his friends abroad to plant their fruit trees in a direct line, with the course of the prevailing winds, by which its pressure was in a great measure broken when they grew up, having a more free and unobstructed passage. The method he deems most preferable is to plant the trees in the form of a triangle, sixteen feet asunder, always in a line, leaving an intermediate space, or alley of thirty feet between the rows, which may either be cultivated with grain, or left for pasture, as the soil or situation of the ground will admit.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

ST. Andrew's Day being the anniversary of the Society, the members met and proceeded to the election of a President and Council for the ensuing year, when, having adjudged the Coplegan medal to Mr. Brande for his various papers inserted in the Transactions of the Society, the President then delivered it to him with an appropriate address, in which he took a philosophical and critical review of Mr. Brande's labours; he admonished him fervently to persevere in his glorious career. Sir, Joseph Banks, President, also praised the talents of Mr. Brande, and then noticed the result of Mr. B.'s researches, and began by his developing in his experiments the difference between the various species of urinary calculi; then those on the blood, proving that its red colour is not derived from iron, as commonly supposed; that its serum contains no gelatine; and his ingenious analysis of the colouring matter of this vital fluid; his discovering of the use of magnesia in calculous diseases, and the effects of acids and alkalis in such cases; with his experiments proving that alcohol is a product of fermentation, and not of distillation. His first paper on this subject, observed the learned President, was perfectly satisfactory to men of science; but some men of letters having expressed doubts, his second entirely removed them. Sir Joseph concluded his eulogy by recommending the labours of the Society for improving animal chemistry, of which Mr. B. is a member, and which considering itself a younger branch of the Royal Society, had furnished the transactions of the latter with many valuable papers in a department of science almost entirely new.

Zerah Colburn, the Mathematical Boy.

Mr. Anthony Carlisle, in a letter to the President, gave an account of this boy's family, whose father and great grandmother had five fingers and a thumb on each hand, and six toes on each foot. The supernumerary limbs are attached to the little fingers and little toes of the hands and feet, each of these additional members having complete metacarpal and metatarsal bones. Zerah Colburn, who is the fourth generation of his family, known

with this appendage, has three brothers in the same state, and two brothers and two sisters with the regular limbs. Some of the family have wanted one of the supernumerary fingers or toes, but their descent has been tolerably uniform. This youth and his parents are natives of America, and they know nothing of their family prior to the great grandfather of the boy, whose powers of calculation have attracted so much attention since they have been exhibited in this country.

FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

On Converting Iron into Steel.

TO cement iron and form it into steel, according to M. Duvivier de Montfort, is to improve it, and give it a degree of hardness and rigidity, that renders it capable of cutting not only iron, but also other metals; for iron rubbed, or beaten upon iron, only flattens and latters it, but a file or graving tool well cemented, will cut or wear away iron and other metals.

It is the custom now to make files, &c. and to temper them afterwards. But why should this double operation be performed any longer? Why should not the whole be done at once? For it now appears that all the process may be as easily performed on wrought as on cast iron. However, a method is now discovered by which iron may be converted into steel, of any dimensions, and any length. We say of any dimensions and length, because in general the materials that are used for the cementation, are inclosed in cases that are shut with more or less precision, and of a size that is easily handled, so that the iron enclosed in them can be cut long, straight, and even to occupy as little space as possible. And these cases made of iron plates, when submitted to the immediate action of a large fire, are soon burnt or destroyed.

Now it is of little consequence whether the iron and the cementing matters be inclosed in iron plates, or any other substance, provided the cementation be brought about. And for what reason should cases of small dimensions be employed when much larger may be easily obtained, and even at the same charge? For we do not recommend any change in the

routine pursued by different persons in the art; on the contrary, we recommend a sort of universal case; with which any of the cementing matters may be used.

We take a piece of coarse hempen cloth, commonly called packing-cloth, and having laid it on the ground, cut it into a square form, to contain the pieces of iron that are to be converted into steel. A coat of clay, an inch thick, is then spread over it, tempered with a trowel to the consistence of potter's earth. On this bed of clay the cementing matters are to be put, which may be of any sort that is preferred; and the cementing power may be greatly stimulated by moistening the clay with a solution of *Sal Ammoniac* in water. This salt may be also sprinkled over it.

When the bed or case is thus prepared, the iron may be placed in it, which we may suppose to be composed of bars of iron. And if the bars be eight feet long, the case must be nine, in order that it may cover the ends. When the bars are placed in the case it is rolled up, the workmen at the same time laying a coat of clay and cement on the reverse of the case, which, as it is rolled, carries the bars of iron with it. This operation being terminated, the whole is secured by surrounding it with iron wire, drawn quite tight and well fastened at the two ends, which are carefully covered with

a coat of potter's earth, or clay, laid on with a trowel, and then it is put into a forge fire. If the operation is not to be in the large way, a furnace with iron bars and a simple ash-hole, may be employed instead of the forge, by putting the bundles upon the bars as on a grate, and lighting a brisk fire underneath. By this method the iron is converted in less than half an hour; the thinner it is the less time is required. If the bundle is small, it may be thrown upon a common fire-place, and made red hot. When the bundles are taken from the fire, they must be left to cool. The case of baked clay is then broken, and the operation is finished. The fragments of the case pulverised make an excellent cement. Thus very small pieces of iron may be converted into steel, even at a common fire-place; and by the same means a number of small tools may be first formed of soft iron of any shape, and then converted into steel entirely. In this manner, sword-blades, hatchets, &c. once forged, need not, as heretofore, be partially steeled, nor will they need to be tempered after they come out of the forge; but, on the contrary, they may be returned to the fire if the grain be too tough, or too brittle. Lastly, a piece of any form may be converted at once; and in this respect this new process may give birth to new modes of manufacture.

VARIETIES, LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

New Books in the Press, and preparing for Publication.

THE eighth edition of *The Christian Remembrancer, or Short Reflections upon Faith, Life, and Conduct of a real Christian*; by the late Ambrose Searle, Esq. It is printing from the author's last corrections, accompanied with a biographical memoir of his life and writings.

Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax; Idioms, and Synonyms of the Spanish Language; by Mr. Mac Henry, author of an *Improved Spanish Grammar*.

A Brief Memoir of the Life and Writings, (with extracts from the

Letters) of Christlich Von Exter, son of Dr. Von Exter, Physician to his Prussian Majesty, who died at the very early Age of Ten Years and Four Months. Together with the testimonies of Professor Franck, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Anhalt. By Mr. Wm. Jaques.

Poems and Essays, original and selected, by the late Hon. Madame Cassandra Twissleton, with Biographical Memoirs of that Lady, including Anecdotes of her Connection with several Persons of Distinction and Notoriety.

The History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688, to the French

Revolution in 1789, in three or four quarto volumes, by Sir James Macintosh.

The Travels of the Parish Clerk of Dr. Syntax, illustrated with Caricatures and Anecdotes of Methodism. By Dr. Walcot.

A Treatise, Practical and Experimental, on the Cultivation of Timber, particularly Oak, for Domestic and Naval Purposes. By Lord Glenbervie.

Mr. Salt's Second Voyage to Abyssinia, undertaken by order of Government.

Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, with numerous corrections, and the addition of many thousand words.

A Translation of the Treatise upon Mechanics, which forms the introduction to the *Mechanique Céleste* of P. S. Laplace. It will be accompanied with copious explanatory notes and additions, by the Rev. John Toplis, B. D.

Mr. Sowerby has announced that as soon as his English Botany, and British Mineralogy, are finished, he will commence a work, to be written by Dr. Leach of the British Museum, upon the Malacostraca Britannica, or British Crabs. He supposes the first Number will appear soon after March, before which time English Botany cannot be finished, on account of the difficulty of procuring the few mosses yet unpublished.

An Account of Seven Years' Residence in Greenland; and Mineralogical Discoveries during that time, by M. Giesecke.

The History of Hertfordshire, by Mr. Clutterbuck.

Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a Chronological Series, from Homer to Tryphidiorus, translated into English Verse, in three volumes 8vo. By Mr. Elton.

A Sentimental Journey through Margate and Hastings, by Dr. Comparative, jun.

Dr. Charles Burney intends publishing from the Cambridge press, the *Paraskene Sophistike* of Phrynicius, the second of the meditated grammatical works transcribed for him at the National Library at Paris, by M. Bonnaud. — Phrynicius will make a uniform volume with Philemon.

The Pastor's Fire Side, a Novel, by Miss Porter.

A Life of James the Second, collected out of Memoirs written with his own hand; his Advice to his Son, and his Will, dated November 17, 1688, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. S. Clarke, LL. B. Historiographer to the King, and Librarian to the Regent. The original Manuscript extends to four thick volumes. The Advice will be printed from a Manuscript in a thin quarto volume. The MS. formed part of the private papers of the Pretender, and were found by his daughter, the Duchess of Albany, in her father's library at Florence, whence they were removed to Rome by the Abbe Waters, and were lodged in the Chancery. After her death, information being conveyed to Mr. Fox by the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, of these papers being in the hands of the Abbe, that gentleman moved the Prince of Wales to purchase the collection, when the Abbe Waters engaged to give up all the original papers of the Royal House of Stuart in his possession, which were accordingly brought from Rome by Mr. Bonnelli, and are now in the Library at Carlton-house.

An Account of Researches among the Ruins of Babylon, to contain plans and views of the Tower of Nimrod or Belus, and other vestiges of remote antiquity, still visible near Bagdad and Helleh, in one volume quarto, by Captain Lockett.

The same Gentleman has in the press at Calcutta, a Treatise on Arabic Grammar.

A second edition, much enlarged, of Mr. Edward Nares's Remarks on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament, is in the press. His Letter to Mr. Stone, first published in 1807, will also be reprinted.

Anecdotes of the Grammarians in the Imperial Library at Paris. In these MSS. many passages will be found from the Greek plays, which had been mutilated by the ravages of time, ignorance, &c. by M. Bekker.

M. Gaeschen, of Leipsic, who is the Didot of Germany, is busily engaged in printing a body of the Latin writers, to be edited by the learned M. Eichstedt, Professor in the University of Jena.

M. Heinrich, of Kiel, in Holstein, has undertaken the arduous task of editing the works of Hesiod. Another edition of this Greek poet is also announced by M. Lennep, but this is merely to supply a chasm in a series of Greek classics publishing at Amsterdam.

M. Thiersh, Professor of the ancient languages in the Gymnasium of Göttingen, has engaged to publish, in seven folio sheets, Grammatical Tables for the Study of Greek, exhibiting a new and more simple method of ascertaining the paradigma of the Greek verbs.

Researches in Greece, by Major Leake, the first part, in one vol. 4to. into which will be introduced Enquiries into the language and literature of the Modern Greeks, the Albanian, Wallachian, and Bulgarian dialects, &c.

A Translation from the French of *Tableaux Synoptiques*, of synonymous words, in Persian, Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Mæso Gothic, Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Anglo Saxon, Armoric, English, German, &c. is begun from the original by H. A. Le Pileur, Doctor of Laws.

The British Museum are publishing a Catalogue of the Series of Greek Coins in their possession, with plates.

Lord Sheffield, to the new edition of Gibbon's Works, intends to add a volume of fresh matter, from the Historian's unpublished Manuscripts, viz. The names of the nations of ancient Italy, and a complete Geography of that country.—On the number and the inhabitants of the cities of the Sybarites.—On certain Prodigies.—On the Sacerdotal Dignities of Julius Cæsar.—On the principal Epochs of the History of Greece.—On the Writings and Character of Sallust, J. Cæsar, Cornelius Nepos, and Livy.—Critical Remarks on some passages of Virgil and Plautus.—Introduction to a History of the Swiss.—The character of Brutus.—On the Canary Islands and the supposed circumnavigation of Africa, by the Ancients.—Tour in Switzerland when he was eighteen years of age.—Continuation of the Antiquities of the House of Brunswick.—Extracts and Observations in a common place book.—Hints and observations on various writers, frag-

ments, &c. or, a Githboniana.—Extracts from Mr. Gibbon's Journal.—Unpublished Letters from Madame Necker, Madame De Stael, Whitaker of Manchester, Garrick, Wharton, M. Stuart, M. Buffon, Madame Du Deffande, de Genlis, Professor Heyne, &c. and several unpublished Letters from Mr. Gibbon.

The Rev. John Frederick Uske, Professor of Oriental Languages, and Rector of Orsett, Essex, intends publishing a Grammar of the Arabic Language, with a Praxis on the three first chapters of Genesis, an Analysis of the Words, and a Vocabulary, in which the primary signification of each Arabic word is investigated and compared with the Hebrew. An Interlinear Latin Version will accompany the Arabic text, which will be noted in Roman letters, and translated into English as verbally as possible.

The publication of the Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Agricultural Discoveries, which has been interrupted for a long period by the illness of its principal conductor, is now resumed, and the successive numbers will appear with as little delay as possible, till it shall have recovered the lapse that has taken place, and noticed the several publications which have appeared on the various subjects which it embraces; it is then intended to resume the publication quarterly.—The utility of this work, as a Supplement and Index to all other scientific Journals, is greatly enhanced by the numerous, clear, and able criticisms it gives on the subjects it notices.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

M. M. Brougham, of the Museum, Maryport, Cumberland, has in his possession a fish, covered with a substance exactly resembling feathers, and he has since caught one covered with hair. The latter is of the torpid or numb species, of a paraboloidal figure, about four inches in length. The eyes are small, and horizontally placed in the head, which, from thence to the extremity of the nose, is almost transparent. The sides are covered with long hair, of a fine texture, exhibiting the most brilliant colours when viewed by the reflection of the sun, or

by a candle. The belly is flat. On its back are two small rows of bristles, or hairs. The shape of the tail, in some sort, resembles that of the head.

Mr. Bakewell is lecturing on geology and mineralogy, at Leeds, with great credit and success.

Professor Berzelius, it is said, has ascertained that the crustaceous matter, often covering the teeth, and which is commonly called the tartar, arises from the mucus of the saliva adhering to them, but decomposed by the warmth and moisture of the mouth, and the influence of the air, slowly producing the same earthy phosphates that are formed by oxidation and combustion. Thus the tartar is, as it were, the ash of the salivary mucus crystallized in the teeth; and this, as is well known, will, in length of time, form very large incrustations. The Professor has also discovered a new principle, and a peculiar matter in saliva.

Mr. John Sellon's new Philosophical Theory maintains, "that the universe is composed of matter, the particles mutually attracting each other; and of caloric, the particles of which mutually repel each other: yet matter and caloric have a reciprocal attraction."

Among the curiosities of the day, is the application of a conductor, to convey, to the deaf born, the enjoyment of musical sounds, which, doubtless, gives them exquisite delight; but Dr. Robertson, late from Dublin, hopes that speech may one day find its passage by the same or similar channel.

A character for the use of the blind, palpable on both sides of the paper, is another invention, forming a part of the Doctor's system of education for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb, which he intends to announce in the metropolis.

Method of rearing Bees in Poland

and Turkey.—Some of the peasants have from four to five hundred logs of wood in their bee-gardens, about six feet high, commonly of birch, hollowed out in the middle for about five feet. Several lamina of thin boards are nailed before the opening, and but a small hole left in the middle of one of them for the entrance of the bees. As the bees are often whimsical at the beginning of their work, frequently commencing it at the front rather than at the back, the peasants cover the aperture with a number of these thin boards, instead of one entire board, for fear of disturbing them, should they have begun their work at the front. It may appear extraordinary, but it is nevertheless true, that in some favourable seasons this aperture is full before August, and the peasants are obliged to take the produce long before the usual time, in order to give room to the bees to continue their work.—The bee gardens are chosen in the plains, where the perennial plants are most abundant, that the bee may have but little way to carry home the produce of her labour: they are of circular form, about 150 yards in diameter, inclosed with a fence of reeds, or brushwood, and a thatching over them of about five feet for protection, and to keep out the rain and the snow; this is supported by poles from the inside, and a bank of earth is also thrown up to keep out the snow in winter. In the middle, a few fruit trees are planted to break the wind, as also hawthorns and other underwood round the inclosure, with the same view. The hives are planted under cover in the inside round the fence, and in the winter they are well secured with straw from the frost. The plants which the bees prefer, are the *Thymus serpyllum*, *Hyssopus Officinalis*, *Cerinthe maculata*, and the *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS COOKE, the Miser.

THOUGH this eccentric personage has been twice noticed in this Magazine, (for October, 1811, and January, 1812,) we now refer to his Life, lately published by Mr. Chamberlaine, principally because

the form and appearance of the work might lead some persons to set an estimation upon it beneath its value.

Neither its copious pages, or its price, ought to derogate from its real worth. Even among misers, Mr.

Cooke appears, from the picture here drawn of him, to have been a *rara avis in terra*. Of old Elwes, it has been said by a reviewer, that he always preserved "something of the gentleman; but the conduct of Cooke, opulent as he was, was always that of a *meap rascal*."

Mr. Thomas Cooke, who like many more in this commercial age and nation, has heaped up enormous wealth by the most ungenerous means, and servility of behaviour, was born of very poor parents in the county, probably near Norwich, in which city when a man he worked for a Mr. Postle, as a common porter. Industry he certainly possessed, and so at length he was made manager of a paper-mill near Tottenham, after having been in the excise. Being engaged for a widow in the paper line, his knowledge of some frauds, practised upon government, led her to marry him for fear of exposure. He next got into a large concern as a sugar-baker at Puddle Dock. Here he carried his former habits of parsimony and abstemiousness to the utmost excess; with this view he kept no table, but gained the greatest part of his daily food by making well timed visits to persons he knew, and making them *empty promises*, for which they often returned *solid presents*. His colloquial powers were admirable. In his latter days, it was his practice, when he had marked out any one for his prey, to find his way by some means or other into the house, by pretending to fall down in the street in a fit, or ask permission to enter and sit down, in order to prevent its coming on. No humane person could well refuse admission to a man in apparent distress, of respectable appearance, whose well-powdered wig and long ruffles, induced a belief that he was some decayed citizen who had seen better days. For assistance offered, or given, he always expressed his gratitude in a strong energetic manner, peculiar to himself. He would ask for a glass of water, but if wine was offered, "No, he never drank any thing but water." His kind host presses the wine on him, which for some time he resists; at last, seemingly overcome by the cordiality of the invitation, he consents; tasting the wine, he ex-

claims, "God bless my soul, sir, this is very excellent wine indeed! Pray, sir, who is your wine-merchant? For indeed, sir, to tell you a truth, it was the difficulty of getting good wine that caused me to leave it off entirely, and take to drinking water." "Come, sir, another glass will do you no harm." "Not for the world, sir; I must be going. Thank you, sir, a thousand times!" He, however, suffers himself to be prevailed on to take the second glass, and then takes his leave with a thousand thanks. The singularity of Mr. Cooke's appearance rendered him remarkable, and it seldom happened that the enquirer was long at a loss to learn that his guest was "rich Mr. Cooke, the sugar-baker, worth an hundred thousand pounds." In the course of a few days he makes his second visit, and takes care to go about dinner time. "My worthy friend, I could not pass your door, without making free to call in again to thank you for your great kindness the other day." "Pray, sir, do not mention it; I am heartily glad to see you. Pray walk into the parlour." "O, sir, by no means; I just called to thank you. Sir, you saved my life. But I cannot come in; I will not intrude; your family are at dinner. Well. Ah! God bless you and them!" "Sir, I cannot think of your staying in the passage (or shop, as the case may be). You praised my wine the other day. I have a few bottles more of it, which you shall again taste; and as my family are just sitting down to dinner, I shall be glad if you will do as we do." "O no, sir; no, I humbly thank you, my gruel is waiting for me at home." Intreaties however prevail; this is just what the intruder wanted; he gets, by this means, introduction into the family, and insures for himself a good dinner whatever time he chooses to come. But this is not all; he has made sure that the family know who he is, and the extent of his riches; he affects to take great notice of the children; "God bless these dear children: pray, madam, are all these fine children yours?" "Yes, sir." "And pray, madam, how many more of them have you?" "I have five in all; two at school, and these three that you see here." Ah! ah! a sweet flock!

God bless them, pretty dears! Pray, madam, will you have the goodness to give me all their names in writing!" After his departure husband and wife congratulate each other on the pleasing prospect now before them: "what could be his meaning for asking all our children's names in writing?" "Why, what but to mention them in his will. You see Kate, how a good action brings its own reward; this poor gentleman I did not know when he first was relieved by me, when he was near falling down in a fit at my door. We must cultivate his friendship." And now pour in upon him, the geese, the turkeys, roasting pigs, hares, pheasants, and every other acceptable present of this sort, and perhaps now and then a dozen of the fine wine he praised so much. This was the plan he pursued, with perhaps not less than a score or two of different people, all of whom he duped; and so great was the quantity of poultry, game, vegetables, and provisions of every kind, which used to be sent to him, that it did not cost him in house-keeping, for himself and his domestics, more than fifteen pence a day on an average, for many years back; but it was considered as great extravagance, indeed, when the expenses of a single day arose so high as two shillings. It might be supposed, that with the large quantities of game, poultry, vegetables, and other viands sent to this man as presents, he could very well afford to live well at home and give a good dinner to a friend at a cheap rate, once in a way; but no,—he had no notion of giving a dinner to his most intimate friend, unless to get something out of him, worth double and treble the value of the dinner. What then did he do, the reader will say, with the immense quantity of presents of eatables daily pouring in upon him? why, he just kept as much of the worst and least saleable, as would suffice for his own family, and sold the rest. In the case of an ordinary bird, that he thought would not sell well, he would keep it; but as he was not fond of cold meat, he would quarter a goose or a lean turkey into four, and roast a joint every day while it lasted; this, and a dish of cabbage, formed the whole of each day's entertainment; for the

drinkables, he himself drank only water, but as to the "gormandizing, gluttonous maids," as he called them, "nothing would serve them but table beer; they could not drink, not they, what their master did;" therefore he used to have a pin of beer in at a time, which stood in a corner of his front parlour, with a lock-cock to it, of which he always kept the key; and from which he would regularly at dinner time, and before supper, draw exactly half a pint each woman, and no more. As the word "to give," formed no part of his vocabulary, he would keep hares, partridges, pheasants, &c. until they stunk; their feathers he preserved in a bag, to be sold; if a hare, he would carry it to a dog's meat seller, and haggle for half a sheep's head, or a pig's face, always reminding the buyer that the skin would fetch a groat.

After he had retired from business, and went to reside in Winchester-place, Pentonville, he hit upon a notable expedient for supplying himself with his favourite vegetable, in high perfection, at a very easy charge. Annexed to his house was a spot of ground, which, when he first took the premises, was laid out prettily for the culture of flowers; but Mr. Cooke despised the foppery of flowers, and therefore lost no time in rooting them all up, for the purpose of making a cabbage-garden; he therefore dug the ground himself to avoid paying a labourer, and paying the tax for a gardener, and sowed cabbage seed all over it; he industriously applied himself to manuring the ground, for which purpose, he would sally out in moonlight nights with a little shovel and a basket, and take up the horse-dung that had been dropped in the course of the day in the City-road, but as this did not afford him a constant supply, he used to avail himself of a different sort of manure, procurable from a source nearer home, which may easily be guessed at.

Among the number of persons that Cooke had vainly flattered with the idea that he would remember them in his will, was a paper-maker named King, who used to work with Cooke, who falling under misfortunes, and had often in his prosperity, drove him

with his gig to wakes and fairs, having, from the goodness of his character, obtained many friends, so that when King applied to him for assistance, he contrived to give him some plausible reasons for delaying his intended benefaction, till he should have tried all his other friends. This being done, "Now, sir," says King, "I have taken your counsel in making you the last I call upon, and as you always said you would do something handsome for me, now is the time for you to shew your friendship, and give me your assistance." "How much have you got?" said Cooke. King answered, "about two hundred pounds." "Two hundred pounds, Sir!" exclaimed Cooke; "why, sir, you ought never to want money again as long as you live!—Two hundred pounds, sir! why it is a fortune! an immense sum! You cannot want any more money with so large a sum in your possession; but, sir, I will give you a piece of advice worth double the money, and that is, if ever you buy a pint of beer again as long as you have existence, you ought to be DAMNED.—There are plenty of pumps, and I will give you nothing."

Another of Cooke's expectants was a poor man, a relation, who used occasionally to make him small presents of butter. "What signifies sending me these dribblets," said Cooke; "a man who is to have thousands upon thousands at my death. Send me a whole firkin!" To some answer which indicated that he could not afford it, Cooke replied, "Very well, sir, you may do as you please, and I will do as I please." Terrified at this threat, the poor man complied with his wishes; but it is needless to say, that like all the rest he was first deceived and then disappointed. Like the avaricious of all times and places, Cooke was practically an *Atheist*. He seldom missed attending the sacrament either at *Church* or at *home*. How he conducted himself in the latter case, the following instance will illustrate:—

"What are you rummaging that cupboard for?" said his housekeeper, Mrs. Strundwick, one Sunday morning. "Why, I am going to take the sacrament to-day," said Cooke. "I'm

sure you stand in need of it, for your sins are many: but what are you rummaging for?" "I want a bottle of wine that is in the cupboard." "Lord, sir, there is no bottle there, but one that must be nearly empty, as you have had it on tap this fortnight; surely you must have drunk it all-out by this time." "G—d d—n you, you b—h of hell, if it is drunk out, it is y—u and the other wicked b—h in the kitchen, that must have drank it, not I."

Houskeeper.—"Well, here it is; there is not above one glass in it."

Cooke.—"Very well; that one glass will do for me. Bring me a small bit of bread and my large prayer-book. I am not going to Church; I shall administer the sacrament to myself at *home*; and you know, Bet, it saves my pocket; at Church I must put a shilling in the plate."

"Ah! you wicked old rogue," said Bet, "it matters little whether you take it at home or at Church; for all the sacraments in the world will never save your poor soul from going to the devil!"

Cooke, after having been absolutely laid up but only a few days, having arranged matters with his two executors, died on the 26th of August, 1811. His executors gave him a more decent funeral than he would have been pleased to have known of before; indeed, the mob who attended the procession from his house at Pentonville to Islington Church-yard, spoke their minds very plainly on this subject, nor did he go to his grave without the execrations of the multitude; some of the fair sex had provided themselves with rotten cabbage-stalks for the occasion, which they threw on the coffin when lowered into the grave, observing, that as he was so fond of cabbage in his life-time, he should have some to take with him to the other world.

One particular Mr. Chamberlaine seems to have omitted. Cooke was not like the general run of misers, lean, pale, and haggard; but portly, fat, and rather of a florid complexion. Thus his appearance only added to his hypocrisy; as to the outline of his figure, of this the engraver has preserved a good likeness.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

SINCE the invasion of this country by the allies, consisting of four or five considerable armies, the eyes of all Europe have been naturally attracted this way.—The declaration of the allies, (inserted in page 501 of our last number,) induced great numbers of people to expect a speedy peace; but, though this has not taken place, almost every one will now suppose that what the French papers urge, as the cause of it, is a gross and scandalous libel upon the generosity and good faith of this nation as well as that of its allies. “It was (say they) a declaration which is but a deceitful lure: It was on the 5th of December, in the evening, that the allies received the acceptance of the Emperor of the French; it was on the 7th, that they published, in the *Frankfort Gazette*, which city was their head-quarters, at that time, the famous declaration which they dated on the 1st. This is a certain fact; the bare relation of which is sufficient to overturn all this shew of generosity and love of peace.” Again, say the French papers, “the allies speak of a just partition of power; of natural limits, and that at a time when the Swedes desire to pass the Alps which separates them from Norway; and when England pretends to keep some of the ports on the continent. Let us not fear to say it, what the allies profess is in contradiction to what they design. “After having themselves fixed the basis of peace, they have refused to sign it. This is a fact which is proved to a demonstration; they have not even attempted to deny it; people puzzle themselves with conjectures on this strange policy; it is asked how it happens, that what suited them five days earlier, no longer suited them five days later. It is suspected that they made their proposals only in the hope of seeing them rejected; that the contrary having happened they are extremely embarrassed; but that at the hazard of shewing: their bad faith they have preferred pursuing plans of conquest which they cherished, without speaking of them, to the signing of a peace, which they spoke of, without desiring it.

It must be owned that one of the English London papers, which spoke in rapturous terms of the magnanimity of

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this declaration, and those of our ministers in parliament, on the terms of peace, proposed to France, while other papers observed a profound silence on the subject, soon seemed to think it had been mis-led. It was therefore asked “have the advisers of the Prince since altered their intentions, which the inflammatory writings of their devoted agents would almost lead us to believe. If they have, let them fairly own the charge: if they have had courage to break the engagements and annul the promises made with the public, let them also have the courage of avowing it.” This was asking too much; though, as early as the 4th of this month, it was signified, that, if Austria was not compliant in the cabinet, she must be made so in the field.—But the reluctance, on the part of Austria, to come into the new terms, and to depart from those offered to France in the declaration issued at Frankfort, did not last long; for apparently, as a proof of this, when the Austrian forces and the rest of the allies passed the Rhine, and entered the French territory, they published another declaration, in which they did not take the least notice of the first, but proceeded as if no such declaration had ever been made. All this while, most of the papers here, who seem to have been kept quite out of the secret, and the real views pursued, were in the daily habit of recommending the *Bourbons*; and even went so far as to say, that the emperor of Austria had no objection to their being again put upon the throne of France. “If the allied armies,” said one of these prints, “permit the white cockade to be displayed to the wishes of the inhabitants where ever they shall pass, they will meet with nothing but friends, and grateful hospitality: but, on the contrary, if other measures shall be adopted, they will, as soon as their sentiments shall be known, or even suspected, find the ashes of the dead rising up to inspire Frenchmen with new energy. In the former case, the revolution will be finished before the beginning of next month; and, in the latter, Europe is only at the beginning of the misfortunes with which she will be overwhelmed. Whoever knows the spirit of France, will know that a Bourbon, with a white

flag and a proclamation, will do more execution than half a million of men."

Yet, in spite of all these appearances, the oracular prints have again changed their ground, and forgetting all the former pledges of the allies, which were to have been acted upon as soon as ever they had driven the French within the boundary of the Rhine, they now tell us it is not the *cause of the Bourbons* for which the allies are contending, but for the *liberties of Europe!* and that the terms upon which the allies will treat with Bonaparte in *right earnest* are, "that he shall give up all the fortresses in France to be garrisoned by them till France shall have re-paid all the contributions levied upon Prussia and Austria!"

The conditions just mentioned being published by the Courier, a few evenings after their call for an explicit address, we may now be allowed to say, the allies have explained themselves with a witness! France thus threatened with political extinction is endeavouring to console herself under the idea, that, as Russia is exercising a kind of usurpation over Austria, the latter being made acquainted with the real views of her northern ally will endeavour to counteract them. Speaking of Austria, the *Moniteur* lately remarked, "Within these twenty years France has concluded four treaties of peace with this power, at Campo Formio, at Luneville, at Presburg, and at Vienna. At Campo Formio, Tyrol was conquered; the emperor at the head of that invincible army, before which Italy had fallen, was within thirty leagues of the capital: the French army of the Rhine was penetrating to the heart of the monarchy; Hungary, in a ferment, threatened to separate from the capital; the victors offer peace;—what were the conditions? Austria ceded Belgium and Lombardy, which were conquered, but she received in exchange Istria, Dalmatia, the Venetian Islands in the Archipelago, Cattaro, Venice, and the provinces of that republic on the left of the Adige. Thus Austria, though vanquished—Austria, invaded on all sides, found herself, after all her disasters, with a territory more considerable in extent and more advantageously situated for her. Yet, in 1800, she again gave the signal for battle; we march; victory leads us again to the gates of

Vienna. What conditions does the Emperor Napoleon impose on her?—the peace of Luneville. The treaty of Campo Formio is nearly confirmed, and France always attacked, always triumphant, is never weary of being magnanimous. Who does not remember, that in this memorable campaign, the Emperor Napoleon, after the victory of Marengo, honouring courage and misfortune, granted to M. de Melas a capitulation, by virtue of which 30,000 Austrians passed, with their arms and baggage, through the middle of the French army! Assuredly he was not ignorant that these troops were going to reinforce the Austrian army on the Adige, and yet they retreated across Italy without any obstacle. Let us compare this capitulation of Alexandria with that of Dresden; the fate of M. de Melas with that of Marshal St. Cyr; and we shall see which party has shewn moderation in victory, and fidelity to its treaties!"

In a word, in every war that has occurred within forty years past, the French appear to have proved that Russia, has sought to aggrandize herself at Austria's expense, and they assert that she still wishes to do it. And it is very pertinently asked, whether Austria really believes she can as readily free herself from the influence of Russia, as she has submitted to it? After all, nothing can sooner restore the independence of nations than peace, and this, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, may not be so far off as has been expected; and the following was said to have been the state of the negotiation according to the latest intelligence:—

"On the 6th instant, M. Caulincourt wrote an official note to M. de Metternick, expressing his surprise that he had not received passports to proceed to head-quarters to sign the preliminaries, to which his master, the emperor and king, had agreed. To this he received an answer, that the allied sovereigns had received notice that a minister of high distinction was expected from England, and that no further progress could be made in the negotiation, till his arrival, of which M. Caulincourt should have notice. Accordingly he waits at Nancy, for the notice of Lord Castlereagh's arrival at head-quarters."

The despatch, as well as the *since-* *rity* of these negotiations, will very much depend upon the conduct of the French people, and their attachment to their present ruler, especially, if (according to the latest accounts from the head-quarters of the allies) Bonaparte has succeeded in raising such numerous bodies of men on every point of attack, as to stop that very rapid advance which was expected.

According to Lord Cathcart's despatches, of the 14th, an action had taken place between the French under Victor, and the Bavarians under General Wrede, in this the enemy's cavalry, were victorious at first; but, being afterwards defeated, with considerable loss, between Epinal and Nancy, they were obliged to retreat towards Luneville: thus it is said the whole extensive plain from the frontiers of Lorraine, Burgundy, and Champagne, to Paris, is open to the allies, whose cavalry the French allow to be so numerous as to represent clouds of armed men. Chalons sur Marne is now supposed will be the place where the grand stand, if any, will be made by the French, to prevent the enemy from arriving at Paris, only 40 leagues further. Platoff has also had an affair between Epinal and Nancy, in which he was equally as successful as the Bavarians; and, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the allies are pressing forward from all quarters, and no human means seem to be left to oppose them.

At length, contrary to expectation, the Bourbons in this country have been persuaded to depart for the armies on the continent. The Duke of Angouleme embarked, at Falmouth, on Friday, the 21st, for the south of France, none knowing of his departure but the King and the Princess, his wife. Monsieur, the Duke of Berri, that he might meet with no obstacles, took a post chaise, and was twice overtaken in his journey; and his Royal Highness, Monsieur, was no sooner able to put a foot to the ground from the gout, and to quit his bed, than he took his departure.

SPAIN.

The enemy in this country and its vicinity have been reduced to such a state of absolute impotence, that, since the victory of Lord Wellington, recorded in our last number, nothing of equal importance has occurred. The

last despatches from his lordship came down to the 10th instant. They are dated St. Jean de Luz, January the 9th. It was not till the 3d, that the enemy, having collected a force on the Gave, drove in the British pickets, turned the right of General Buchan's Portuguese brigade, and established two divisions on the heights of La Bastede. On the 6th however they were dislodged, without loss on our side, by the third and fourth divisions, under Generals Pictou and Cole, General Buchan's Portuguese brigade, and the cavalry under General Fane, and the British posts re-established in their former positions.

What the enemy cannot affect by force, it seems they are endeavouring to obtain by intrigue. It is reported that Bonaparte, making a virtue of necessity, has liberated the two Spanish Monarchs, Charles and Ferdinand, after first exacting from them a solemn oath that they will conclude a separate peace with him! A great deal has been said about the pre-engagements of the Cortes and the Spanish nation with this country.—Be this as it may, the liberation will inevitably divide the nation and of course weaken it, and particularly at a time when the Spanish government suffer persons belonging to them to libel the English, and exhibited a very unhandsome degree of suspicion, in wishing to get rid of the English garrisons in Carthage and Cadiz, though Lord Wellington has made it evident that the British troops in those places were sent there at the particular request of the Cortes.

HOLLAND.

The inactivity of the numerous corps of Russians, Prussians, and British, that have entered this country, is very hard to be accounted for, unless the season there has interrupted their operations; for, excepting the taking of Breda, where very little resistance could be made, we have heard of nothing since but an affair between General Graham and ten or twenty thousand French, of whom, though defeated and driven back to Antwerp, nothing officially has been published.—On this occasion the Dutch papers stated the allies were under General Bulow, and the British troops formed the right wing of the army.—The engagement was commenced either by the British, or in the quarter where they were placed (probably by

the enemy) who were driven back far beyond Dutch Brabant, and pursued towards Antwerp.—The opposition of the enemy is owned to have been severe, and the victory complete, circumstances which render the silence relative to the particulars so much the more unusual. The French were under General De-caen, and are represented as being mostly raw conscripts.

SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince still continues successful on the banks of the Elbe, and in Holstein; the French have been dislodged from every point but Ham-burgh. Gluckstadt, a place of great importance to the navigation of the Elbe, has been taken from the Danes, the British co-operating by water with the Swedes. The allied army has taken 470 pieces of cannon since its entrance into Holstein; and thus, overwhelmed with numbers and cut off from any hopes of succour from France, the king of Denmark has been compelled to sign a disgraceful peace, after deferring it as long as possible, by an armistice twice renewed. The allies are now labouring at the destruction of the fortress of Fredericksort, after which it is supposed the navigation of the Baltic and the Belt will be more free. Davoust has shut himself up in Ham-burgh, where as usual with the allies when they come before French fortresses, they will be more prudently inclined to starve them out than to fight for their possession.

GERMANY.

If, as it is now understood, the bare absence of the French is sufficient to give freedom to any country, Germany can now place herself upon a footing with the most favoured nations! The people in these countries are now busily employed in renewing and re-establishing their ancient commercial relations, particularly with Great Britain. The armies of the allies have mostly left the German side of the Rhine to enter France, so that the burden of maintaining their vast numbers has also been happily removed from German shoulders, and placed upon those of the French.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 20.

“By accounts from Freyburg, dated the 9th, it appears that the Austrian army, besides the detachments in the

vallies of the Doubs and the Martigny, occupied Auncey, Mauteriot, near Besançon, Villeneul, Mollens, St. Umer and Schelstadt.

“Count Wittgenstein was at Fort Louis, and his advanced parties extended towards Nancy.

“Marmont, who occupied the pass of Kayerslautern, with the corps under his command, was menaced by the several divisions of Blucher's army, commanded by D'York at Kussel, Zachen between Frankenstein and Neustadt, and St. Priest at Coblenz.”

It will be perceived that the government despatches do not afford us so late nor, by consequence, so gratifying information as the French papers. The despatches speak of several places near the frontiers which the allies had occupied; but the French papers add to this list others, and those in the interior. The despatches place Marmont at Kayerslautern; whereas, from the French accounts, we find he has since “taken a position on the Sarre,” at least thirty miles in the rear: and, again, the despatches say nothing of Victor's having been driven across the Vosges, and followed, as far as Rambervillers, by the allied light cavalry.

DENMARK.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 25, 1814.

Mr. Thornton signed, with the Danish plenipotentiary, on the 14th inst. a definitive treaty of peace and alliance between his Majesty and the King of Denmark:—

“All conquests to be restored, except Heligoland.

“Prisoners of war, on both sides, to be released.

“Denmark to join the allies with 10,000 men, if England will give a subsidy of four hundred thousand pounds in the year 1814.

“Pomerania to be ceded by Sweden to Denmark, in lieu of Norway.

“Stralsund still to continue a depot for English produce.

“Denmark to do all in her power to abolish the slave-trade.”

“England to mediate between Denmark and the other allies.”

Three treaties have been signed in all, viz. the above, and one between Denmark and Sweden, and another with the three powers in conjunction.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Harlequin and the Swans; or, the Bath of Beauty.

FEW pantomimes; of late years, have even deserved descriptions, except "*Mother Goose*," which was made up of a whimsical but intelligible story, and diversified with numerous laughable incidents. "*The Bath of Beauty*" has rather more of the old character of pantomime than some recent ones; but it is yet a metley, though not a disagreeable one. *Harlequin*, (BOLOGNA,) who appears first as a Hermit, receives his magical powers from *Winifred*, a fairy, (Miss WORGMAN,) and is introduced to the court of *King Maximo Rotundo*, (NORMAN, afterwards *Clown*,) who is distinguished by his obesity, and his courtiers by their noses, as the round bellies and longheads were in the two rival farces of last season. A second *Harlequin* appears, (ELLAR,) who is commissioned by *Glow Glimmer*, a fire goblin. After a vast variety of adventures at Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Highgate, and London, and many imminent dangers and ludicrous escapes, in the manner of pantomimes, the *Hermit Harlequin* is finally wedded to *Zoe*, the columbine, through the particular interposition of the *Fairy*, at the Well at St. Winifred.

The tricks and transformations were pretty numerous, and some of them were tolerably amusing. The transforming the butts, pots, and barrels, in the alehouse-garden, into so many marching soldiers, was a diverting display of GRIMALDI's powers. The chopping up *Harlequin* in the cauldron, the nailing the separated limbs against the wall, and the restoration to life of the whole body, was very cleverly managed. The performances of the *Indian Jugglers* were successfully caricatured by GRIMALDI's appearing to swallow a sword of a most immense size; and his duet with an enormous oyster, supposed to have been "crossed in love," though so ridiculous that it could find its place only in a pantomime, had a certain sort of pleasant absurdity in it, that procured it a good reception. Some of the scenery is creditable to the artists. In the swan-pool, a torrent of real water is introduced,

which gushes over a painted cascade. The effect would be almost as good without this, which is a much inferior thing to the aquatic exhibitions of Sadler's Wells. The view of the Strand-bridge is not well conceived. The scene of the pillar of Europe is showy, and serves to bring forward a procession of both sexes in the military uniforms, and bearing tablets inscribed with the names of the chief heroes, and of the principal battles fought by the European powers allied against France. This is succeeded by a representation of the Horse Guards, as that edifice was illuminated on the last rejoicings. The whole concludes with the magnificent Temple of *Winifred*, where *Harlequin's* wedding takes place, with appropriate dancing and music. Master WILLIAMS had a song, which was not so well adapted to his juvenile voice as his air in "For England, ho!" which gained him much applause. Though no great merit can be assigned to this pantomime, it was not greatly deficient in incident and vivacity; and, for a first representation, the machinery was worked with much skill.

Mr. Kemble's Re-appearance.

THIS took place on Saturday evening the 15th instant, after an absence of two years.—*Coriolanus*, was the character he appeared in, one of mere declamation,—but which, in his hands, was made to assume new and highly-interesting features. When he entered the stage he was welcomed, not with those unmeaning acclamations, which mere curiosity would furnish, but with a warmth of greeting which enthusiastic admiration could alone supply. The whole pit rose with one accord, gave three cheers, waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and continued their plaudits for more than five minutes. The boxes and galleries were equally active, and the shouts of a great majority of the house were protracted so long, that many persons, actuated with the same feelings of respect and pleasure, became impatient to hear the commencement of his performance. Mr. KEMBLE was much affected, and contrasting, as he must have done, the scene before him with that, which once, in a moment of O. P. tumult met his eye, in that same house, he must have been, to use the words of *Ausilius*

"a God, or something worse than man," could he have witnessed it without emotion:

But the best, the noblest, compliment of all, was that which was paid him in the second act. At the close of the oration, *Mæcænius*, expressing his joy at again seeing *Coriolanus*, says—

——— "Welcome:

A curse begin at every root of's heart
That is not glad to see thee."

These words were instantly applied by the whole house to the return of Mr. KEMBLE, and were honoured with several ecstatic rounds of applause, the character and meaning of which it was impossible to mistake.—These, however, were not all the honours he was destined to receive.

An incident, something like what has occasionally taken place in continental theatres, occurred. From one of the private boxes, on the Prince's side, a kind of chaplet, with a scroll appended to it, was thrown on the stage, just before the actor, which gave an additional and interesting splendour to his re-appearance. He was evidently much affected by the unexampled welcome which he received, and acknowledged it with a becoming grace and dignity. On no occasion have we ever seen him in better health, better spirits, more activity and energy, or more truly identifying himself with the character of which he attempted the representation. At first, some of his speeches were delivered in a hurried manner, which, though they failed to shew the perfection of the actor, strongly marked the gratitude of the man. But he was very soon himself, and we could almost venture to say, more than his former self; and the character of the haughty, aristocratic Roman was represented in a style equal, if not superior, to every former attempt. Mr. KEMBLE has since performed *Macbeth* and *Cato* with equal success.

———
DRURY-LANE.

Harlequin Harper; or, a Jump from Japan.

This piece, like almost every other entertainment of the kind, consisted in nothing but a few stale tricks and extravagant jumps. In a piece of this sort, it may be understood lawful to introduce any thing, or any animal, which may contribute to the amuse-

ment of the good folks who visit the theatre during this period of festivity and fun. It was, perhaps, on this account that a dog was introduced, who got into and out of a box, at the word of command; opened a window and looked out; lifted up his right paw and his left; put his head in a French horn; and, finally, fired off a pistol that was fixed to a stool for that purpose.

It is not usual to be very severe in the criticisms of a pantomime, as its pretensions are supposed to be confined to the moderate object of pleasing children of various ages from 6 years old to 60. A few splendid scenes, a little lively dancing, with a due proportion of absurd antics and ludicrous tricks, seem all the ingredients that are necessary or that are expected. These, however, the public have a right to look to; but the pantomime at this theatre was one of the dullest that we ever recollect to have seen. Nothing, indeed, could surpass the gorgeous splendour of two or three of the scenes, particularly the grand Hall of Harmony, which was the finale: at the same time the most lethargic fancy might have given birth to more amusing and fantastic oddities. In order to produce the usual quantity of laughter, such tricks as the following were resorted to:—a man's head is broke with a cricket-bat, three other men are thrust into a beer-barrel, the clown is devoured by a large cat, and a dog is brought on the stage, and by means of fierce looks and stern tones is terrified through a series of evolutions, such as looking out of window, jumping into the prompting-hole and back again, &c. Good-natured as the audience were, this was too much for their patience; their indignation became so alarming, as to make us tremble for the fate of the piece, and we have no doubt will have the effect of closing for ever the theatrical career of this canine performer. Harmony, however, was restored in a few minutes by the singing of Master Barnet, who gave the song of "Abercromby" with much prettiness and skill. There were two other incidents which caused much merriment: a figure, dressed in French uniform, and intended to represent BONAPARTE, marched up and down with much pomp before a file of soldiers; by his side strutted a child, enveloped likewise in regimentals, and no doubt quite as warlike as his proto-type the king of

ROME. The allusion was caught with great quickness, and was much applauded. The other incident is not entirely new, but we believe has not been put in practice since the days of *MEDEA* and per kettle. The *Clown*, who, as we have hinted, was devoured by a cat, was taken piecemeal from its mouth, and, by the help of mortar and trowel, was dove-tailed, and recreated with the most perfect accuracy.

The music of the piece was in some parts pretty, but it was too feeble for theatrical effect.

Narensky, or The Road to Yaroslaf.

The plot of this comic opera has, as is now but too common in such attempts, no feature of novelty to recommend it. *Narensky*, who is enamoured with *Eliza*, the daughter of *Samoylof*, is pursued by both, on the road to *Yaroslaf*, under an impression that some misfortune hath befallen him. They arrive at the house of *Melof*, the Postmaster, from whom they gather the tidings that such a person had passed in that route. In pursuance of this intelligence, they continue their endeavours, and are taken as captives by a band of robbers, and hurried into a cave, where *Narensky* had been previously confined. Upon seeing his beloved *Eliza* and her gallant father, he privately resolves to liberate them, if possible, and eventually succeeds, by the intervention of *Demetrief*, a brother officer, whose interposition and success borders somewhat upon the marvellous: but the felicitous consequence is, that the lovers are made happy; for the Cupids of the Drama seldom leave their votaries in ultimate misery, and especially when a soldier's fate is interwoven in the bustle!

There is a minor plot, in which *Alexey* and *Evania* are the principals; and they are lovers also, though of a coarser species: but the completion of their connubial endeavours is thwarted by *Ormanschikof*, an old blockhead, who is insane enough to woo *Evania* for a wife; and he is seconded in this attempt, to abuse the institutes of nature, by *Melof*, the damsel's father: but the God of Love is triumphant likewise in this instance.

The music (which was by Messrs. *Braham* and *Reeve*) has nothing very admirable to recommend it, except the

following Air and Glee, which were both composed by Mr. *Braham*.

SONG.

In that cottage my father long dwelt,
 'Till call'd the proud foe to repel,
 With a heart that each keen passion felt
 He bade his companions farewell;
 While in distance he echo'd the sound,
 A sound I shall ever deplore,—
 Farewell! Farewell!

Alas! I shall ne'er see him more!

Shouts of victory honour'd the day
 When bravely in battle he fell,
 Far, far from his village away,
 Where he bade his companions farewell;
 While in distance he echo'd the sound, &c.

TRIO.

Love binds the brow of youth with flowers,
 That fade and loose their sweetness;
 With pleasure wags the happy hours,
 And ne'er suspects their fleetness;
 Tho' bloom and fragrance leave the flowers,
 Their charms returning never,
 Tho' fled the transient happy hours,
 Yet love remains for ever.

Our readers will perceive, by the specimen of the poetry which accompanies these remarks, that the favoured bard who has been permitted to produce this Russian spectacle, is not more eminently gifted with due figures of the imagination than the *sombre* Laureat himself! He can be a descent manufacturer of rhymes, when the subject requires no sprinkling of wit, as, nearly, any one can, who hath been methodically educated; but any manifestation of genius is wholly and totally beyond the grapple or adoption of their capacities! One rhyming animal hath got a *tender* muse, (*id est*, an amatory wench, who steals her points of, thinking from *Tibullus* and *Petrarch*; and her bits of *sensual salt* from *barba secundi*.) Another hath got an accommodating *Muse of Mammon*; or, in plainer language, a maudlin wench, crossed from the true Parnassian breed, who can become an eager purchaser, when a commodity of plaudits are on sale in the Auction-Mart, of the critical dealers in counterfeit renown; to the ephemeral injury of those lofty spirits, who scorn such unworthy and unwarrantable practices.

The author, who need not publish his name by sound of trumpet, should hold himself eternally indebted to Mr. *BRAHAM*, who slept, as it were,

"In the deadly, imminent breach,"

between him and theatrical perdition; as he contrived to charm away the demon of disapprobation, wherever the popular monster began to exhibit the first movements of an overture to his general displeasure.

The piece was announced for representation; yet we do not think that it will prove very eminently attractive.

Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* having been lately performed, Mr. TOKELY, who, a few evenings since, made his debut on these boards, as *Robin Roughhead*, supported the character of *Tony Lumpkin*. The countenance of Mr. Tokely is of that almost unmeaning description, which the mind often, but most unjustly, associates with its ideas of rustic life. He is of short stature, and his figure very far from prepossessing. The part which he assumed, last night, is drawn with great felicity. It is a fine satire on that mode of education, which leaves the "young squire" to the care of his grooms, while all that is valuable for the conduct of human life is neglected. *Tony Lumpkin* exhibits every vice which may be expected from the adoption of such a system. He hates his mother; and, as is always the case with spoiled children, directs most of his tricks against her,—despises every thing that savours of respectability,—is enamoured of low company,—and learns, what alone is to be learned from such a connexion, paltry deceit and miserable cunning. These characteristics, blended with the vulgarity and arch-humour of *Tony*, render it very difficult to describe, faithfully, the being which the poet has drawn. Those whom we have lately seen in the character have confined themselves to a mere delineation of its rudeness,—and we are sorry we cannot absolve Mr. Tokely from this error. On almost every occasion he introduced the grimace and antics of a complete clown; but he very rarely gave any idea of the dry and sarcastic humour which ought to accompany the delivery of many of his observations. Should Mr. Tokely perform the character again, he would do well to recollect, that *Tony Lumpkin*, though rough and uneducated, is not exactly "*ferus natura*." He is supposed to have lived with his relatives, and, consequently, to have had some communication with them. This reflection, as Mr. Hardcastle and

the two young ladies are drawn with very amiable characters, may teach him the propriety of omitting a number of contortions and gambols, which, in pantomime, might be amusing enough, but are here quite misplaced.—The broadness of Mr. Tokely's acting pleased many of the holiday visitors; and, in a few instances, he evinced traits of humour, which deserved and received the applause of the more cool and dispassionate part of the audience. We were generally gratified by Mrs. Davison's performance of *Miss Hardcastle*; but we are of opinion, that, in her two first scenes with *Young Marlow*, when she personates the bar-maid, she was wrong in adopting a low and vulgar pronunciation. *Marlow's* heart is touched, because he discovers, in an humble situation, a woman, not only of singular beauty, but of singular merit. Such a discovery is sufficient to interest the feelings of any man of sensibility.—Mrs. SPARKS, as *Mrs. Hardcastle*, delineated the character, through all its ramifications, with great success. The old lady's love of vanity was portrayed with truth, in her scene with *Hastings*; and her adoration of the supposed highwayman, when she imagines the life of her amiable *Tony* to be in danger, calls for peculiar praise. She here kept a nice equipoise between the solemn and the ludicrous;—without shewing any indication of mirth herself, she taught her auditors to laugh most heartily.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS elegant little theatre, situated in Wych-street, which, it will be recollected, opened last summer, under the title of the Little New Drury-lane Theatre, and was prematurely closed by an order from the LORD CHAMBERLAIN, was opened by the above name on Monday last, with the melo-drama, "*Blood will have Blood*," a piece in which is blended no small share of the excellence of the regular Drama, with all the diversity of incident, that so irresistibly fixes the attention in the speechless eloquence of Ballet Action. It was received by a crowded auditory with repeated plaudits, and the performance experienced a highly flattering reception.

The interior of the building has undergone an entire change. The stage is materially enlarged, and the scenery and decorations considerably improved.

BOOKS PUBLISHED, JANUARY 1814.

As this Department will be of great Importance to Authors and Booksellers, as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that Notices of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.

ASTRONOMY.

TIME'S Telescope, for the Year 1814; being a Complete Guide to the Almanack.

The Telescope of Time is intended to afford much interesting and useful Information, and is divided into four distinct Parts; viz. The *First Part* contains an explanation of Saint's Days and Holidays, including Biographical Sketches of eminent Persons, and Notices of Rites and Customs now existing, or long since obsolete; with many other curious particulars. The *Second* comprises Astronomical Occurrences in every Month, and details the various Phenomena of the Celestial Bodies; including a Popular View of the Solar System. This Part will form a very agreeable Companion to the Observatory, and will serve to direct a youthful mind to the study of Astronomy. The *Third* consists of a Diary of Nature, which includes Remarks on the Migration and Re-appearance of the Feathered Tribe, the Progress of Vegetation, and the Labours of the Husbandman. Characteristic Anecdotes are interspersed, of the manners and habits of the animal creation; and the whole is enlivened by descriptive sketches from the best modern poets. The *Fourth* is appropriated to Meteorological Remarks, in which rules are given for predicting the changes of the weather, as indicated by the different appearances of the atmosphere, as well as by animals and vegetables. To the whole is prefixed a General Introduction, illustrative of Astronomical and other Terms usually occurring in Almanacks. Accompanied by twelve Descriptive Wood Cuts, of the different Months, engraved by Mr. Clennell. Second Edition, with Additions and Corrections. 12mo. 9s.

BOTANY.

Flora America Septentrionalis, or a Systematic Arrangement and Description of the Plants of North America. By F. Pursh. 2 vols. 8vo. plain, 36s. coloured, 2l.12s.6d.

UNIVERSAL MAG. VOL. XXI.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs, &c. &c. of General Moreau. By J. Phillippart, Esq. 8vo. 14s.

The Historical and Literary Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Baron de Grimm and Diderot. vol. 3 and 4. 28s.

EDUCATION.

The Elements of Dutch Conversation; with Easy and Familiar Dialogues: in Dutch and English. To which are added, Dutch Idioms and Letters. 12mo. 3s.6d.

Dutch Grammar, with Practical Exercises; containing, also, a Vocabulary of Dialogues, Idioms, and Letters. By J. B. D'Hasendonek, M.A. 12mo. 6s.

HISTORY.

The History of Greece. By Wm. Mitford, Esq. 8 vols. 8vo. 4l.4s.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1811. Volume IV. 2 Parts. 8vo. 27s.

LAW.

Narrative respecting the various Bills which have been Framed, for regulating the Law of Bankruptcy in Scotland; with Observations connected with that Subject. 2s.6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters addressed to his Grace the celebrated Duke of Piccadilly. By an eminent Royal Physician. 2s.6d.

Narrative of the most Remarkable Events which occurred in and near Leipzig, immediately before, during, and subsequent to, the sanguinary Series of Engagements between the Allied Armies and the French, from Oct. 14th to the 19th, 1813. Translated from the German. 5s.

A Guide to Holland; being a Journal of a Tour from London, through Holland, and thence along the left Bank of the Rhine, from its Mouth in Holland to Mayence. 12mo. 6s.

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Familiar Scenes, Histories, and Reflections. 12mo. 3s.6d.

K¹

Stower's Printer's Price-Book; containing the Master Printer's Charges to the Trade, for printing Works of various Descriptions, &c. 8vo. 18s.

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Grant's Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael; with an Account of the Picts, Caledonians, and Scots. 8vo. 16s.

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The Pocket Companion to the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Checks, Drafts, &c. &c. To which is added, Tables of the Stamp Duties, &c. &c. By the Editor of the Legal and Literary Journal, and Independent Review. 2s.6d.

The Ecclesiastical Supremacy of the Crown, proved to be the Common Law of England. 3s.6d.

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A Treatise on the Defence of Fortified Places. By M. Camot. Translated from the French, by Lieut.-Col. Baron de Montalembert. 8vo. 8s.

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Reece's Practical Treatise on the Beneficial Effects of the Gratiola Officinalis, in Nervous and Organic Diseases of the Lungs. 2s.

Baynton's Account of a successful Method of treating Diseases of the Spine, with Observations. 8vo. 5s.6d.

NOVELS.

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The Splendour of Adversity: a Domestic Story. 3 vols. 15s.

Conscience. By Mrs. Mecke. 4 vols.

Aubrey Stanhope. By J. Harvey. 3 vols. 15s.

POETRY.

Carmen Triumphale for the Commencement of the New Year, 1814. By R. Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat. 3s.6d.

Sortes Horatianæ: a Poetical Review of Poetical Talent, &c. &c.; with Notes. 12mo. 6s.6d.

The Powers of Britain. 1s.

Moonlight: a Poem, by Edward Lord Thurlow; with several Copies of Verses. By Lord Chancellor Thurlow. 4to. 5s.

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Chalcographmania, or the Portrait Collector and Printseller's Chronicle: a humorous Poem. 8vo. 10s.6d.

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POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Letters addressed to Lord Liverpool and the Parliament, on the Preliminaries of Peace.

RELIGION.

Two Discourses, designed for the Use of Servants, wherein their Duties are explained and enforced by Precepts and Examples drawn from the Holy Bible.

Rudge's Sermon on the Portion of Scripture appointed for the Epistle, for Trinity Sunday. 1s.6d.

Ainger's Farewell Discourse, delivered in the Parish Church of Beccles, Suffolk, Oct. 10, 1813. 1s.

Parker's Discourses on Subjects relating to Zeal, Practice, Faith, and Hope, delivered at the Unitarian Chapel, High Street, Stockport. 12mo. 4s.6d.

Collyer's Sermon, delivered at Saker's Hall, Cannon Street; Jan. 2, 1814. 1s.

Tables of Scripture Lessons, for the Use of Families. 6d.

The Bible, in its authorized Version, very different from the Hebrew Original, stated in a Letter to the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. &c. By G. S. Clarke, D.D. 1s.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

The Picture of London for 1814. 18mo. 6s.6d.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

THE WEATHER.

THE late frost was ushered in by a fog, which, for its density and duration, has seldom been equalled. This began about five in the evening of Monday, Dec 27th, about two hours before Lord Castlereagh set out from London on his way to embark for the continent. Happily his lordship proceeded on his journey without interruption; it was not so with the Prince Regent, who, intending to pay a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, was obliged to return, back to Carleton House, after one of his out-riders had fallen into a ditch, on this side of Kentish Town, and which short excursion occupied several hours. Mr. Croker, of the Admiralty, also wishing to proceed on a visit northward, wandered in the dark several hours, without making more than three or four miles progress.—It has been remarked, that the winter of 1795, nineteen years since, was marked by much the same circumstances as the present—foggy nights, so dense that torches were obliged to be used—coals 4s. the bushel—garden roots extremely dear, and bread low in price, 9d. In this latter article the parallel no longer holds good, because bread has risen every week since the frost set in, and is now upwards of 1s. 1d. per quartern. Besides, there is nothing in the memory of man to equal the late fall of snow, which, after several shorter intervals, continued incessantly for 48 hours, and this too after the ground was covered with a condensation, the result of nearly four weeks continued frost. Almost the whole of the time the wind blew continually from the north and north-east,

and was intensely cold. A short thaw also, which scarcely lasted one day, only rendered the state of the streets so much the worse. Hence the mass of snow and water became so thick, that it was with difficulty that hackney-coaches, with an additional horse, and other vehicles, could plough their way through. Almost all kinds of trades and callings, carried on in the streets, have been stopped, which has considerably increased the distresses of the lower orders. Few carriages, even stages, could travel on the roads, which, even about town seemed deserted. From many buildings, icicles, full a yard and a half long, were seen suspended. The house water-pipes were all frozen, whence it became necessary to have plugs in the streets for the supply of all ranks of people. The Thames, from London bridge to Blackfriars, was for nearly a fortnight completely blocked up at ebb tide.

The guard who accompanied the Leeds mail was obliged to leave the high road, and with such assistance as he could get, drag the bag upwards of forty miles across fields.—In many places where the road is low, the snow had drifted higher than the coaches, and this no further off than Finchley Common. On Bagshot Heath there was a complete stoppage. It was the same about Esher and Cobham. By employing about fifty labourers, the Windsor coach got through the snow at Colnbrook, about sixteen feet deep. The coaches on the western road remained stationary in several places. Lower down, at Maidenhead, the snow has drifted to double the former depth; and between Twyford and Reading it has drifted in mountains.

With respect to the report of the Exeter mail having been lost, there is no news on the subject. There was also a report that the Chester mail was lost, but no accident to it had occurred. There was a strong report also, that the Portsmouth mail had gone off the road, and was precipitated down the declivity between Godalming and Liphook, called "The Devil's Punch-bowl;" but there seems to be no foundation for the report. The middle north road is impassable as near as Slighgate-hill.

The mail was dispatched from Falmouth at three o'clock in the morning; after travelling with much difficulty through the snow, they were not able to reach the second stage before ten o'clock, though only twenty-four miles, where the guard proceeded with the mail on horseback, accompanied by a guide, but, after many hours fruitless attempts, they were obliged to return, and the snow continuing to fall, the country was so covered, there was no possibility of proceeding till the Sunday morning, and then it was only effected by the guard and assistants carrying the bags on foot over the frozen snow, at great risk of being overwhelmed in the drifts, which at that time continued to fall. They reached Exeter on Monday, having been nearly seven days on the road between Falmouth and Exeter, from whence the bags were forwarded on to London; and again were with much difficulty got through the snow between Bridport and Dorchester.

The Cornwall quarter sessions were obliged to be adjourned, the impassability of the roads having prevented many of the grand jury from attending.

The following are only a few of the casualties, which have been the consequences of this severe weather.

A respectable well dressed man was found lying in the road leading from Longford to Upham, frozen to death. The deceased turned out to be a Mr. Apthorne, a grazier, at Coltsworth. He had left Hounslow at dusk on Monday evening, after having drunk tolerably freely, and proposed to go that night to Marlow. His horse was found in a field on the road side, and had evidently been down, therefore it is

supposed the deceased was somewhat stunned and unable to assist himself. He had property to the amount of £60. in his pockets, besides a watch and pocket book, and some memorandums, which led to the discovery of who he was.

On his return from Wakefield market, Mr. Husband, of Holroyd Hill, was found frozen to death, within little more than an hundred yards of the house of his nephew, with whom he resided.

Seven boys were drowned in the Trent, by the breaking of the ice, on which they had imprudently ventured before it was sufficiently strong. The accident happened about 200 yards above Wilford-boat, in the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham.

Mary Wellar, wife of Wm. Wellar, labourer of Tenterden, was found frozen to death in the snow.

A poor man, usually carrying sieves about the country, was discovered a short distance from Guildford, nearly frozen to death; and on being taken to a house in the neighbourhood, he shortly after expired.

Mr. Chapman, organist, and master of the central school at Andover, Hants, was frozen to death on Tuesday, near Wallop, in that county.—Young Monk, whilst driving one of Allen's stage-coaches, was thrown off the box over a lump of frozen snow near Reigate, and killed on the spot.—Such has been the severity of the weather, that a person who lives at Havant, caught 71 dozen of larks in the course of one day, in springs.

Shrewsbury, Jan. 15.—Last week, several of the West Middlesex militia, who had volunteered for foreign service, were frozen to death on their march from Nottingham. The unfortunate men had been drinking till they were intoxicated, and, laying by the road side, slept—never to wake again!

Whitehaven, Jan. 14.—We have had a very intense frost for about a week, which seems likely to continue. From its gradual progress, it reminds people of that which commenced on the 25th of December, 1784, and continued till the 22d of February following. A heavy snow fell here in the night of Sunday last, and early yesterday morn-

ing, which was preceded by a violent burst of thunder.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—We have now had three weeks of the most rigorous frost which has been remembered in this country for a great number of years. On Friday, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 15 degrees (17 below the freezing point) at the Atheneum; in the country it was, no doubt, much lower. Such a quantity of ice has been accumulated in the Mersey, that boats could not pass over. Almost every kind of labour performed without doors is nearly at a stand.

Edinburgh, Jan. 15.—The frost continues intense, and the fall of snow has been so deep in the southern parts of the country, that the different mails have arrived with difficulty, and much beyond their usual time.

Aberdeen, Jan. 12.—For these few days we have had a very severe and constant frost, with the thermometer, during the night, sometimes so low as eight degrees. The weather has otherwise been fine and seasonable.

Dublin, Jan. 13.—From the uncommon depth of the snow, the streets yesterday appeared almost desolated; none were to be seen abroad but an occasional messenger, a walking physician, a letter carrier, or a bank runner, scrambling through the snow to their several avocations.

Happily a change of wind from the north-east to the south west, between Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th, gave hopeful indications of an alteration. This was followed on Tuesday and Wednesday, by a confirmed and gentle thaw, which, giving time to remove the large condensed masses of ice and snow from the roofs of houses and other places, will probably prevent those inundations and other inconveniences, that must have resulted from any change of weather, affording fewer indications of its approach.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER.

A reduction of seven shillings per ounce, has lately taken place in the price of fine gold:

It fell three shillings on the 4th ult. and four on the first day of the present month.

The price now charged by the London refiners is 5l. 8s. per ounce.

Fine silver remains at 7s. 6d.: hence silver is become dearer in price than gold, the proportion according to the Mint-regulation being nearly as fifteen to one; but, at the present prices, an ounce of fine gold is not quite equal to fourteen and a half of silver.

Jan. 21st, 1814.

B. S.

Plan for reducing the Price of Flour.

The exertions recently made by the late Lord Mayor of London, to reduce the price of flour to its due proportion to the price of wheat, which the speculation of certain opulent individuals has continually prevented, have induced several spirited public individuals to open a subscription to erect PUBLIC MILLS in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, to be worked by steam, which shall not be liable to become useless at the period most wanted, either from droughts, floods, or frost, as is the case with all water corn-mills, and as often one of the alleged causes of the high price of flour. That great advantages would result from such an establishment, both to the public and its supporters, may be ascertained from an enquiry into the effect that the late ALBION MILLS produced, during the short period they existed, notwithstanding the adum with which they had to contend as a monopoly.

It appears, from printed documents, issued by that company, that the average profit, on grinding a sack of flour, was, in consequence of that establishment, reduced from 5s 6d. to 2s. 10½d.; and that soon after their destruction by fire, it rose to 6s. 7½d.; in some years rising as high as 11s. which, taking the consumption of flour in London at 20,000 sacks per week, made a difference to the public of £161,416 per annum. If the years 1796 to 1800 be contrasted with the five during which the Albion Mills were worked, it will appear that the public paid no less a sum than £332,583, more for flour within that time, than they would have done had those mills been at work!

Application has been made to Parliament for leave to raise the sum of £100,000 in small transferable shares

(we believe £25 or £10 each), and for the incorporation of the subscribers, to enable them to erect mills capable of grinding about one thousand sacks per week.

The undertaking is to be managed by a committee of twenty-one directors, chosen from among the subscribers; and peculiar advantages are to bakers who shall subscribe.

Messrs. Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, are the solicitors for the Bill in Parliament, to whom we must refer such of our readers as may wish to encourage this laudable undertaking.

Mysterious Fire and Robbery.

On Tuesday Dec. 11th, the house of Mr. Sturman, in Half-Moon street, Piccadilly, was robbed of bank-notes and cash to the amount of upwards of 500*l.* a gold watch, a writing-desk, a quantity of linen and wearing apparel, and other articles, to a considerable amount, and at the same time the house was wilfully set on fire by some person or persons, under very extraordinary circumstances. The family consisted of Mr. Sturman, the occupier of the house, his wife, their child, about two years of age, and one female servant. Tuesday, between one and two o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. S. and child, left the house for the day, at which time all was perfectly safe. They told the servant she might go out for an hour or two during their absence, after locking up the house, and seeing that all was safe. The servant (Mary Wright) says she left the house about four o'clock in the afternoon, when every thing was perfectly safe, and she properly secured the doors and windows. She returned twenty minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, and on her opening the street door she discovered that the house was on fire; she gave an alarm by knocking at the doors of the neighbours on both sides of the house, calling out fire, &c. Some persons (Messrs. Leboine and Dean) who happened to be passing at the time, entered the house first, and the neighbours afterwards; the engine belonging to the Royal Exchange Insurance Office, with several firemen, arrived soon after from Warwick-street, and

by the exertions of the different parties the flames were extinguished.—The house was ascertained to be on fire, in several different parts: the wainscot in the back parlour, on the ground floor, the dining-room, the stairs-carpeting, going from the dining-room to the drawing-room, on the ground floor, were all burnt, and on fire at the same time. In addition to these suspicious circumstances, faggots were found in the kitchen, pieces of wood, quantities of matches, bottles of turpentine with rags dipped therein, and various combustible things were found in different parts, evidently from the way in which they were placed to assist and increase the fire. A few minutes after nine o'clock Mr. and Mrs. S. and child returned home; they of course appeared extremely alarmed and distressed at the fire, &c. and particularly at the loss of cash and other property, which they said had been stolen from the house since they left it in the morning. By the advice of Mr. S.'s brother-in-law he gave information of the robbery at the Police-Office, Bow-street, with a full description of the different articles stolen.

On Monday they were brought up for examination. Mary Wright, their servant, stated in substance, that she had been nine days in the prisoners' service; that on Tuesday morning, she was told at breakfast by her mistress, that they were going out for the day; and she might go out for a few hours; but be careful to secure the house properly, and return at half-past 8 o'clock. Her mistress and child left home about half-past 12 o'clock. Her master followed at one o'clock, after teaching her to lock and unlock the door, and telling her to place a lamp in the passage, that evil-disposed persons might not suppose the house was empty. She was certain he left the house, because she saw his back. She fastened the window-shutters, left a tinder box by the side of the lamp, and went out at four o'clock. Not knowing the hour, she returned home forty minutes before the appointed time. The lamp was not then burning, but the house was on fire. She gave an alarm. Captain Kempster's servant, who resides next door, assisted her with some pails of water, by

which, together with the exertions of some gentlemen, the fire was extinguished. Here the witness stated, that the fire had been kindled on the staircase, and in the back parlour, and were both burning separately. The front parlour was strewed with wood, so as to make a train for the fire, mixed with different articles that had been dipped in turpentine, and matches left in different parts. A cage, in which was a favourite canary bird, was missing out of her mistress's bed-room; was certain it was there in the morning, she having been sent for some seeds for it.

W. Dean, Esq. of Jelmyn-street, stated, that on Tuesday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, he was passing along Piccadilly, and at the end of Half-moon-street, he heard a screaming. He went into the street, and inquired the cause of some people who were assembling in consequence of the screaming; they told him there was a fire at No. 9; he knocked at the door, and was admitted by the servant girl, Mary Wright; he cautioned her against admitting other people; he confirmed the state of the house as above described, and assisted Mr. Leboine, in treading out some of the fire. About five or six minutes after he had been in the house, he entered the door of the front parlour, when he saw a female, rather tall, in a dark dress, with a round hat on, with her back towards him, standing at a book-case, which had a secretary under it; she appeared to be in the act of taking some valuables out of a drawer. He, not knowing of what description the house was, concluded it was either the mistress of the house or a lady who lodged in it, taking care of some valuable property: she did not turn round to see who he was, nor did he speak, but withdrew. On his ascertaining that the fire was completely extinguished, and all danger over, in three or four minutes after, he went again to the front parlour, and on opening the door he observed the same female figure in the same place, and in a similar attitude. He assured her the fire was entirely out, all danger over, and advised her to keep her doors shut, to prevent the smell and smoke from issuing, which would stop the alarm in the neigh-

bourhood. The female did not turn round to him, nor did she make any reply; he therefore withdrew, conceiving himself to be intruding, and left the house the same time Mr. Leboine did the first time. The servant girl appeared extremely distracted, and intreated them to call the next day, to report to her master and mistress the state they had found the house in. He could not call on the following day, but called on the Thursday, when he saw the female prisoner, Mrs. Sturman, when, so far as her figure went, he conceived himself to be talking to the same person he had seen emptying, as he supposed, valuables into her lap from the drawer, at the time of the fire, but not seeing her front, he could not say it was her.

John Richardson, a servant to Captain Kempster, the next door neighbour, proved his getting water to put out the fire.

The magistrates took a very impartial view of this complicated and mysterious case. The insurance which the prisoner had made at the Globe Office for 3000*l.* included 1500*l.* on the house of which he had a lease, and a clause in it compelled him to do that; it was therefore very difficult to conjecture his motive in doing so; however, under all the circumstances, the magistrates committed him for trial, and admitted his wife to bail.

It is a very singular circumstance, that the female described by Mr. Deane, as being at the drawers of the secretary, under the bookcase, apparently in the act of filling her lap with valuables, and who did not answer when he spoke to her, nor turn round to look at him, was not noticed by any of the other witnesses, nor even by Mary Wright.

Fire in Denmark-street, Soho.

A Coroner's Inquest has been held at the Eight Bells, in Little Denmark-street, near St. Giles's Church, before George Hodgson, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex, on view of the mutilated remains of Mary Ann Cooney, a girl between fourteen and fifteen years of age, who was burnt to death on Wednesday morning the 19th instant, at Mrs. Graham's house, No. 17, Den-

mark-street, when three other houses were burnt.

Mrs. Graham, a widow, the occupier of the house, said she kept a lodging-house, but carried on no other business. She was alarmed out of her sleep by Archibald M'Gibbon, a young man, a lodger in the house, with the cry of "Fire!" She and the other lodgers owed their lives to him.

Archibald M'Gibbon, a carver and gilder, said, he lodged at Mrs. Graham's two or three different times; the last time he came to lodge there was on Saturday last; he usually slept in the front attic, and Mary Ann Cooney, the deceased, slept in the next room to him, which was also a front room, no persons being in the back attic. A Mrs. Pool, a widow lady, occupied the second floor; the first floor was furnished, but not inhabited; two men lodgers and a boy slept in the front parlour; and Mrs. Graham and her niece slept in the kitchen; witness came home on Tuesday night about a quarter past nine o'clock; he sat in the parlour along with Mrs. Graham, her niece, and Mary Ann Cooney, amusing themselves, and conversing on various subjects. About ten o'clock, Mrs. Pool, the lady who occupied the second floor, came down stairs, and ordered a coach to be sent for, as she intended to go to the City, and sleep at a friend's house in Newgate-street, and go to the Bank in the morning to receive a dividend that was due to her before she came home. Mrs. Graham's niece and the deceased went to order the coach. Mrs. Graham asked Mrs. Pool if she had put out her fire and candle, and left all safe. Mrs. Pool answered that every thing was perfectly safe. Witness retired to bed about half past ten o'clock, and slept soundly until between one and two; when he awoke he felt a sensation of suffocation, and jumped up in bed; the room was filled with smoke; he struggled as if for life, and attempted to call out, but could not for want of breath: by an effort, however, he reached the window, which he threw up, and gave the alarm, by calling out "Fire!" He was answered by Mr. Siewright, a neighbour, "No, it is some person breaking into my house with a design to rob me." Witness

made answer. "No, no, this house is on fire;" the watchman came, and the neighbours were alarmed; the floor was very hot under his feet, and the fire began to appear near his bed's head, near the wall. Witness then ran down stairs to alarm the inmates; passing the first floor, he went down stairs and burst open the parlour door; he awoke two men and a boy that slept there, and then he called Mrs. Graham and her niece, who both slept in the kitchen; witness then inquired if all were safe, and he was answered all, except Mary Ann (meaning the deceased) and who, witness understood, was to go home, and sleep at her father's that night, but who slept in the next room to him; he became alarmed for her safety, and he attempted to go up to save her, but could not pass Mrs. Pool's door, whence the flames burst forth very strong, and the stairs upwards were also on fire; witness being nearly naked, was unable to force his way through the fire; Mrs. Graham came to him; she also made a desperate effort to rush up through the fire, but could not; witness then made a second attempt, but the laths and plaster being all on fire, fell in a shower down the stairs, and shortly after the attic floor gave way, and fell into the second floor, so that they were forced to run off to save themselves. There was but very little of the furniture saved, although the house was the largest and best furnished house in Denmark-street. Witness lost his all—his watch, his pocket-book, with what little money he had, together with all his clothes, not so much being left him as a hat, shoe, or stocking, and remained nearly in a state of nakedness in the street, until four o'clock, when chance threw an old pair of stockings in his way; one neighbour gave him an old pair of shoes, another a hat, &c.; his shirt and neck-handkerchief were burned, in his effort to ascend the stairs.

Several of the gentlemen, who composed the Jury, and who reside on the spot, and were witnesses to this dreadful accident, attributed the saving of the lives of the inmates, and the preservation of the adjoining houses, and the property saved, to the vigilance and activity of this young man, and

expressed a wish that he might get a petition, which they would sign, to be presented to the gentlemen of the Albion Fire Insurance Company, with whom Mrs. Graham had her furniture, &c. insured for about 600*l.* in hopes they might take his distressed case into consideration, and give him some relief, as it might be an inducement to others to act in like manner, in a similar case.

The Coroner explained the nature of the evidence to the Jury, who, by his direction, returned the following verdict:—"That Mary Ann Cooney, casually, accidentally, and by misfortune, met with her death, by being burnt with the house, No. 17, Denmark-street."

The late Duchess of Gloucester.—

About the year 1730, when Mr. Edward Walpole, (afterwards Sir Edward, Knight of the Bath) returned from his travels on the Continent, where the munificence of his father, the famous statesman, had enabled him to make a brilliant figure—and so very engaging was he found by the ladies, that he had no other appellation in Italy than that of "the handsome Englishman." Mr. Walpole had lodgings taken for him, on his return, at a Mrs. Rennie's, a child's coat-maker, at the bottom of Pall-mall. On returning from visits, or public places, he often passed a quarter of an hour with the young women of the shop. Among them was one who had it in her power to make him forget the Italians, and all the beauties of the English Court. Her name was Clement: her father was at that time, or soon after, postmaster at Darlington, a place of 50*l.* per annum, on which he subsisted a large family. This young woman had been bound apprentice to Mrs. Rennie, and was employed in the usual duties of such a situation, which she discharged (as the old lady used to say) honestly and soberly. Her parents, however, from their extreme poverty, could supply her but very sparingly with clothes or money. Mr. Walpole observed her wants, and had the address to make her little presents in a way not to alarm the vigilance of her mistress, who exacted the strictest morality from the young persons under her care.

Miss Clement was beautiful as an angel, with good, though uncultivated, parts. Mrs. Rennie had begun to suspect that a connection was forming, which would not be to the honour of her apprentice.—She apprised Mr. Clement of her suspicions, who immediately came up to town to carry her out of the vortex of temptation. The good old man met his daughter with tears; he told his suspicions;—and that he should carry her home, where, by sobriety and prudence, she might chance to be married to some decent tradesman. The girl, in appearance, acquiesced; but, whilst her father and mistress were discoursing in a little dark parlour behind the shop, the object of their care slipped out, and without hat or cloak, ran directly through Pall-mall to Sir Edward's house at the top of it (that lately inhabited by Mrs. Keppel); where, the porter knowing her, she was admitted, though his master was absent. She went into the parlour, where the table was covered for dinner, and impatiently waited his return. The moment came: Sir Edward entered, and was heard to exclaim with great joy, "You here!" What explanations took place were, of course, in private; but the fair fugitive sat down that day at the head of the table, and never after left it.

The fruits of this connection were the late Mrs. Keppel; Maria, the late Duchess of Gloucester, the second; Lady Dysart, the third; and Colonel Walpole, the fourth; in the birth of whom, or soon after, the mother died. Never could fondness exceed, that which Sir Edward always cherished for the mother of his children: nor was it confined to her or them only, but extended itself to her relations, for all of whom he some way or other provided. His grief at her loss was proportioned to his affection. He constantly declined all overtures of marriage, and gave up his life to the education of his children. He had often been prompted to unite himself to Miss Clement by legal ties, but the threats of his father, Sir Robert, prevented his marriage; who avowed, that if he married Miss Clement, he would not only deprive him of his political interest, but exert it against him. It was, however, always said, by

those who had access to know, that had Miss Clement survived Sir Robert, she would have been Lady Walpole.

About the year 1758, his eldest daughter, Laura, became the wife of the Hon. Frederick Keppel, brother to the Earl of Albemarle, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter. The Miss Walpoles now took a rank in society in which they had never before moved. The sisters of the Earl of Albemarle were their constant companions, and introduced them to people of quality and fashion; they constantly appeared at the first routs and balls; and, in a word, were received every where but at Court. The stigma attending their birth shut them out from the drawing-room, till marriage (as in the case with Mr. Keppel) had covered the defect, and given them the rank of another family. No one watched their progress upwards with more anxiety than the Earl Waldegrave. This nobleman (one of the proudest in the kingdom) had long cherished a passion for Maria. The struggle between his passion and his pride was not a short one, and having conquered his own difficulties, it now only remained to attack the lady's, who had no prepossession, and Lord Waldegrave, though not young, was not disagreeable. Her very amiable conduct through the whole life of her lord, added respect and esteem to the warmest admiration. About five years after their marriage, the small pox attacked his lordship, and proved fatal. His lady found herself a young widow, and inconsolable. Had Lord Waldegrave possessed every advantage of youth and beauty, his death could not have been more sincerely regretted by his amiable relict. At length she emerged again into the world, and love and admiration every where followed her. She refused many offers, amongst others the Duke of Portland loudly proclaimed his discontent at her refusal. But the daughter of Mary Clement was destined to royalty! The Duke of Gloucester was not to be resisted; the two children, a Prince and Princess, were the fruits of their marriage, and hence it is within the bounds of probability, that the descendants of the postmaster of Dartington may one day sway the British sceptre.

TURKEY.

The Kite Sloop of War.—The last letters from Malta notice the arrival, at that island, of the Kite sloop of war, in charge of Lieutenant Johnson, the commander, Captain Canning, having been suspended. The following relation explains the grounds of the suspension, and likewise communicates the distressing particulars of the loss of many valuable lives —

"In September, 1812, the Kite sloop of war, Captain Canning, attacked a vessel under Turkish colours, and had one man wounded. Complaint was made at Constantinople, and the Captain was reprimanded. In March, 1813, the Kite broke the neutrality which is observed by British ships of war between the Turkish Government and the islands, countries, or districts which are in a state of rebellion. A second complaint was made, which was followed by the Captain receiving another rebuke. In June last, being still cruising in the Archipelago, the boats of the Kite were sent to Idromo, a small island lying near the Gulph of Salonica, to obtain intelligence. The people, unable to bear the grievous tyranny of the Turkish Government, had thrown off the yoke, and taken up arms. On the boats' crews landing, they were surrounded by the natives, and two of their number detained as hostages, until a supply of powder was obtained. With this demand, however, Captain Canning very properly refused compliance, and returned for answer, that "English ships of war never paid contribution." The inhabitants, on receiving this reply, declared that they were friendly to the English, that they were in hostility only to Aiv Pachia and the Governor of Salonica, by whom they had been shamefully oppressed. Consistent to this declaration, they treated the British officers and seamen with civility, and sent a present of some sheep and cheese to Capt. Canning, which was accepted, and a return made of rum. After much friendly conversation they separated, and the boats returned to the ship. The same night Captain Canning declared his intention of destroying the pirates' boats, and made the necessary preparations. The natives of Idromo, observing that the

Kite continued to remain in the neighbourhood of the island, though the wind was fair for departing, began to suspect treachery, and prepared to counteract it. At day-light the Kite was brought to anchor, and opened a fire upon that part of the island where the native boats lay. The latter being manned, put off to attack the Kite, probably with the intention of carrying her by boarding; but when they had approached, a brisk fire of musketry was opened on them, which killed many, and obliged the others to return. The boats of the Kite were then dispatched, with the seamen properly armed, to complete the destruction of the native boats. This service was not one of apparent difficulty. The seamen boarded the boats, which were presently abandoned. They then made preparations for bringing them out, or destroying them, when on a sudden they discovered that they were placed in such a position as to be commanded from the heights. Stones of immense size and weight were immediately precipitated from this elevation, which crushed all upon whom they fell. No shelter could be obtained from these immense masses in the open boats, which were abandoned, nor could those belonging to the Kite be immediately regained. In this melancholy conjuncture, many of the seamen threw themselves overboard, in the hope of gaining the shore; but the channel being several feet deep, their escape not only became a matter of difficulty, but their powder and ammunition were rendered unserviceable. At this time the natives, placed upon the heights, were taking deliberate aim. Every stone proved fatal, and the fall of every seaman was marked by a shout of triumph. It became necessary, therefore, for the survivors to separate, without attaining their unjust object, and abandon their killed and wounded companions to the fury of the exasperated enemy. The result of this unfortunate and imprudent enterprise has been, that of forty officers and seamen who manned the boats, twenty were killed and eighteen wounded. Among the killed were many who, having been badly wounded, and unable either to run or swim, were stoned to death as they lay on the beach. The first lieutenant, Mr.

Williams; the purser, Mr. Edgar; and the senior midshipman, are included in the list of killed and wounded.

OBITUARY.

Lately, Mr. Browne, a traveller of some celebrity. The same thirst after knowledge which originally urged him to follow the Nile to its far distant source—the same undaunted spirit which supported him during a long captivity in Darfour, lately prompted him to undertake a journey to the Caspian Sea, from whence it was his intention to have advanced to Samarcund and Bochara, and that tract of country called Tartary. He had proceeded as far as Tabriz, but the barbarous hand of assassins prevented the further execution of his project—Shortly after leaving that place, in July last, in company with two servants, he was attacked by a party of robbers, who allowed his attendants to escape; but, as it was unfortunately known, that Mr. Browne was in possession of some gold, he was secreted by these villains, and no news could afterwards be heard of him till some days had passed, when his body was found near the road so shockingly mangled, as to leave no doubt about the cause of his untimely end. It is said, that the information he collected, during his travels in Anatolia and Persia, had been consigned, from time to time, into the hands of confidential persons.

Mr. Smith, of Felsfield, Norfolk: his remains were consigned to the earth at his chapel, at Shelsanger; the singularity of whose funeral procession deserves notice. The coffin was placed in his own waggon, preceded by his bearers, and the singers of his congregation, chaunting a funeral dirge; the waggon was drawn by his own team, and besides the coffin, which was covered over with a waggon tilt for a pall, the corn sacks belonging to it were stuffed with straw, and being placed round the coffin, served for seats for his children; all in deep mourning. Behind the waggon followed the chief mourner; this was his own riding horse, attached by the bridle. In this manner the whole proceeded to the place of interment.

Lately, at Basingstoke, Hants, J. Mulford, Esq. in the 94th year of his age. In early life he appeared as a respectable gentleman, particularly fond of dress. He afterwards became grave and religious, built two chapels, with dwelling-houses for the ministers. After this he led a kind of hermit's life, but always remained single.—Some few years before his death he left off shaving. Having earnestly wished that his death might be sudden, and that he might give no trouble to any one, he was gratified by dying in his chair, in his parlour, across which he had walked several times without pain. He had observed some time before, when looking out of his window, that it was a fine day for gossiping people to go about, and say 'Old Mulford is dead.' About 20,000*l.* it is said, he has bequeathed, mostly to poor relations.

At her house, in Mortimer street, Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Archbishop of York.

At his chambers, in the Temple, in his 68th year, Thomas Lowten, Esq. clerk of *Nisi Prius*, deputy clerk of the pipe, &c. &c. He was a solicitor of the first eminence, and in his professional and official duties, had uniformly conducted himself with such ability and knowledge of the law, as to acquire the esteem and respect, not

only of his clients and the profession, but of many of the first and most distinguished luminaries of the law, who occupied the Woolsack, the Bench, and the Bar, many of whom have acknowledged, that they drew much legal knowledge from his clear, comprehensive, and discerning mind. He was generally considered as being well acquainted with the theory and practice of the law, as any member of the profession; and was scarcely ever known to be incorrect in the professional advice or opinion that he gave: having had a long course of successful practice, and having held some very lucrative situations. We understand, that he has left behind him a considerable property, acquired in the most honourable and independent manner. He retained the full possession of his faculties to the last, and continued in the practice of his official duties; but about two years since, anxious to save those who had been attentive to his interest, he relinquished his practice as a solicitor and conveyancer, in favour of Mr. Brundrett, who had for above 20 years been in his office; and during great part of that period, his confidential assistant, Mr. Wainwright, his nephew, and Mr. Spinks, both of whom had also, for many years, been in his office, and possessed his esteem and regard.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CUMBERLAND.

MR. WILLIAM M'KENZIE, and Mrs. M'Kenzie, his wife, are now living in Senhouse-street, Maryport, whose united ages make 180 years; Mr. M'Kenzie 93, and his wife 87. They have lived in matrimonial connexion 67 years. He followed a seafaring life 66, as teaman, mate, and captain, and has crossed the Atlantic 24 times. He has not lost a tooth, can thread a small needle without spectacles, and speaks the Gaelic language fluently.

CORNWALL.

Loss of the Sudan Transport, and 300 men, women, and children.

Falmouth, Jan. 14.—A hurricane from the S. E. this day has presented to us one of the most melancholy scenes

that ever was witnessed in this harbour. The Queen transport, Carr, master, No. 352, 310 tons, having on board, from Lisbon, about 360 men, women, and children (the men principally invalided artillerymen) parted from her cables, and drove on shore in Trefusis Point, about five o'clock this morning, and went to pieces in about three quarters of an hour; only 60 people are saved, including the master and chief officers. The dead bodies of men, women and children, are floating in every direction.

By another letter received from Falmouth, it is stated that, out of the crew of the Queen transport, 110 persons were saved.

[*Further Particulars.*]—The transport, Queen, No. 352, —Carr, master, had brought home 325 sick and inva-

lided soldiers 63 women, and 58 children, from the British army on the continent, besides which she had on board 6 French officers, prisoners of war, and a crew of 21 men, making a total of 473 persons. The ship was lying in Carrick Road, Falmouth, and, we understand, was well moored. At the commencement of the gale which has been attended with such fatal effects, she was observed to ride hard, and at about 5 o'clock on Friday she parted her cables and drove ashore on Trefusis Point, where, in a short time, she was beat to pieces. One hundred men and four women with great difficulty succeeded in getting ashore; all the rest perished with the ship. Thus 369 souls were, in a few moments, hurried into eternity under the most awful circumstances. The bodies of five men, ten women, and nine children, have been washed on shore near Penryn, and a great number at Flushing. The above soldiers were all artillerymen, except about 32, who belonged to the 30th regiment of foot.

KENT.

The watchman lately going his rounds in Troy Town, Rochester, was alarmed by the cries of a female, which proceeded from the house of Mr. G. Peake. The man endeavoured to procure admission, but was not able to succeed, he at length obtained the assistance of some of the neighbours, and forced the door; on entering the room from whence the cries proceeded, a most shocking spectacle presented itself; they discovered Mrs. Peake lying on the floor, her clothes all consumed to tinder, and her flesh burnt to a state of blackness. She expired in a few minutes. Mrs. P. was sitting up for her husband, and, it is conjectured, had fallen asleep whilst sitting by the fire, when a spark caught her clothes, and produced the fatal accident.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at Garthorpe, the wife of J. Henson, a labourer, having warmed the beds for herself and family, retired to rest, leaving the pan of pit-coals burning in the room. The neighbours observing the family were not up at the usual time the following morning, tried to rouse them, but without effect; some of them then

forced the door open, and found J. Henson, the husband, dead from suffocation, and his wife and children dangerously ill; the latter, we are happy to add, have since recovered.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Sleep-walking.—An extraordinary instance of sleep-walking occurred on Christmas eve, in the family of Mr. Bell, apothecary, at Stamford. About 9 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Bell went to sup at a friend's house, having previously sent their servant girl to bed. Soon after 10, Miss Bell, and her brother, (who sat up for their father and mother) were called to the front-door by a rapping. On their asking who was there; a faint voice answered, "It is Mary." The young people, knowing that Mary had been in bed more than an hour, at first thought it impossible that she should be in the street; but at length, on her earnest intreaty, opened the door, and to their astonishment, found her there with nothing on but her chemise. On enquiry it appeared that she had walked in her sleep from her own room into her master's chamber, and there, throwing up a sash-window, let herself down a height of ten feet into the street. She then continued her course, still asleep, walked up the street some distance to the conduit, and got hold of the pump-handle, the coldness of which awoke her. Strange and incredible as this account may seem, the facts are vouched for on the most respectable authority. The poor girl escaped with only a sprained ankle, but has been ill, from fright and cold, ever since.

NORFOLK.

At the Norwich quarter sessions, Robert Cable was indicted under the game laws, which conviction was supported by Robert Beaty, an accomplice, who deposed that, in December 1812, himself, the prisoner, and five others, went with guns and sticks into the plantations of his master, Mr. Barker, at Carbrook, for the purpose of killing pheasants, which purpose they effected. When an enquiry was raised, he (witness) ran away from Mr. Barker's service, and two of the poachers with whom he had acted, fearing that he should turn evidence against them, inveigled him aboard L'Utile

ship of war, under pretence of getting him employment, and he was detained for nineteen weeks, and Mr. Barker was at much expence in procuring his release.—The prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Wyndham Bridewell.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A most inexplicable and delicate occurrence has lately given birth to much speculation in a country town. A young lady of respectable connections, was on the eve of being married to a gentleman who lived in the same street. As she was a minor, and her parents being both dead, the banns had been published in the parish church, and, to all appearance, a few days only could have intervened before the solemnization of marriage would have taken place. One evening in the last week but one, he called to pay her visit, and as the sister of the lady was rather indisposed, she went early to bed, and, in short, the young couple remained together after the family had retired for the night: in the morning, however, it appeared that the lady had not been in bed, and a paper was found in the room, apparently written by her, in which she conjured her friends to believe the assertions of a dying woman, that what Mr. — would say of her would not be true. The distress of her family may easily be conceived, when we add, they have not yet discovered a trace which will elucidate her fate. The gentleman says, he left her soon after twelve o'clock, and that they had quarrelled previous to separation. Here the affair at present rests, and the most dreadful suspense is harrowing up the minds of the friends of both parties.

A Staffordshire paper says:—A singular story is in circulation, of which we state the particulars precisely as they reached us. Some weeks ago, a niece of Lord G—, a young lady about 12 or 13 years of age, rushed out of her chamber in great alarm exclaiming that she had seen the ghost of a female servant who had lately quitted the family, but who was still living in London. In spite of all the expostulations and arguments used to remove this mental delusion, she persisted in declaring, that she invariably saw the

same phantom on entering the same chamber, and the terror of its appearance had such an effect upon her nervous system, that it was feared her faculties would become disordered; and it was deemed expedient to consult Sir F— M—. After several ineffectual attempts to dispel the phantasy by which she was afflicted, he recommended that the servant whose figure was thus presented to her, should be procured, and placed in the room, in the exact attitude described by the young lady, that by this means she might be convinced of her existence, and be satisfied that the fancied vision was only the coinage of her own brain. This was accordingly done, and the young lady was conducted to the chamber, which she had no sooner entered than she uttered a piercing shriek, clasped her hands, and exclaiming—"Two ghosts! two ghosts!" fell on the floor in a convulsion fit, which, in a few hours, terminated her existence!

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A few days since, a labourer, employed in agriculture, at a place called Cleve, near Worcester, accidentally struck the pickaxe he was working with into an earthen pot (which afterwards proved to be a Roman urn), and out tumbled a vast quantity of pieces of silver coins, about the size of a silver threepence. The finder immediately threw himself on his knees, and returned God thanks for his good fortune. Searching further, he discovered another pot, filled with gold. The man, overjoyed, ran with all possible speed to the town, to acquaint his friends with his good luck. After mature reflection, he made up his mind to assign to the owner of the estate the whole of his acquisitions. The estate belonged to one of the canons belonging to Worcester Cathedral. On making the tender to that gentleman, he, with a noble disinterestedness, refused to accept of the money, taking only a few pieces to be kept as memorials. The coins were all Roman ones, and the whole of great antiquity, the greater proportion being coined in the third century. The man has realised 900l. by the sale of them.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended, Jan. 29th, 1814.

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middsx.	80 9	45 1	41 11	30 10	Essex	74 4	41 0	40 0	28 0
Surrey	84 8	47 0	43 2	31 4	Kent	75 4	—	47 2	30 0
Hertford	73 4	41 0	42 4	31 10	Sussex	76 8	—	39 0	26 0
Bedford	72 3	38 4	39 2	28 5	Suffolk	69 11	42 0	38 8	26 0
Huntin.	70 1	—	35 2	22 4	Cambridge	69 6	38 0	34 4	20 7
Northa.	74 8	56 0	36 4	26 4	Norfolk	64 7	34 0	36 0	22 9
Rutland	78 0	—	38 0	25 3	Lincoln	71 0	42 0	39 4	22 1
Leicest.	80 0	—	40 9	25 7	York	68 5	48 4	36 11	24 1
Notting.	82 0	48 0	44 10	26 6	Durham	70 11	—	41 4	25 8
Derby	85 10	—	43 8	28 10	Northumberland	65 7	49 0	36 11	26 0
Stafford	85 9	—	47 10	30 3	Cumberland	76 7	52 4	41 0	26 10
Salop	84 5	62 2	46 9	38 9	Westmorland	80 8	60 0	44 9	29 1
Herefor.	80 6	54 4	40 1	29 4	Lancaster	87 10	—	—	28 9
Wor'ist.	85 10	—	44 9	35 3	Chester	86 5	—	54 2	40 6
Warwic.	91 8	—	44 5	35 4	Flint	90 0	—	50 9	—
Wilts	78 8	—	37 4	27 6	Denbigh	93 1	—	50 11	28 0
Berks	77 4	—	36 5	25 6	Anglesea	—	—	40 0	22 0
Oxford	81 6	—	37 3	26 3	Carnarvon	84 0	—	46 8	25 0
Bucks	78 8	—	36 6	28 2	Merioneth	98 5	—	48 0	32 4
Brecon	82 10	60 8	44 7	24 0	Cardigan	88 0	—	37 0	18 0
Montgo.	80 0	—	—	25 1	Pembroke	60 0	—	41 8	16 0
Radnor.	86 1	—	44 8	28 9	Carmarthen	80 11	—	39 8	18 6
					Glamorgan	80 11	—	38 2	22 8
					Gloucester	81 6	—	39 1	29 3
					Somerset	83 5	—	40 9	22 10
					Monmouth	87 9	—	41 7	—
					Devon	82 8	—	41 11	27 1
					Cornwall	77 4	—	38 4	22 8
					Dorset	78 8	—	35 6	25 0
					Hants	76 1	—	37 2	26 4

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 79s. 6d.; Rye 47s. 8d.; Barley
41s. 3d.; Oats 26s. 10d.; Beans
51s. 3d.; Pease 54s. 9d.; Oatmeal
35s. 4d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from DEC. 13, 1813, to JAN. 25, 1814.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.		Between					
Males 729	1430	Males 896	1677		2 and 5 - 146	60 and 70 200			
Females 701		Females 781			5 and 10 - 42	70 and 80 147			
Whereof have died under two years old 439					10 and 20 - 44	80 and 90 - 64			
					20 and 30 - 99	90 and 100 - 8			
					30 and 40 - 127				
					40 and 50 - 204				
					50 and 60 - 157				
Peck Loaf, 3s. 10d. 4s. 1d. 4s. 1d. 4s. 5d.									
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.									

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER WORKS, BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

Jan 25, 1814.

DOCKS.
Commercial, 137½. per share
East India, 112½. per cent.
London, 100½. ditto
West-India, 150½. ditto

CANALS.
Grand Surry, 80½. per share
Grand Junction, 220½. ditto
Kennet and Avon, 22½. ditto
Leicester Union, 105½. ditto
Wilts and Berks, 19½. ditto

WATER-WORKS.
East London, 80½. per share
Grand Junction, 35½. ditto
West Middlesex, 30½. ditto

INSURANCE-OFFICES.
Albion, 43½. per share
Globe, 106½. ditto
Imperial, 45½. ditto
Rock, 24½. ditto

BRIDGES.
Strand, 48½. per share
Vauxhall, 41½. ditto.

SUNDRIES.
London Institution, 43½. ditto
Surry, 13½. 10s. ditto
Gas Light, 5½. 5s. ditto
Beerstall, 70½. ditto

L. WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers.

PRICE OF STOCKS; from DEC. 28, to JAN. 27, 1814, both inclusive.

Day, 1814	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent's Reduc.	5 p. Cent's Consols.	4 p. Cent's Ann.	5 p. Cent's Navy.	5 p. Cent's Irish 1797.	Long Ann.	Imperial 3 p. Cent. Ann.	Old Opn. mun.	New Do.	India Stock	India Bonds.	S. S. Sto.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S. Ann.	Exch. Bills.	Cons. for Opch.
Dec.																	
28	29	63 1/2	2 1/2	78 1/2	86		15 9-16ths			14	Shut	1s. dis.			Shut	6s. pm	64 1/2
29	242	62 1/2	3 1/2	79	96 1/2		13 1/2	6 1/2	16	14		2s. dis.				6s. pm	64 1/2
30	241 1/2	63	2 1/2	79 1/2			15 1/2			13 1/2		1s. dis.		63		6s. pm	64 1/2
31	237	62 1/2	1 1/2	78	96					12 1/2		1s. dis.				5s. pm	63 1/2
Jan.																	
1		61 1/2	2 1/2		95 1/2		15 3-4 6ths	6 1/2	15	12 1/2		Par		61 1/2		5s. pm	64
2		62 1/2	3	77 1/2	96		15 1/2		15 1/2	12 1/2		Par				5s. pm	64
3	235 1/2	62 1/2	3 1/2	78 1/2	96 1/2		15 7-16ths			13 1/2		Par		62 1/2		5s. pm	65
4	236	62 1/2	3 1/2	80	97 1/2		15 9-16ths			15 1/2		Par				6s. pm	64 1/2
5		62 1/2	4 1/2	79 1/2	95 1/2		15 1/2			16 1/2		1s. pm				6s. pm	65 1/2
6		65 1/2	4 1/2	80 1/2	95 1/2		13 1/2 16ths			17 1/2		1s. pm				7s. pm	66 1/2
7	240 1/2	65 1/2	4 1/2	80 1/2	95 1/2		16		20	17 1/2	186 1/2	1s. pm	68 1/2	65 1/2		7s. pm	67
8	245	65 1/2	4 1/2	80 1/2	95 1/2					17 1/2		Par				6s. pm	67 1/2
9	245	64 1/2	5 1/2	80 1/2	95 1/2					17 1/2		Par				6s. pm	67 1/2
10	246	64 1/2	5 1/2	81	95					17 1/2		Par				6s. pm	67 1/2
11	247	65 1/2	1/2														
12																	
13	Holidays																
14	248	65 1/2	1/2	81 1/2	95 1/2		16 1/2			17 1/2		Par		64 1/2		6s. pm	67 1/2
15	252	65 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2	95	16 1/2			18 1/2		1s. pm				6s. pm	67 1/2
16	253	66 1/2	7 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 1/2			19 1/2		4s. pm	70			5s. pm	67 1/2
17		66 1/2	7 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 5-16ths			20		4s. pm				5s. pm	68
18		66 1/2	7 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 5-16ths			19 1/2		1s. pm				6s. pm	67 1/2
19		66 1/2	7 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 5-16ths			20 1/2	189 1/2	1s. pm				5s. pm	67 1/2
20		66 1/2	7 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 5-16ths			19 1/2	191	1s. pm	70 1/2			5s. pm	67
21	257 1/2	66 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 3-16ths			19 1/2		1s. pm				5s. pm	66 1/2
22		66 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 3-16ths			19 1/2		1s. pm				5s. pm	66 1/2
23		66 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	94 1/2		16 1/2			19 1/2	191 1/2	1s. pm				5s. pm	66 1/2
24		66 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	94 1/2		16 1/2			19 1/2		1s. pm				5s. pm	66 1/2
25	258 1/2	66 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	94 1/2		16 1/2			20	191	1s. pm				5s. pm	67 1/2
26	259 1/2	66 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 1/2			20 1/2	191	1s. pm				5s. pm	67 1/2
27	261	67 1/2	6 1/2	82 1/2	95 1/2		16 7-16ths			20 1/2	191	1s. pm				5s. pm	67 1/2

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

J. M. RICHARDSON, STOCK BROKER, No. 23, Cornhill

THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N^o CXXIII.—Vol. XXI.] For FEBRUARY, 1814. [NEW SERIES.

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—DR. JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

WITHIN these few days I met with a translation of some part of the President De Thou's dedication of his History, furnished to a provincial miscellany more than thirty years ago. The introduction, at the head of it, will explain the occasion of its being then offered to the public eye. There seems, in the opinion of the translator, a propriety in laying it again before the public, when the Catholic claims excite attention, and bring the question of religious liberty under a review and discussion. The subjects of so great moment to the general interests of the community as well as to the rights of any particular denomination of Christians, that just sentiments on it cannot be too frequently revived, nor too extensively circulated. Your allotting them, as coming from the pen of De Thou, some columns in your valuable Miscellany, will throw them in the way of many who may not have ability to purchase, or opportunity to read, more elaborate disquisitions on the subject. A protestant, who is unfriendly to the suit of the Catholics, may well blush, when he reads what a Catholic, the first president of the Parliament of Paris, wrote, above two hundred years ago, in a Catholic country, on persecution, with an energy and liberality which would do honour to a protestant. In time, it may be hoped, nay, we may assure ourselves, the voice of reason will overpower the clamours of bigotry; and the narrow jealousy of religious party will give way to the generous spirit of the Gospel.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. T.

Birmingham, Dec. 30, 1813.

UNIVERSAL MAG. VOL. XXI.

It is presumed the opinion entertained by Lord Mansfield of the following passages in their original language, will be a sufficient apology for laying a translation of them before the public. We meet with it in his speech on behalf of the Dissenters, in their cause with the city of London. "Sad experience and a large mind (says his Lordship) taught that great man, the President De Thou, this doctrine, (viz. the unreasonableness of persecution): let any man read the many admirable things which, though a papist, he had dared to advance upon the subject in the dedication of his history to Henry the Fourth of France, (which I never read without rapture) and he will be fully convinced, not only how cruel, but how impolitic, it is to persecute for religious opinions.

J. TOULMIN.

Taunton, Jan. 14, 1781.

THE SENTIMENTS OF THUANUS ON PERSECUTION.

TO the other evils so unfriendly to virtue, with which the present times abound, we add our religious differences; which, for near a century, have harrassed the Christian world with continual wars, and ever will harrass it, unless they, whose concern it is, apply seasonable remedies, and remedies very different from what have been hitherto adopted.

Experience hath sufficiently taught us that the sword, fire, banishment, and confiscations, rather inflame than heal the maladies of the mind. For the cure of which, therefore, we want not those methods which can affect only the body, but that calm and diligent instruction which gently insinuates itself, and takes root in the soul. All other matters are established at

M

the pleasure of the civil magistrate. Religion alone owes not its existence to the command of the Prince, but gains admittance into the understanding of the well-disposed by the weight of allowed principles of truth, and the aids of divine grace. Here torments are of no avail; but harden, rather than soften or subdue, the prejudices of the mind.

What the Stoicks so arrogantly assert of their wisdom, may with greater propriety be applied to religion: for he who is actuated by these principles, disregards torture and pain. Every evil you can name is absorbed in that fortitude his sentiments inspire. He is displeased with no calamity he is called to endure. Let every distress to which human nature is obnoxious light on him, he makes no complaint: he feels his own strength, and, believing himself supported by the protection of God, he is confident he shall be equal to every future evil: let the executioner stand near him, let the tormentor employ fire and sword, he considers not what sufferings await him, but what part he is required to act. The endearments of domestic felicity, and every external advantage, are light and insignificant in his view. Just as Epicurus said, (though branded for impurity of manners by some philosophers) the wise man would exclaim, when even burning in the Bull of Phalaris, "It is pleasant, and affects me not." Do we suppose that they, who on the account of religion have perished by different punishments during the last century, were persons of less courage; or that if we pursue the same measures, future times will not produce similar examples of fortitude?

The manner in which one of them spoke and acted, merits attention. When he was fastened to the stake to be burnt, on his bent knees, he began to sing an hymn, which the smoke and flames interrupted; and when the executioner endeavoured to conduct the fire behind him, that he might not see it, "Hither, hither, (says he) rise and kindle the fire before my eyes; for had I feared it, I would never have come to this place, which I could have so easily avoided."

"Thus their ardour, who attempt

a change in religious matters, is not restrained by torments; but their resolution for action and suffering is rather invigorated and strengthened: for when, out of the ashes of some, others spring up, and their numbers increase, their patience rises into madness. They who but now were modestly suppliant, become impetuous in their complaints and demands: they who fled from punishment, now of their own accord take up arms. This we have seen for the space of forty years in France, and for a somewhat shorter period in the Netherlands: and matters have come to that height, that now the punishment of one or two will no longer suffice, as at first, to restrain the growing evil: but since it hath spread itself through whole communities, entire nations, and the greatest part of Europe, it requires not the weapons of the magistrate, but the sword of the Lord: for they whom we cannot compel, ought to be instructed with mildness, and invited to friendly debate.

This method St. Augustine pursued with regard to Proculianus, one of the Donatists: he even interceded for him with Donatus, the Proconsul of Africa, that he might not be put to death, because it became the professors of the true religion never to de-viate from that unchangeable law of overcoming evil with good. To the same purpose, writing to the President Cæcilianus, he observes that the disease of impious vanity should be rather restrained by threats, than put a stop to by vindictive methods. In his celebrated letter to Boniface, he recommends the same method in cases of this nature; that when contentions and divisions prevail so as not merely to hazard the repose of a few individuals, but to threaten the ruin of nations, we must relax somewhat of our severity, and by kindness assist the cure of these greater evils.

This method so much prevailed in the church, that the same sentiment was again and again transcribed into the decrees of Gratian. Indeed, it was the judgement of this mild and pious man, that these evils were not to be removed by severity; but that instruction carried with it here greater weight than commands, and admonitions than threatenings.

Thus erroneous persons should be treated, when their numbers are great, and severity should be exercised only when they are few: and if at any time threats should be used by those in power, it should be done with reluctance, and the fears of men should be addressed by the denunciation of scripture; that not princes in the exertion of their own power, but God, by their instrumentality, might become the object of fear. As he says in his letter to Aurelius,—And surely, if we are friends to truth, we must acknowledge, that in all the oldest monuments of ecclesiastical history, no example exists of the punishment of sectarists being practised and approved; but that the primitive church was always averse to the effusion of blood; which, if it ever happened, was detested by all the bishops of real piety; as is evident in the case of Priscillian, who, as the author of some pernicious tenets, after he had spread the seeds of his apostasy through the churches of Gaul, and particularly of Aquitania, with his followers, suffered a capital punishment about the year of Christ, 383, at Trier, under the Emperor Maximus; although Martinus had drawn a promise from the emperor that no cruel resolutions should be formed against the heretic; and had expressly admonished the Bishop Itacius, and other prosecutors, to desist from their accusations: the other bishops also condemned that conduct as iniquitous; and though Itacius, fearing the odium of an action fresh in the memories of the people, retired from public life, yet he was afterwards slain by Theognistus; and Martinus could scarcely be induced, by the most urgent necessity, to join in communion with the Itacian party.* Ambrose himself, who was sent on this business to Maximus by Valentinian the Emperor, in his relation of the affair, informs us, that when he was at Trier he avoided the company of those bishops, who, joining Itacius, had pursued the erroneous to death. And when, in compliance with the judgment of those enraged bishops, Maximus afterwards had resolved to send into Spain tribunes, invested with supreme power, to search out the heretics, and, when they were seized, to

deprive them of their lives and fortunes; the same Martinus prevailed with him to revoke his edict.

This pious man was anxious, not only for the safety of the Christians who were on that occasion harassed, but of the heretics themselves; and he foresaw that that storm, unless it was averted, would involve in ruin a very great number of holy persons; when so little distinction was made between men, and every one was condemned by his appearance, and deemed a heretic more by his complexion and dress than his faith. But after Priscillian was put to death, so far was the heresy (of which he was the founder) from being checked, that it was confirmed and spread itself more widely; and his followers, who before honoured him as an holy man, now revered him as a martyr; and carrying the bodies of the slain into Spain, there interred them with great funeral pomp: nay, the superstition of his sect rose to that pitch, that it was esteemed an instance of great piety to swear by Priscillian; and from that time the bishops of the Gallician church were continually inflamed with discords; which having raged for fifteen years, they could scarcely be prevailed upon to lay aside for a long time after; and all the while the professors of the true faith, and some of the best men, were exposed to derision and reproach.

As often as I read these transactions, and the events of that age described by Sulpitius Severus with equal elegance and fidelity, the picture of the times of my childhood presents itself to my mind. When the disturbances first broke out in France, on account of religion; and when men, instead of being judged of by their morals, and the innocence of their past life, fell under suspicion on account of their countenance and dress, and by their looks they were marked out for death; when, through heats and animosities, the partiality and fear, the inconstancy and indolence, and pride of persons in power, the kingdom was torn by factions, and in the confusion of the state religion itself was in jeopardy.

Afterwards, in the times of Martinus, those who erred from the faith were treated with greater mildness;

the church only fined or banished them, but in every instance abstained from blood.

When, in the year of Christ, 1060, some of the followers of Berengarius, the archdeacon, spread his doctrines among the Eburones, the Atnatic, and other people of Belgium, Bruno, the archbishop of Tiers, thought it sufficient to expel them from his diocese, but refrained from all bloody measures. Nor were they afterwards more severely treated, till the times of the Waldenses, against whom, as exquisite tortures were of no effect, and the evils were exasperated by an improper remedy, and their numbers daily increased, great armies were raised; a war was declared against them, not less formidable in its appearance, than what we formerly supported against the Saracens. The consequence was, that they were defeated, routed, deprived of their fortunes and dignities, and dispersed over the world; but not convinced of their error, or brought to repentance.

The people, who in the beginning defended themselves by arms, at length being conquered, fled into Provence, and that part of the Alps nearest to us; where they found a shelter for their lives and opinions. Some retreated to Naples, and continued there till the time of Pope Pius the Fourth; others passed over into Germany, and settled in Bohemia, Poland, and Livonia; another party turning to the west, took refuge in Britain: for it is supposed John Wickliff sprung from their remains in the fourteenth century; who taught a long time at Oxford, and, after various disputes about religion, died a natural death; but, when dead, he was pursued by the resentment of the magistrate, for his bones were taken up, and publicly burnt. One and another succeeded him down to our own times, till after severity had been unsuccessfully tried, the matter advanced from disputes to open war, and the entire separation of vast numbers in Germany, France, and England. It is a question whether the public tranquillity, or religion itself, suffered most, when this schism was confirmed, and for a long time greatly neglected by those who could and ought to have prevented it.

I do not speak these things with a view to have the long debated question of punishing sectarists canvassed over again, a thing not suitable to the present times, or to my situation; but to shew that those princes acted most prudently, who, according to the maxims of the primitive church, thought that wars on a religious account ought to be concluded in a friendly manner, though on unequal terms, rather than terminated by the force of arms.

This was the judgment of that very wise Prince Ferdinand: he had been long employed in the greatest and most perilous wars, under his brother Charles the Fifth, in Germany, and was taught by experience that arms taken up against the Protestants had hitherto been unsuccessful. After he entered upon the government, under favourable auspices, he established, by a solemn edict, the peaceable profession of religion, which he frequently renewed; and when he perceived that religious truth was more effectually advanced by friendly conferences, of which he had had sufficient experience under his brother in the Synods, held at Ratisbon and Worms; a little before his death, after the Council of Trent was broke up, from a desire of giving satisfaction to the Protestants, who were not present there, he intended, at the advice of his son Maximilian, a very prudent prince, to have appointed another conference with them: for this purpose he fixed on George Cassander, a man eminent for his learning and moderation, to discuss in a friendly manner with the divines of the opposite party, the controverted points of the Austin Confession; but the ill health of that excellent man, and the sudden death of each, deprived Germany of the advantages expected from this step.

Afterwards the nobles of Poland, from the examples of the German princes, determined on the same measures in their state. Emanuel Philibertus, Duke of Savoy, after he had recovered his paternal dominions in the peace made with us, either to spread his name through Italy; or to oblige others at his own peril, rashly involved himself in a pernicious war against the Waldenses; but having in

season corrected his error, he gave the people, otherwise innocent, the enjoyment of religious liberty, and scrupulously maintained this agreement with them.

I now come to our own times, and would attempt to touch upon a tender point, which it would be deemed a crime in me entirely to pass over. But since I have entered on this subject, I will frankly declare, because I have your permission, what I shall prove; that a war is not a legal method of removing the schism of the church: for our protestants, whose power and numbers lessened daily in times of peace, amidst arms and dissensions have always increased. And whether through the madness of religious ardour, or through ambition and the love of change, the most destructive errors have been committed by our people; who, to the great peril of religion itself, have renewed the bloody war against the Protestants; which has been frequently declared, and as often terminated to the misfortune of France. In short, the matter itself speaks; for, after various confusions, after besieging various cities through the kingdom, they were restored, and peace granted more than sixty years since. It is amazing how calm and happy these times appeared, and with what joy they inspired every good man. Religion was protected from danger: the best laws were framed by the most upright legislature; of which France will never repent, till by change of circumstances we grow weary of the public tranquillity, secured by them, and, rejecting peaceable measures, are disposed for war, which will prove fatal to ourselves, and to them that advise it.

They who were no strangers to what was transacted in the unsuccessful conference at Bayeux, know to whom I here refer. From that time every thing has been attempted by treachery and arms; for we were beguiled by schemes of deceit, of a foreign origin. Then, upon the abdication of Margaret, Duchess of Parma, who always governed those provinces with moderation, Albanus being sent into the Netherlands with a powerful army, threw all things into confusion by fire and sword; erected castles in every part of the country; under-

mined liberty by taxes levied to support the war; and as the stoutest bodies become emaciated, when food is withdrawn, so, by infringing their liberty, he enfeebled and impoverished the richest states. The consequence of these rough and precipitate measures was, that the people fell into despair and revolted; and though time has in some measure settled these tumults, yet the end of them has been, that the part which was richest and greatest, and most conveniently situated for navigation, in which their wealth consists, is, as it were, torn from the rest of the body, and governed by their own states; and not long since it successfully waged war, not only against the other provinces, but all the strength of Spain.

Francis Baldwin, a man of great influence at Artois, was greatly afraid this would happen; he therefore advised the nobles of the Netherlands to petition Philip for a grant of liberty of conscience to the Protestants, who were at that time every where persecuted, and for an intermission to all strict enquiries after suspected persons: and he published a treatise on this subject in French, in which he demonstrated, that matters of religious dispute could be in all respects better terminated by the appointment of a friendly conference, and on equal terms, between the disagreeing parties, than by the methods of war, and the power of arms; in which, if they persisted, he foresaw that the Protestant forces, then few and scattered, would be united; and that matters would rise from verbal disputes to war and a revolt.

I am the more free to mention this prediction of his, concerning the Netherlands, especially to you, because when he had at first embraced the Protestant religion, and afterwards, as the result of a diligent study of the fathers, he changed his sentiments, he still retained the same moderation of mind; that so far from being carried away with that implacable hatred against the party he had forsaken, which is usual, he was a singular example of Christian charity: a sense of his own past errors touched him with pity for those of others; and he used his endeavours that the crime which did not proceed from rashness

and the love of change, might be kindly corrected by recurring back to the practice of purer antiquity. As this was his opinion, he returned from Germany into France: his sentiments, equally wise and pious, easily met with the approbation of your father, who sometimes admitted him to his councils, and esteemed him peculiarly fit for the charge of your brother's childhood. Away then with those unseasonable boasts, that they would never sign a peace with heretics; in which men, from an extraordinary attachment indeed to religion, have so long gloried, to the disgrace of the French name. Let them see to what these their measures tend; and let them bewail the loss of the most flourishing provinces, and, with that, their own strength most injuriously exhausted. How would they now profit by our example, which they then appeared to detest! And what would they give for the recovery of so many years, which, if they had usefully employed against the common enemies of the Christian name, they would long since have driven them out of Hungary and Africa, with no less glory than advantage to themselves.

But I fear the wisdom we wish to have seen in them, others will justly expect in us; who, impelled by our fury, or at the instigation of those we have mentioned, have occasioned the most destructive commotions; in which cities have been plundered; temples, spared amidst the outrageousness of former tumults, have been destroyed; provinces laid waste; the hatreds, laid asleep in peace, have been renewed; suspicions heightened, and wars pursued with greater

fierceness. [De Thou then dwells upon the events which happened at the close of the reign of Henry III. and at the beginning of that of Henry IV. especially the massacre in Paris under the former king; and the provision made by the latter for the security of the reformed religion, by ratifying the edicts of Nantz; and concludes this part of his dedication, in which he delivers his sentiments on persecution in this manner.]—Being satisfied from experience, and by your example, that by this method the peace of the church must be secured, I have refrained from all reproachful language, and have always mentioned the Protestants, especially such as have excelled in literature, in respectful terms. Neither have I concealed the vices of our own communion: for I agree with the worthiest men in thinking that they are greatly mistaken, who suppose that the heresies, which now abound all over the world, derive their influence and strength more from the artful and base minds of those who embrace them, than from our crimes and vices.

Both these evils, the errors of those that separate from us, and our own vices, in my opinion, will be most effectually provided against: if all corruptions in church and state being abolished, virtue alone is rewarded; and if men excellent in piety, learning, and gravity of manners, of whose prudence and moderation we have already had experience, preside in sacred affairs; if not upstarts, but persons of approved integrity, who fear God, and abhor covetousness, be advanced to the honours of the state, not through favour and bribes, but solely by the interest of their virtue.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORDER.

An Act to amend an Act of the Fifth-third Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.'

BY sect. 1, The commissioner appointed, or to be appointed, by virtue of the statute, 53 Geo. III. c. 102, to hold the court established by virtue of that Act, may exercise his office as occasion shall require in any part of England; but nevertheless

less such commissioner shall at all times have an office in some convenient place, either in the cities of London or Westminster, or in the county of Middlesex; within the bills of mortality, for the dispatch of business.

By sect. 2, So much of the said Act as requires the oath to be taken before the presenting of the petition to be discharged under the said Act, and to be filed therewith, and that notice

thereof be given as provided by the said Act, is repealed.

By sect. 3, But instead thereof, such petition shall contain an offer to take the oath required by the said Act, in such form as the circumstances of the case shall require; and the said oath shall be taken upon or after the examination of the prisoner under the said Act, and be filed as the said Act directs; and the notice required by the said Act to be given upon the order made on such petition, shall not extend to such oath: provided, that in all cases in which such oath shall have been taken before the passing of this Act, the same shall be of the same force and effect as if this Act had not been made, and the said court shall proceed therein accordingly, if the said court shall think fit.

By sect. 4, The court established by virtue of the said Act may dispense with the service, and order that notice of the several matters required by that Act may be in the form or to the effect expressed in the schedule to this Act marked (A), or in such other form or to such other effect as the said court shall direct, and that such notice may be given either by advertisement in the *London Gazette*, or other newspaper or newspapers, or in such other manner as the said court shall see fit; and it shall be lawful to comprise notices on behalf of several prisoners in the same advertisement or instrument, if the said court shall so order; and the said court may either direct lists of the creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of each of such prisoners to be annexed to such notice, or to direct that such notice shall refer to the schedule delivered by each of such prisoners filed in the proper office of the said court; or the said court may order any other notice required or authorised by the said Act, or by this Act, to be given by advertisement in any newspaper or newspapers, or in any other manner as to the said court shall seem fit.

By sect. 5, In case of defect in the form or manner of service, or in the insertion of any notice for the execution of the purposes of this Act, the said court may adjourn the hearing of any petition, and make such further order respecting the same, as to the

said court shall appear to be reasonable.

By sect. 6, Advertisements inserted under the authority of the said Act, or of this Act, in any newspaper, there shall be paid for the insertion thereof the sum of three shillings, if the same consists of fifty words or under, and sixpence for every ten words beyond that number.

By sect. 7, In the adjudications of the said court, it is not necessary that the several creditors should be specified; but it will be sufficient to refer in such order to the schedule sworn to by such prisoner specifying such creditors.

By sect. 8, The court shall have full power, by any order for that purpose, to require any officer having the custody of any prisoner, to bring before such court, or any justices of the peace at any quarter session or adjourned or special session of the peace, or out of session, any such prisoner, for any of the purposes authorised by the said Act or by this Act.

By sect. 9, The said court may, if from the circumstances of the case it shall be deemed proper, direct such prisoner to be examined before the justices of the peace at a general session of the peace, or any adjournment thereof; and the said justices may proceed to determine whether such prisoner is or is not entitled to the benefit of the said Act, and they are required to certify such determination to the said court; and the said court may proceed to adjudge accordingly, if the prisoner had been brought before the said court; and the creditors of such prisoners may oppose the discharge of such prisoner before such justices, but they cannot oppose his discharge before the said court, unless due notice shall not have been given to such creditor according to the order of the said court for that purpose, or unless some fraud or improper conduct of such prisoner, or some irregularity not in question before the said justices, shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the said court.

By sect. 10, The notice to be given of the examination of any prisoner before justices of the peace, at their quarter session, or any adjournment thereof, may be given by advertise-

ment in some public newspaper in the form expressed in the schedule to this Act marked (B), or in such other form as the said court shall direct; and the court may order any number of prisoners to be included in such notice.

By sect. 11, The said court, and also the justices of the peace to whom the examination of any prisoner shall be referred by the said court, may, by order, require the keepers or gaolers, or other officers of any prison, or any other person, to come before them to be examined on oath, touching any matter relating to the execution of the said Act, and of this Act.

By sect. 12, Sheriffs, gaolers, keepers, or other officers of any prison or prisons, are indemnified for obeying the order of such court of justices, and also against any escape or action for escape, or any action or actions whatsoever, which has been or shall or may be brought against them for any thing which has been or shall be so done as aforesaid.

By sect. 13, In case no fit person shall be willing to accept the office of assignee of the estate and effects of any prisoner under this Act, the said court may order such estate and effects to be assigned to and vested in an officer of the said court to be appointed for that purpose, and to be called *The Provisional Assignee of Insolvent Debtors in England*; or in case of his death, or removal, to his successor in office; and the said court may make such order for the preservation and care of the estate and effects of any prisoner claiming relief under this act as shall seem necessary, and to appoint a receiver or receivers of such estate and effects, with such allowances and giving such security for the same as to the said court shall seem fit; and such receiver or receivers shall duly account for and apply such estate and effects under the order of the said court, and shall sell and dispose of or let and set the same, if necessary, as the said court shall direct, and shall be removed as the said court shall think fit.

By sect. 14, The engagement which the said Act requires prisoners to execute for payment of the debts or demands of creditors against whom

they are entitled to the benefit of the said Act, is repealed; and instead thereof, the court may require such prisoner to enter into a recognizance to his Majesty for the full amount of such debts; and any creditor of such prisoner may put such recognizance in suit by the order of the said court obtained for that purpose; but all proceedings on such recognizance shall be subject to the order of the said court, and any money recovered thereon shall be paid and applied under the order of the said court, and the judgment to be entered thereupon in the manner specified in the said recited Act: Provided that the creditor desiring proceedings upon the said recognizance shall be at the expense of the same, unless the said court shall direct to the contrary.

By sect. 15, The said court may receive affidavits of the service of any notice, or of any proceeding in the execution of the said Act or of this Act, such affidavits being properly sworn to.

By sect. 16, The court of appeal from the court established by virtue of the said Act, is repealed.

By sect. 17, This Act shall continue in force until the 1st day of November, 1818, and thenceforth to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

By sect. 18, This Act, or any part thereof, may be repealed or altered in this present session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE (A).

Notice to Creditors of hearing Petitions.

" By order of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, the petition [or petitions] of *A. B.* late of

and now a prisoner in

[or, of *A. B.* late of,

&c. *C. D.* late of, &c.

&c. &c.], will be heard on the
day of at

* List of the creditors of the said *A. B.*

E. F. of

G. H. of

[or if such list shall not be added to such notice, there may be added:]

The names of the creditors of the said *A. B.* appear in a schedule annexed to his petition, filed in the office of the

said court at
which any creditor may refer."

to soner in [or, A. B. C. D. &c. as the case may be] will be examined before the justices of the peace for assembled at their quarter sessions of the peace at , on the day of , for the purpose of determining whether the said A. B. is [or, the said A. B. C. D. &c. are] entitled to the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; and all creditors of the said A. B. [or, of the said A. B. C. D. &c. as the case may be] are required to attend accordingly, if they shall think fit."

SCHEDULE (B.)

Notice to Creditors of the Examination of a Prisoner before Justices at their Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and that such Justices are authorised by the Court to certify whether the Prisoner is entitled to the Benefit of the said Act.

"By order of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, A. B. late of , and now a pri-

COUNTY SURVEYS.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION of the COUNTY of KENT, its CLIMATE, SOIL, &c. By Mr. JOHN BOYS.

[From the Agricultural Surveys made by Order of the Board of Agriculture.]

(Concluded from p. 13.)

CLIMATE.

THE proximity to the German Ocean and British Channel, renders this county very subject to cold sea-winds, which often, near the shore in the spring of the year, injure the tender shoots of corn, and herbage of every kind; especially when, after a few days of fine warm weather, a north-east wind succeeds.

The prevailing winds of this county are north-east and south-west. When the former sets in, and continues for any length of time, which is often the case in winter, a severe frost is always the consequence: the air is then exceedingly keen and sharp; ponds are frozen to the depth of ten or twelve inches; and turnips are destroyed. The south-west part of the county is more inclosed; and, being under shelter of the ridge of hills running from Folkstone-hill to Wrotham, &c. is somewhat warmer as to climate; but the soil in this part being much of it a cold moist clay, the harvest is later than in those parts of the county which are more exposed to the winds before-mentioned.

The effect of the climate on agriculture will perhaps be best shewn, by stating the time when the wheat harvest commences; which, in the most early parts of the county (viz. the Isles of Shepey and Thanet) is,

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in a very forward harvest, by the 20th of July, and in general in the last week of that month; in East Kent, between Canterbury and Dover, about six or seven days later, according to soil or situation; and still later, by ten or twelve days, on the cold hills which run through the middle of the county.

SOIL AND SURFACE.

Isle of Thanet.

The bottom soil of the whole island, or what modern writers in husbandry call the sub-soil, is a dry, hard, rock chalk. The tops of the poor chalky ridges are about sixty feet above the level of the sea, and are covered with a dry, loose, chalky mould, from six to eight inches deep: it has a mixture of small flints, and is, without manure, a very poor soil. The vales between the ridges, and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy soil, from one to three feet, with less chalk, and of much better quality.

The west end of the island, even on the hills, has a good mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to stiffness; but the deepest and best soil is that which lies on the south side of the southernmost ridge, running westward from Ramsgate to Monkton: it is there a deep, rich, sandy loam. The low lands are mostly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water-furrows. The soil of the marshes is a stiff clay, mixed with sea-sand and small marine shells.

N.

East Kent.

The open part of the district between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal, is of various soils, no one parish or farm being perfectly similar in all its parts. The principal soils are, 1st, chalk; 2d, loam; 3d, strong cledge; 4th, hazel mould; 5th, stiff clay. Besides these, there are some small tracts of flints, gravel, and sand.

The chalk soils are of various depths; from three to six or seven inches of loose chalky mould, on a rock chalk bottom, and are mostly found on the tops and sides of the ridges of this district. At some places there is a little mixture of small flints, and at others, of black light mould, provincially called black hover. This last, in an unimproved state, is the worst land in this district. The whole of these chalky soils are much neglected, and, consequently, of little value; but where they happen to be improved, by paring and burning, destroying the charlock, with good manure afterwards, they become very good land for turnips, barley, clover, and wheat; and some parts produce tolerable crops of sainfoin.

The loamy soil is a very dry, soft, light mould, from six to ten inches deep, on a red soft clay, which is good brick-earth, and lies in a stratum of from three to seven feet deep, under which is generally a layer of chalky marl, and then the rock chalk. This soil is very good, ploughs light, and may be worked at all seasons; producing good crops, if well managed, of all sorts of corn and grass.

The strong cledge is a stiff tenacious earth, with a small proportion of flints, and, at some places, small particles of chalk: it is from six to ten inches deep, on a hard rock chalk, and is found on the tops of the hills. When wet, it sticks like birdlime; and when thoroughly dry, the clods are so hard as not to be broken with the heaviest roll. It is very difficult to work, except when it is between wet and dry. This land, when well managed, and the seasons are favourable for the work, produces good crops of wheat, clover, beans, and oats; but when unkindly seasons happen, and dry summers succeed, it is very unproductive.

The hazel mould is a light soil on

a clay bottom, more or less mixed with flints and sand. It is dry, and forms very kindly land for barley and wheat upon clover lays. Beans are sometimes blighted on this sort of land, as is wheat, also, on bean or pea stubble, but more particularly the latter; for which reason wheat is very seldom sown after pease.

The stiff clay lies on the tops of the highest hills. This soil is generally wet, which arises only from the rains in winter; for the springs are above 300 feet deep on the rock chalk. It has at some places a layer of a yellow coloured clay between the surface mould and the rock.

Flints.—This land, or rather surface of stones, occurs only in small tracts, in the vallies about Dover and Stockbury, near Maidstone. It consists of beds of flints, with hardly any mould to be seen. This is very expensive to plough; but, under good management, with plenty of manure, is very productive in wheat, barley, and beans. There is very little gravelly soil, and not much sand, in this district; a little of the latter, however, is seen in the vicinity of Hythe and Folkstone. This is very light land to work, and excellent for turnips, barley, clover, wheat, pease, and potatoes.

The flat rich lands in the vicinity of Faversham, Sandwich, and Deal, consist of two sorts of soil; namely, rich sandy loam, with a greater or less mixture of sand; and stiff clay, some of which, in the lower parts, is rather wet. The surface of the first is seven or eight inches deep, with a sub soil, varying in depth, of strong loam, clay, or chalk. This soil is always ploughed with four horses; is very dry and kindly to work at all seasons, and no ridges or water-furrows are required. It produces great crops of wheat, beans, barley, oats, and pease, and sometimes canary and radish.

The stiff wet clay is that which has a strong clay bottom, or any substance that holds water. It lies low, and is not subject to land springs; but being of close texture, will not admit a quick filtration of water.

This, when properly drained, and kept cleared from weeds, and otherwise well managed in favourable sea-

sons, is excellent land, and produces good crops of wheat, beans, and canary; but is generally very expensive to keep in good order.

Isle of Shepey.

Almost the whole of this isle is a deep, strong, stiff clay. Some parts are so very sticky in the winter time, that the plough wheels get loaded with dirt in one mass, so as to form the shape of a grindstone, and are often overturned with the great weight of mould collected unequally upon the wheels; on which account foot ploughs are sometimes used. The horses' shoes are frequently torn off, by the hinder foot striking its shoe against the heel of the fore one, before it can disengage itself from the soil. The best time to plough these soils, it is said, is when they are thoroughly wet. Some of the upper parts of the island have a few gravelly fields; but those are very wet in winter, and are rather stiff. The chief part of the upland pasture is a stiff clay, covered with ant-hills; it is very wet in winter, subject to burn in a dry summer, and to split open to a great depth. The soil of the marshes is also a stiff clay underneath; originally a sediment of the sea. Its surface, for an inch or two in depth, is a vegetable mould, much enriched from the land having been thickly covered with sheep for a long series of years.

West Kent.

The varieties of soil in this part are, 1, chalk; 2, loam; 3, clay; 4, gravel; 5, sand; 6, hassock; 7, pinnock; 8, coomb; 9, hazel mould.

The chalky soils are found on the sides of hills, and at different places along the borders of the Thames, between Dartford and Rochester: they are from five to seven or eight inches thick, of a loose chalky mould, on a rock chalk bottom. Those of the greatest depth of surface, that are well cultivated with a due proportion of manure, are very productive in corn and seeds, and yield great crops of sainfoin.

The loamy soils are found at different places, chiefly in the vallies. This land is of light tillage; and, when well managed, is very productive of corn, seeds, and hops, and is of various depths.

The clay soil is of two sorts. That which lies at the top of the chalk-hills is much mixed with flints, is a cold soil, and so very tenacious, as to require six strong horses to plough an acre per day in winter; and when left unploughed till dry in the summer, it is hardly practicable to get through it with eight horses; and sometimes, in very dry weather, impossible. This sort is from eight to fourteen inches deep on the rock chalk, and at some places a stiff yellow clay lies between.

The other sort of clay is a cold, wet, stiff kind, with a small mixture of ragstone, and is chiefly found in the low grounds of the western part of the country. Both sorts are of small value, being very expensive to cultivate; and, except the seasons are very favourable, they produce but poor crops. It sometimes happens, that this land yields a great crop of wheat; which, like a prize in the lottery, tempts the fortunate adventurer to try his luck again, with great loss of labour, and waste of substance.

Gravelly soils are chiefly found about Dartford and Blackheath, which produce early green pease, turnips, winter tares, rye, pease, oats, and some wheat. These gravels are from five to eight inches deep, with a sub-soil of rocky gravel or sand. There are other soils, called gravel, in the lower part of this district, which are a mixture of the small pieces of Kentish rag, sand, and loam; the small particles of stone predominating, give it the title of gravel. This sort produces, when well cultivated, good crops of turnips, oats, clover, and wheat.

The sandy parts of this district are, in general, very poor, being mostly of the black sort, and are chiefly found on commons and heaths. There are some, however, in cultivation, which produce excellent turnips and corn.

Hassock, or stone-shatter, is a soil, the surface of which is a mixture of sandy loam, with a great portion of small pieces of light coloured Kentish ragstone. It is from six inches to a foot or two deep; the sub-soil, a solid rock of stone. This land produces great quantities of hops, apples, cherries, filberts; and likewise good tur-

nips, potatoes, seeds, and corn; also much excellent hay on old grass lands. It abounds with much calcareous substance in a state fit for vegetable production, and has the peculiar property of protecting fruit-trees from the mildew. Mr. Randal, of Maidstone, has a large nursery of fruit trees in this soil, amongst which, he assures me, that the mildew has never yet made its appearance; even peach trees, of the most delicate sorts, grow here with the greatest luxuriance, free from blight.

Pinnock. This land is very bad to till, and extremely poor. It is a sticky red clay, mixed with small stones; but although it is deemed poor for cultivation of grain, &c. yet it produces very fine chestnut-wood, and filberts likewise grow well upon it. This sort of land also lies upon the rock.

The *coomby* soil of West Kent is an extreme stiff moist clay, mixed with stones and flints of different sorts. It ploughs so heavy as always to require six horses, and sometimes, when dry and hard, eight are necessary; even then, frequently not more than half an acre is ploughed in a day. This sort of land is found in the parts about Seal and Wrotham, and is nearly the same as described under the title of clay.

A fine hazel mould is found on the sides of the hills, and in the vallies, at different places throughout the whole district.

The Weald.

The Weald of Kent has the reputation of being an entire mass of clay; but, on examination, it is found to contain the following varieties of soil: namely, 1, clay; 2, hazel mould; 3, sand; 4, ragstone gravel.

The clay is either stiff and exceedingly heavy, or a wet sort, which ploughs somewhat lighter. The first is chiefly found on the eminences, or their sloping sides. The surface is about seven or eight inches deep, under which is a stratum of stiff yellow clay, about a foot or two thick, with a sub-soil, in some parts, of excellent marl. The second sort of clay lies in the lower parts, is extremely wet after showers of rain, and a long time in getting dry; which often occasions a late sowing, and a backward harvest,

and frequently the wheat season is totally lost. The surface of this land is seven or eight inches deep; the sub-soil is, at some places, a yellow clay, and at others a soft sandstone rock, which is often used for mending roads. Four horses with difficulty plough an acre per day in these soils. In some parishes bordering on Sussex the ploughing work is done by oxen; four or five pair are generally fixed to a plough, and do about the same quantity a day as four horses.

The hazel mould is a clay soil of a drier nature, from having a considerable mixture of sand; it ploughs light, and is the best land in the Weald.

Sandy soils are of two sorts, black and white; the black is little regarded, but the white is much improved by marl and lime. The little there is of this soil in the district, produces turnips, barley, clover, and wheat; and the sub-soil is the soft sandstone.

The ragstone gravel is found only in small patches; and is of little value in its present state, being covered with furze, heath, and broom.

Romney Marsh.

Almost the whole surface of this spacious level of fine marsh-land, is the sediment of the sea. It consists chiefly of a soft loam and clay, with a greater or a less mixture of sea-sand; there are, however, near the sea-shore, some small tracts of blowing sand, and some sea-beach, which are of very little value.

The principal part of the soil being a fine soft loam, with a mixture of sea-sand, and having lain time out of mind in grass, covered with sheep in winter and summer, its turf is wonderfully thick and fine; and the grass it produces is of a fattening quality, equal, if not superior, to any in the kingdom. The other parts, which are inferior, are those which have a less portion of sea-sand, and are a stiff clay; or those which have too much sand, or gravel, and are in consequence apt to burn in dry summers; and these are the lands which are used as breeding grounds.

The sub-soil is frequently seen in alternate layers of clay and sand, and sometimes beach and sand.

MINERALS.

I cannot give a better account of this subject, than by copying the words of the very ingenious historian* of this county, who has diligently sought for every species of information.

"On the top of Shooter's-hill, in the parish of Eltham, is a mineral spring, which is said constantly to overflow, and never to be frozen in the severest winter. In the parish of Bromley is another, which rises at the foot of a declivity, at a small distance eastward from the Bishop's palace. The soil through which it passes is gravel, and it issues immediately from a bed of pure white sand. The course of the spring seems to be about north north-east and south south-west from its aperture; its opening is towards the latter; and as Shooter's-hill bears about north north-east from its aperture, it probably comes from thence. The water of this spring being found to be a good chalybeate, was, by the Bishop's orders, immediately secured from the mixture of other waters, and inclosed, in hopes that it might prove beneficial to such as should drink it. Since which, numbers of people, especially of the middling and poorer sort, have been remarkably relieved by it from various infirmities and diseases, which were not only afflicting, but some of them dangerous. Above Well-place, which is a farm-house in Penshurst-park, there is a fine spring, called Kidder's Well, which, having been chemically analysed, is found to be a stronger chalybeate than those called Tunbridge Wells.

"The parish of Penshurst, as well as the neighbouring ones, abounds in veins of iron ore, and most of the springs in them are more or less chalybeate.

"The whole neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells abounds with springs of mineral water; but as the properties of all are nearly the same, only those two, which at the first discovery of them were adjudged the best, are held in any particular estimation.

"These two wells are inclosed with a handsome stone wall. Over the springs are placed two convenient basins of Portland stone, with perfor-

rations at the bottom, through which they receive the water, which, at the spring, is extremely clear and bright. Its taste is steely, but not disagreeable; it has hardly any smell, though sometimes, in a dense air, its ferruginous exhalations are very distinguishable. In point of heat, it is invariably temperate; the spring lying so deep in the earth, that neither the heat of summer nor the cold of winter affects it.

"When this water is first taken up, its particles continue to rest till it is warmed to nearly the heat of the atmosphere; then a few airy globules begin to separate themselves, and adhere to the sides of the glass, and in a few hours a light copper-coloured scum begins to float on the surface; after which, an ochreous sediment settles at the bottom. Long continued rains sometimes give the water a milky appearance, but do not otherwise sensibly affect it. From the experiments of different physicians, it appears that the component parts of this water are steely particles, marine salts, an oily matter, an ochreous substance, simple water, and a volatile vitriolic spirit, too subtle for any chemical analysis. In weight, it is, in seven ounces and a quarter, four grains lighter than the German Spa (to which it is preferable on that account), and ten grains lighter than common water. It requires five drops of *oleum sulphuris*, or elixir of vitriol, to a quart of water, to preserve its virtues to a distance from the spring. This water is said to be an impregnation of rain in some of the neighbouring eminences, which abound in iron mineral; where it is further enriched with the marine salts, and all the valuable ingredients which constitute it a light and pure chalybeate; which instantly searches the most remote recesses of the human frame, warms and invigorates the relaxed constitution, restores the weakened fibres to their due tone and elasticity, removes those obstructions to which the minutest vessels of the body are liable, and is consequently adapted to most cold chronical disorders, lowness of spirits, weak digestions, and nervous complaints.

"At Sydenham, in the parish of Lewisham, there are some springs of

* Edward Hasted, Esq.

medicinal purging water, which, from their nearness to Dulwich, in the county of Surrey, bear the name of Dulwich Wells; though there are some of the same kind in that parish, but they are of an inferior quality, and not so plentiful in quantity.

"These springs in this hamlet are at the foot of a hill, about twelve in number. The hill and ground adjoining is a stiff clay, with some wood upon it. These are next to those of Epsom, being discovered about the year 1640.

"The hole dug is about nine feet deep, and the water about half a yard deep; being emptied every day. The bottom is a loam, as is the hill; and where the water issues in, is found the *lapis lutoso-vitriolicus*, which glitters with vitriolic sparkles, and is divided into parcels by the *trichitis*.

"This water purges very quick; it is bitter, like the Epsom waters; it curdles with soap or milk, equally to them, and much more than those at Richmond.

"Dr. Allen published his account of these wells in the year 1699; tho' there had been before, in 1681, a treatise on them published at London, in 12mo. by Dr. John Peter, physician, under the name of Lewisham, vulgarly called Dulwich Wells, in Kent, in which were shewn the time and manner of their discovery, the minerals with which they are impregnated, and the several diseases experience has found them good for, with directions for the use of them; and in No. 461, p. 835, of the Philosophical Transactions, is an account of a new purging spring at the Green Man at Dulwich, 1739, by Mr. Martyn.

"Near the west end of the bridge, opposite the storekeeper's house of the royal powder-mills at Faversham, there is a strong chalybeate spring, which, on trial, has been proved to be nearly equal to those of Tunbridge Wells."

WATER.

This county possesses advantages superior to any other in point of navigation, from its extensive range of sea-coast, and the two great navigable rivers, the Thames and Medway, besides those of less note, the Stour and the Rother. The two former are navigable for the largest ships to Woolwich and Chatham, and for small craft to a very great distance. "The Stour and the Rother admit coasting vessels to Sandwich and Rye. The Ravensborn, the Cray, and the Darent, are small creeks or streams that fall into the Thames; the first at Deptford, the others in one channel at Longreach. Most of the marsh-land of this county is along the margin, or at the mouths of these rivers, or has been, formerly covered with the waters of ancient havens and ports, now in a great measure obliterated. These rivers, likewise, have formed islands towards their mouths. Thus the Thames and the Medway, at their extremities, contributed their waters jointly to the separation of the Isle of Grain from the main land, but the channel is now filled up. The Swale, one of the mouths of the Medway, in like manner cuts off Sheppey from the continent of East Kent. Grain is throughout low and marshy, and is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half wide."—*Hasted's Kent*.

MISCELLANEA SELECTA.

Of LOVE in MARRIAGE.

[From Madame de Stael's "Germany."]

IT is in marriage that sensibility is a duty: in every other relation virtue may suffice; but in that in which destinies are intertwined, where the same impulse, so to speak, serves for the beatings of two hearts, it seems that a profound affection is almost a necessary tie: The levity of manners has introduced so much misery into

married life, that the moralists of the last age were accustomed to refer all the enjoyments of the heart to paternal and maternal love; and ended by almost considering marriage only in the light of a requisite condition for enjoying the happiness of having children. This is false in morals, and still more false with regard to happiness.

It is so easy to be good for the sake

of our children, that we ought not to make a great merit of it. In their first years they can have no will but that of their parents; and when they have arrived at youth, they exist by themselves. Justice and goodness compose the principal duties of a relation which nature makes easy. It is not thus in our connexions with that half of ourselves; who may find happiness or unhappiness in the least of our actions, of our looks, and of our thoughts. It is there alone that morality can exert itself in its complete energy; it is there also that is placed the true source of felicity.

A friend of the same age, in whose presence you are to live and die; a friend whose every interest is your own; all whose prospects are partaken by yourself, including that of the grave: here is a feeling which constitutes all our fate. Sometimes, it is true, our children, and more often our parents become our companions through life; but this rare and sublime enjoyment is combated by the laws of nature; while the marriage-union is in accord with the whole of human existence.

Whence comes it, then, that this so holy union is so often profaned? I will venture to say it—the cause is, that remarkable inequality which the opinion of society establishes between the duties of the two parties. Christianity has drawn women out of a state that resembled slavery. Equality, in the sight of God, being the basis of this wonderful religion, it has a tendency towards maintaining the equality of rights upon earth:—divine justice, the only perfect justice, admits no kind of privilege, and, above all, refuses that of force. Nevertheless, there have been left, by the slavery of women, some prejudices, which, combining with the great liberty that society allows them, have occasioned many evils.

It is right to exclude women from political and civil affairs; nothing is more opposite to their natural destination than all that would bring them into rivalry with men; and glory itself would be for woman only a splendid mourning-suit for happiness. But, if the destiny of women ought to consist in a continual act of devotion to conjugal love, the recompense of

this devotion is the strict faithfulness of him who is its object.

Religion makes no distinction between the duties of the two parties; but the world establishes a wide difference; and out of this difference grows intrigue in women, and resentment in men.

“What heart can give itself entirely up,
“Nor wish another heart alike entire?”

Who then, in good faith, accepts friendship as the price of love? Who, sincerely, promises constancy to voluntary infidelity? Religion, without doubt, can demand it; for she alone knows the secret of that mysterious land where sacrifices are enjoyments:—but how unjust is the exchange to which man endeavours to make his companion submit!

“I will love you, he says, “passionately, for two or three years; and then, at the end of that time, I will talk reason to you.” And this, which they call reason, is the disenchantment of life. “I will show, in my own house, coldness and wearisomeness of spirit; I will try to please elsewhere: but you, who are ordinarily possessed of more imagination and sensibility than I am; you, who have nothing to employ, nor to distract you, while the world offers me every sort of avocation; you, who only exist for me, while I have a thousand other thoughts; you will be satisfied with that subordinate, icy, divided affection, which it is convenient to me to grant you; and you will reject with disdain all the homage which expresses more exalted and more tender sentiments.”

How unjust a treaty! all human feeling revolts from it. There is a singular contrast between the forms of respect towards women, which the spirit of chivalry introduced in Europe, and the tyrannical sort of liberty which men have allotted to themselves. This contrast produces all the misfortunes of sentiment, unlawful attachments, perfidy, abandonment, and despair. The German nations have been less afflicted than others with these fatal events; but they ought, upon this point, to fear the influence which is sure to be exerted at length by modern civilization. It would be better to shut up women

like slaves; neither to rouse their understanding nor their imagination, than to launch them into the middle of the world, and to develop all their faculties, in order to refuse them at last the happiness which those faculties render necessary to them.

There is an excess of wretchedness in an unhappy marriage which transcends every other misery in the world. The whole soul of a wife reposes upon the attachment of her husband:—to struggle alone against fortune; to advance towards the grave without the friend who should regret us; this is an isolated state, of which the Arabian desert gives but a faint idea:—and, when all the treasure of your youthful years has been resigned in vain; when you hope no longer, at the end of life, the reflection of those early rays; when the twilight has nothing more that can recall the dawn, but is pale and discoloured as the phantom that foreruns the night:—then your heart revolts; and if you still love the being who treats you as a slave, since he does not belong to you, and yet disposes of you, despair seizes all your faculties, and conscience herself grows troubled at the intensity of your distress.

Women might address those husbands who treat their fate with levity in these lines of the fable:—

“Yes! for you it is but play—
But it steals our lives away.”

And until some revolution of ideas shall take place, which changes the opinion of men as to the constancy which the marriage-tie imposes upon them, there will be always war between the two sexes; secret, eternal, cunning, perfidious war; and the morals of both will equally suffer by it.

In Germany there is hardly any inequality in marriage between the two sexes; but it is because the women, as often as the men, break the most holy bonds. The facility of divorce introduces in family connections a sort of anarchy which suffers nothing to remain in its proper truth or strength. It would be much better, in order to maintain something sacred upon earth, that there were one slave in marriage, rather than two free-thinkers.

Purity of mind and conduct is the

first glory of a woman. What a degraded being would she be, deprived of both these qualities! But general happiness, and the dignity of the human species, would perhaps not gain less by the fidelity of man in marriage.

In a word, what is there more beautiful in moral order than a young man who respects this sacred tie? Opinion does not require it of him; society leaves him free: a sort of savage pleasantry would endeavour to ridicule even the complaints of the heart which he had broken; for censure is easily turned upon the sufferer. He then is the master, but he imposes duties on himself; no disagreeable result can arise to himself from his faults; but he dreads the evil he may do to her who has intrusted herself to his heart; and generosity attaches him so much the more, because society dissolves his attachment. Fidelity is enjoined to women by a thousand different considerations. They may dread the dangers and the disgraces which are the inevitable consequences of one error. The voice of conscience alone is audible by man; he knows he causes suffering to another; he knows that he is destroying, by his inconstancy, a sentiment which ought to last till death, and to be renewed in heaven:—alone with himself, alone in the midst of seductions of every kind, he remains pure as an angel; for if angels have not been represented under the characters of women, it is because the union of strength and purity is more beautiful, and also more celestial, than even the most perfect modesty itself in a feeble being.

Imagination, when it has not memory for a bridle, detracts from what we possess, embellishes what we fear we shall not obtain, and turns sentiment into a conquered difficulty. But, in the same manner as in the arts, difficulties vanquished do not require real genius; so in sentiment security is necessary, in order to experience those affections which are the pledges of eternity, because they alone give us an idea of that which cannot come to an end.

To the young man who remains faithful, every day seems to increase the preference he feels towards her he loves; nature has bestowed on him

unbounded freedom, and for a long time, at least, he never looks forward to evil days: his horse can carry him to the end of the world; war, when to that he devotes himself, frees him (at least at the moment) from domestic relations, and seems to reduce all the interest of existence to victory or death. The earth is his own, all its pleasures are offered to him; no fatigue intimidates him, no intimate association is necessary to him; he clasps the hand of a companion in arms, and the only tie he thinks necessary to him, is formed. A time will, no doubt, arrive when destiny will reveal to him her dreadful secrets; but, as yet, he suspects them not. Every time that a new generation comes into possession of its domain, does it not think that all the misfortunes of its predecessors arose from their weakness? Is it not persuaded that they were born weak and trembling, as they now are seen? Well! From the midst of so many illusions, how virtuous and sensible is he who devotes himself to a lasting attachment; the tie which binds this life to the other! Ah, how noble is a manly and dignified expression, when, at the same time, it is modest and pure! There we behold a ray of that heavenly splendour which beams from the crown

of holy virgins, to light up even the warrior's brow.

If a young man chooses to share with one object the bright days of youth, he will, doubtless, amongst his contemporaries, meet with some who will pronounce the sentence of dupe upon him, the terror of the children of our times. But is he, who alone will be truly loved, a dupe? for the distresses, or the enjoyments of self-love, form the whole tissue of the frivolous and deceitful affections. Is he a dupe who does not amuse himself in deceiving others? to be, in his turn, still more deceived, more deeply ruined perhaps than his victim? In short, is he a dupe who has not sought for happiness in the wretched combinations of vanity, but in the eternal beauties of nature, which all proceed from constancy, from duration, and from depth?

No; God, in creating man the first, has made him the noblest of his creatures; and the most noble creature is that one which has the greater number of duties to perform. It is a singular abuse of the prerogative of a superior nature to make it serve as an instrument to free itself from the most sacred ties, whereas true superiority consists in the power of the soul; and the power of the soul is virtue.

ACCOUNT of the COSSACKS.

[From Klaproth's Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia.]

At the present moment, when the exploits of these people are attracting the attention of so large a portion of Europe, it may not be uninteresting to read an account of them from the pen of Von Klaproth, whose very instructive and amusing travels have just been published. Possibly, before this account can be perused, some of them may have paid a visit to Paris, by way of compliment on returning Bonaparte's visit to Moscow; and, if so, we shall only be the more curious to know something of such near neighbours.

TSCHERKASSK, the capital of all other towns in the mode of building; for, on account of the annual inundations, which commonly last from April to June, most of the houses of the town are erected upon high poles, so that when the inundation is over there is a space under each where cattle are frequently kept. In most of the streets are lofty wooden bridges which run along the middle of them, and to which a smaller bridge leads from the door of each house. Where

this is not the case the inhabitants are obliged, during the time of the inundation, to step immediately out of their houses into a boat, when going about their ordinary business. Hence it is evident that this town is by no means adapted to riding either in a carriage or on horseback.

On the Don itself, where the ground is rather higher and where nothing is to be feared from the water, are situated the Gymnasium, some other buildings belonging to the government, and the principal church. The shops are very spacious and well arranged, and furnished with all sorts of domestic commodities, as also with most of the foreign productions that are subservient to the convenience of life. In consequence of the proximity of Taganrog and the Krym the place is in particular abundantly supplied with articles of Greek and Turkish merchandize, which are sold at very moderate prices. I remarked many shops with iron and brass wares, woollen cloth of home and foreign manufacture, tea, sugar, coffee, wines and other strong liquors.

To a stranger visiting Tscherkassk for the first time, it is a striking spectacle to find a city peopled by Cossacks alone, and where all the pale inhabitants wear the same costume, which consists of a blue Cossack coat turned up with red. Even great part of the foreigners resident here adopt this dress, which looks very neat. Besides the Cossacks properly so called, the Tartars, who are upon the same footing as the Cossacks, occupy a whole suburb, and have likewise a well-fitted-up wooden meadsheet.

The inundations, which leave behind in the streets a great quantity of mud, and in many places large standing pools, whence issue pernicious exhalations, render the situation of the town extremely unhealthy; for which reason New Tscherkassk has been begun on a branch of the Don, a German mile from the present town, and is said to be at this time ready for the reception of inhabitants. Those of the old town, who will be in some measure indemnified for the expense thus occasioned, are all to remove to New Tscherkassk; so that in half a

century, perhaps, no vestiges of the present place will remain.

Tscherkassk was founded in 1570 by the Cossacks, the year after the Turks had undertaken their fruitless expedition from Asow against Astrachan; and the former town had been almost entirely destroyed by the explosion of a powder-magazine set on fire by lightning. The origin of the Cossacks themselves is an historical problem which has hitherto been by no means satisfactorily solved. This name first occurs in Constantine Porphyrogenneta (about A.D. 948), who places the province of Kasachia among the countries lying beyond the Ekuban, as appears from the following passage:—"On the eastern side of the Palus Mæotis several rivers empty themselves into it, as the Tanais, which comes from Ssarkel; the Chorakul, in which the Oxian fishes (*το Βιζυρινον*) are taken; likewise some other rivers; as the Bal, Burlik, Chadir, and many more. But the mouth of the Palus Mæotis is also called Burlik, and goes into the Pontus. Here is the Bosphorus, on which stands the town named Tamatarcha. The above-mentioned mouth is eighteen miles broad: In the middle of these eighteen miles lies a large flat island called Atech. The river Ukruch,* which separates Sichia (*Σικία*) from Tamatarcha, is eighteen or twenty miles from the latter. Sichia extends about 300 miles from the Ukruch to the river Nikopsis, on which also is situated a town of the same name. Beyond Sichia lies the country of Papagia, beyond Papagia Kasachia, beyond Kasachia Mount Caucasus, and beyond the Caucasus the country of the Alans."—The inhabitants of Kasachia were consequently neighbours of the Sicha or Eastern Tscherkessians, and themselves Tscherkessians; for this nation is still called by its neighbours, the Ossetes, Kasach or Kessek. Ibn el Vardi, an Arabian geographer, who lived and wrote about 1230, mentions a people called Keshek in the Caucasus, and cannot sufficiently extol the

* Probably the Ekuban, where it discharges itself into the Limau.

beauty of their women, on which subject he breaks forth into the warmest praises of the Almighty.† This exactly applies to the Tscherkessian women, who are still accounted the most beautiful in all Asia. Massudi, another Arabian, who wrote near two centuries earlier, about A.D. 947, says that many Mohammedan merchants came every year to Trebisonde, on the sea of Constantinople, from Rum (Anatolia), Armenia, and the land of Kaschek;‡ but it is a question whether the Tscherkessians are here meant, as he has not more precisely described the situation of their country. It might be that at this early period they carried their slaves thither to market, as they lately did to Anapa, Dsugodshuk-Chkala, and other ports of the Black Sea. Be this as it may, so much at least is certain, that the Tscherkessians first bore the name of Kasach, and it is very probable that from them it may have been transferred to other neighbouring nations who led the same kind of life as they. Some writers indeed have asserted that *Khasack* in the Turco-Tartar dialects signifies a robber, but this is erroneous; a sledge indeed is called *Chasack*, but it will scarcely be contended that the name can be thence derived. It is likewise remarkable that in later times the Russian Cossacks were termed Tscherkessians, and that both appellations were indiscriminately employed.

Of all the different Cossacks those of Little Russia are the most ancient; for their origin dates from 1340, after the Poles had reduced Red Russia under their dominion. It is probable that, on this event, many Russians emigrated from that country in order to seek an asylum lower down the Dnieper, where they intermingled with the Tartars and Tscherkessians; for in general the Cossacks are of a much more slender make than the other Russians, and their features upon the whole more handsome and

expressive. The invasions of Russia by the Tartars, and in particular the destruction of Kiew in 1415, increased the number of these refugees, who who now extended to the Bug and the Dniester. Those who resided beyond the cataracts of the Dnieper now received the name of Saporogians, and these were the most powerful tribe. Thus, though the Little Russian Cossacks had long existed, it was not till late that they were distinguished by this appellation. During the reign of the grand-prince Iwan Wassiljewitsch I. the Tartar Cossacks first make their appearance: they were afterwards divided into those of Ordinsk and Asow. There were likewise Cossacks who were in the immediate service of certain Tartar princes; and it is possible enough that they may have been originally body-guards of Tscherkessians. Thus Wassili Iwanowitsch, son of the prince just mentioned, had in his service Cossacks, whom he often employed in missions to the Krym. The Ordinsk Cossacks had their name from being dependent on the Great Orda, the chief settlement of the Tartars on the Wolga, as were the Asow Cossacks on Asow, consequently on the Turks, who in 1471 made themselves masters of that town.

In 1500 Agus Tscherkass and Karabai were the chiefs of the Asow Cossacks, who inhabited the country between Asow and the Russian frontiers; and these seem to have intermingled most with their neighbours the Tscherkessians; for from that time the terms Tscherkessian and Cossack became synonymous. It is not surprising that they should retain their language and religion, for the Russians seem still to constitute the greater part of the nation. In later times we have a striking instance of a similar intermixture; for about sixty years ago the Grebensk Cossacks on the Terek had so blended themselves with the Tschetschenzes and other mountaineers as scarcely to be distinguished from them; but they still retained the Russian language, although they had taken foreign wives.

The origin of the state of the Don

† *Opus Cosmographicum Jön el Vardi, Arab. et Lat. ed. Andr. Hylander, Lundæ, 1790, p. 144.*

‡ *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits du Roi. Vol. I. p. 10.*

Cossacks dates not much earlier than 1570, for many refugees had some time before settled on the Don and its branches; but it was not till after the building of Tscherkassk that their political constitution was settled. The Zar Iwan Wassiljewitsch, on occasion of the expedition of the Turks against Astrachan in 1569, is said to have ordered out against them 5000 Saporogians from among the Tscherkessians (Cossacks) residing on the Dnjeper, under the conduct of Prince Michael Wyschnewetzki, who, in conjunction with those established on the Don, gained a complete victory over the Turks. It is related that the greater part of these 5000 men remained near the Don, and in concert with the Cossacks there founded the city of Tscherkassk; where, after the manner of the Saporogians, they lived a long time without wives. Their losses were supplied by stragglers and unmarried men from the first colonies of the Don Cossacks. The troubles which both afterwards broke out in Russia contributed to augment their numbers; they extended their possessions to the Donez, the Medwediza, the Choper and the Busulak, and made the town of Tscherkassk their capital.

These Cossacks soon became dangerous to their neighbours, so that it was found necessary to flatter them and to gain them by presents, to prevent them from committing depredations and driving away the flocks in time of peace, and in war to secure the aid of such brave and serviceable troops. At present all the Cossacks pay implicit obedience to the crown, and are as faithful subjects as any in the empire. Content with little, they patiently endure every kind of hardship; but they are the first in war wherever there is an opportunity for plunder. Their country is not, strictly speaking, a Russian province, but has its peculiar government and constitution, and is under an *Ataman* or commander in chief, who on all occasions that arise communicates directly with St. Petersburg. This has inspired them with a manly love of freedom which unfortunately is not to be found in the other Russians; but nevertheless per-

fect submission to the orders of their superiors prevails among them.

The fertility of the country, and their whole establishment, render them but little disposed to pursue agriculture with assiduity, and they grow only just so much corn as they require for their own consumption. On the other hand, the vine is largely cultivated along the whole of the Don, and they make several truly excellent sorts of wine, which when not adulterated are equal to the light French wines. Here is likewise produced a kind of champagne, which, under the name of Symlanskii, is sent all over Russia, but it is commonly debased with potash, and produces head-ache and disorders of the stomach. I here drank a light sort of red wine, which nearly resembles the Petit Bourgogne, and was of excellent flavour. Of this I took with me at my departure a half anker; but it froze at a temperature of no lower than five degrees, so that I could use it no other way than mulled.

The women of Tscherkassk may upon the whole be pronounced handsome, and appear very showy, especially on holidays, with their half oriental costume. The use of paint is common, at this place, as it is all over Russia; but here I think I observed this disguise on the faces of middle-aged females only. The young women and girls have a fresh complexion, and seem to employ few artificial means of improving their natural beauty.

The principal church is one of the most remarkable objects in the town, not only on account of its architecture, but for the prodigious quantity of gold, silver, and jewels, especially pearls, which it contains. All these treasures formed part of the booty which the Cossacks have made in different wars, and particularly in Poland. Besides a multitude of images of saints wrought in gold, or overlaid with that metal, which are adorned with the largest and most costly stones, you here see an altar-piece of considerable height and breadth, studded all over with pearls, many of which are of the largest size and finest quality. There is likewise

more gold and silver coin among the Cossacks than any where else in Russia. Many of the widows of people of distinction have whole pots full of ducats lying in their houses, which pass from father to son undiminished, and commonly without ever being counted.

Since the foundation of the university of Cherkow, the Gymnasium at Tscherkassk has been placed on a better footing; and I must own that I scarcely expected to find so good a seminary among the Cossacks. During my stay there was a public examination, which was highly creditable to the institution; and truth obliges me to declare that it may vie with any other in Russia. The Cossacks are quick of apprehension; they have shrewd understandings, and are not deficient in Asiatic acuteness. This circumstance of itself evinces that they are not of pure Russian descent. They are much addicted to intoxication, but are ashamed to suffer its consequences to be publicly seen, which is not the case in the rest of Russia; for there, when a man of quality reels along the streets after a debauch, no one takes the least notice of it, neither does it cast the slightest imputation on his character. The people of Tscherkassk choose rather to drink to excess at home, and the fair sex make no scruple to partake in these Bacchanalian orgies.

The little town of Nachtschiwan, built since the year 1780 by the Armenians who have emigrated from the Krym, is only 28 wersts from Tscherkassk. The road thither crosses the Akssai, and then leads on the right side of the Don past dangerous ravines, in which run small streams that are dry in summer. I cannot describe what an agreeable impression was made upon me by this perfectly regular and handsome place, and the great order which prevails there; it were to be wished that many such Armenian towns might be founded in other parts of the Russian empire. Nachtschiwan signifies *new settlement*, and has been thus named after a town of Armenia, where, says tradition, Noah, on descending from Mount Ararat, first built himself a habitation. The shops here are

particularly worthy of notice; they form a long row, and are stocked with all kinds of commodities. In front of them runs a broad and completely covered passage, which is lighted from above by windows, and has, on account of its height and elegance, an imposing appearance. According to the Asiatic custom, the mechanics work in their shops, and all the persons of the same trade live near one another; so that you here see a row of goldsmiths, there another of bakers, tailors, &c. Nachtschiwan is moreover a very populous and lively place.

My host, who was then chief magistrate (*Golowa*), took a pleasure in conducting me about every where, and showed me in the town-house the license for building the town confirmed by the empress Catherine II., which, written in the Armenian language and in large characters, adorns the court of justice. Colonel Awramow, an Armenian by birth, has rendered great services to the town, and was one of the original founders. At his house I met with two Armenian archimandrites, who were on the way to the celebrated convent of Etschmiadsin, near Eriwan. At night we had a truly cheerful ball, at which however but few Armenian females were present, because they live very retired, and seldom show themselves to strangers.

I returned the following day from Nachtschiwan to Tscherkassk, where I staid but a few hours, and immediately made an excursion among the Calmucks settled on the opposite shore of the Don. These, like the Don Cossacks, to whom they are accounted to belong, are divided into regiments of 500 men, each of which is under a colonel and major (*Jesaul*). Only one company of these Calmucks, under a *Ssotnik*, was encamped here in their ordinary felt-tents or *jurtas*, and they appeared to be in indigent circumstances. These Calmuck Cossacks have by right their pasture between the Don, the river Ssal, and the great Manytsch, and are totally distinct from the Wolga Cossacks in the government of Astrachan.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS in the MOREA, ATHENS, &c.

[From Galt's Letters from the Levant.]

Man is the same in all ages when under the influence of ignorance. The following amusing extract will shew that the follies of superstition are peculiar to no race of people, but spring alike in every country where knowledge has not dissipated them.

AMONG the wonders of the east usually related by travellers, the charming of serpents, and rendering them harmless and familiar, is none of the least. If the art has not been before explained to you, I have it now in my power to communicate the secret, and you may make the experiment when you will. This morning a number of Albanian boys came to the gate of the convent, enquiring if the Inglesos would be pleased to see a tame viper, and having received permission to present themselves, they came up stairs with their show. It was a snake upwards of three feet long, twining round the arm of one of them in the true Laocoon gusto. The boy held it by the neck, between his finger and thumb. After exhibiting it for some time in this situation, he laid it down, and the others tormented it with their sticks to make it show off. Desiring Jacomo to enquire particularly how they reduced the serpent to so great a state of docility, I received the following account. They found it asleep, placed a cleft stick across its neck, and giving it a bit of rag to bite, in order to exhaust its poison, they then dug out its teeth with a knife. Afterwards, in the way that Frederick the Great made stupid fellows alert soldiers, namely, by castigation, they reduced it to a proper state to be reviewed. The whole art seems to be no more than this: the vipers are deprived of their teeth, and rendered weak by a good hearty beating. The movements they exhibit are evidently only their natural motions languidly performed.

The friar was not in the convent during the exhibition; but returning soon after, I mentioned to him what had taken place, and the explanation that I had received of the mystery. He informed me, that in Piedmont, his native country, the art of the serpent-charmers is well understood; that he had a brother, who, when a boy, was very dextrous at it; and

that he had often seen him drawing the teeth of the vipers pretty much in the same way in which the Albanians described their operations. He likewise mentioned that the saliva of the serpents is excessively cold; that he had experienced the sensation of it on his own hand; and that the boys considered this saliva as the venom, which, entering the wounds made by the teeth, produced the effects ascribed to the bite.

Of the efficacy of viper broth in restoring debilitated patients, we have all heard; but I have been informed of another effect of this medicine, which, for the benefit of our countrymen, ought certainly to be made as public as possible. When father Paul was at college, the itch broke out among the students, to such a violent degree that they were obliged to disperse. On returning home, Paul inspected his brothers, and ointments of the oldest and most approved composition were found unavailing. A mountaineer one day happened to come into the house; and the Piedmontese highlanders, like those of other countries, having great experience of the malady, he was consulted on the occasion. He readily undertook the case, and promised to effect a cure in the course of a single night. Next morning he returned with a large living viper in a bag, and ordered an earthen vessel to be placed on the fire, filled with water and charcoal. In the moment when the water was on the point of boiling, he plunged in the serpent, and boiled it until the bones only were to be seen. When the process was finished, the broth was left to cool; and when cold, the shirts of the patients were dipped in it, and dried in the shade. At night, when the patients went to bed, the shirts were put on, and next morning the pleasing pain of their irritability had entirely subsided.

From the hills round the valley of Soana, in the department of Delta-

dora, the Piedmontese apothecaries procure their vipers. Every year the professed charmers come round with cages to collect the serpents, the holes of which, the shepherds and boys of the valley are at pains to discover beforehand, as they are rewarded for their trouble. The charmers place a stick, covered with a serpent's skin, in an upright position, near the places which the shepherds and boys point out; and when the vipers, attracted by the smell of the skin, make their appearance, the charmers seize them with a pair of wooden tongs. Father Paul tells me that he has frequently enjoyed the pleasure of being a spectator of this sport. To this worthy man, who, though a friar, is really liberal-minded, pious, and charitable, I am indebted for many curious and laughable anecdotes of the practice of his brethren to gain popularity with the old women of their neighbourhood. Women are the pillars of the church in all countries. I am also obliged to him for some information relative to the superstitions of the modern Athenians that I think will interest you.

One day he happened to take a child into his arms from its mother, as she passed the gate of the convent, and began to caress it, observing that he thought it the prettiest in all the town. The mother instantly, spitting in the poor child's face, snatched it out of his arms in great terror, exclaiming, that what he had said was enough to cause the death of her baby. I fancy the English of this is, that such praises might make herself so proud, that Heaven would send the angel of Parnell's Hermit to nip the life of the child, in order to humble the pride of the parent.

When the Athenian women wash clothes, they are particularly careful to guard them from the moonshine, which they say never fails to produce sickness and melancholy to the wearers. If by accident the wet clothes fall within the glimpses of the moon, the washerwomen must spit three times over them, to neutralize the malignant property which it is supposed they have acquired. The rationale of this I cannot even conjecture. The friar tells me that it is quite in vain to attempt to obtain a light or

any fire from the houses of the Albanians after sun-set, if the husband or head of the house be still a-field. This feat seems to be a police regulation of Nature's enactment, in order to obviate a plausible pretext for entering the cottages in the obscurity of twilight, when the women are defenceless by the absence of the men.

The Albanians have another custom, which I do not remember to have heard before, nor indeed am I acquainted with any thing similar to it. Four or five days after the baptism of a child, the midwife comes to the house, and prepares with her own mystical hands certain savoury messes, spreads a table, and places them on it. She then departs, and all the house in silence retire to sleep, leaving the door open. This table is covered for the *Miri* of the child, an invisible being, that is supposed to have the care of its destiny. In the course of the night, the *Miri* generally comes in the shape of a cat, or some other creature; and if contented with its charge, or, in other words, if the child is to be fortunate, partakes of the feast. If the *Miri* does not arrive, or does not taste the food, the child is considered as devoted to misfortune and misery, and, no doubt, the treatment it afterwards receives is conformable to this unlucky predestination.

Before mentioning the after-birth ceremonies of the midwife, I ought to have told you of those which precede and accompany the bringing forth; but the Genius of Shandean humour has an interest in the subject, and no doubt on this occasion purposely inverted my recollection. When the mother feels the fulness of time at hand, the priestess of Lucina is summoned. She arrives, an ancient sibylline form, bearing in her hand a tripod. This is as a classic would describe her, for she is commonly such a figure as you may some time or another chance to see depicted on an old Etruscan pitcher. But I, who have no pretensions to the classical character, must in plainer terms say, that the Athenian priestess of Lucina, of the present as well as of the past time, is perhaps just such another personage as the midwife who happened to help yourself into the world—an old woman with a notable con-

tenance. When called to the mysteries, she brings a three-footed stool in her hand, the uses of which the friar cannot well tell me, as they are known only to the initiated. The midwife having arrived, and being received by the matronly friends of the mother, proceeds, as the first part of the rites, to open every lock and lid in the house. At this ceremony, all the females who have not found keys for themselves are, on analogical principles, excluded from the room. When this is done, those who remain must wait the conclusion, and none of them after the birth may be touched with impunity, as they are considered unclean, and requiring the purification of a sprinkling of holy water, and the benediction of an ecclesiastic.

These singular notions and practices induced me to be more particular in my enquiries; and the friar having heard of others among the Albanians, no less curious, we sent for an old woman, who is famous in the neighbourhood for her knowledge of simples, and the prognostications of disease, conceiving that the same sagacity which had enabled her to make the observations on which her skill is founded, had also probably made her acquainted with the vulgar superstitions. By her we were informed that the Albanians think that mankind after death (observe I am not speaking of their religious opinions, but only of their vulgar notions) become Voorthoolakases, and often pay visits to their friends, for the same reasons and in the same way that our country-ghosts go abroad. Their fashionable visiting-hour is also the same, viz. midnight. A Voorthoolakas comes to reveal hidden treasures, to accuse murderers, and to admonish reprobates; to enforce the practice of honesty, justice, and good conduct, and, like our ghosts, the Voorthoolakas uniformly vanishes with a flash of fire. But the Callythillogy of the Albanians is another sort of personage. He is one of your Puckes that delight in mischief and pranks, and is besides a lewd and foul spirit, and therefore is very properly detested. Cally is supposed to be legions on the night of the Alativity, with licence for twelve nights to plague men, or rather men's wives:

at which time some one of the family must keep wakeful vigil all the five-long night, beside a clear and cheerful fire, otherwise this nasty abominable devil would make such an aqueous evacuation on the hearth, that never a fire could be kindled there again.

The Albanians are also pestered with another species of infernal creatures, which seem to be of the self-same disposition as the Scottish witches and warlocks. These are men and women whose gifts are followed by misfortunes, whose eyes glimpse evil, and by whose touch the most prosperous affairs are blasted.—They work their malicious sorceries in the dark, collect herbs of baleful influence, by the help of which they strike their enemies with palsy, and cattle with distemper. The males are called Maissi, and the females Maiaisa. When they have resolved to lawitch a house or village with their spells, one of the Maiaisi rides three times round the fated place, screaming a prayer, the meaning of which is only known to the initiated, and the God Beelzebub.

These are undoubtedly curious national peculiarities; but there is another still more singular, and which interested me the more, as it resembles the well-known mountaineer faculty of the second sight. The Albanians have among them persons who pretend to know the character of approaching events, by hearing sounds which resemble those that will accompany the actual occurrence.—Whoever attempts to account for this on natural principles is liable to incur as much ridicule as if he himself really credited such predictions; and yet it ought not to be so, because neither the prejudices, nor the superstitions, nor even any peculiarity of manner among mankind, have arisen without an adequate cause. The second sight of the Highlanders, and the second hearing of the Albanians, probably had their beginning not in the natural credulity of man, for that would only fit them to receive the faith; but in those presentiments which we all so often affect to experience. There are authenticated accounts of savages who possess a swiftness of vision, a docility of smell, and an acuteness of hearing, scarcely less wonderful than the su-

pernatorial pretensions of the Scottish and Greek mountaineers.

If in the older time, before reason had superseded instinct, a person happened to possess any extraordinary powers of sight, it might chance that his perceptions would, among his unphilosophical neighbours, come to be esteemed as supernatural impressions, and their fancies would supply circumstances and colouring to give the report of his anticipations due effect and importance. Might the belief in the second sight arise in this way?

The notion once admitted that such a faculty did exist, our presentiments would furnish it with a suitable class of objects; or rather what was only a presentiment might, affected by the belief, furnish the imagination with notions that an enthusiastic mind might afterwards conceive had arisen from sensations on the organ of vision. In a similar manner, the origin of a belief in second hearing, may have been raised and propagated. I was once told by an English lady, of a servant, who sometime before a death happened in her family, complained of smelling a corpse in the house, so that, if the Scots pretend to the second sight, and the Albanians to second hearing, the English are not free from a strange smell!

But the most interesting of all the unexplained magnetisms of our species is that which has given rise to the proverb of *Like draws to like*; that secret sense by which men of similar dispositions become so immediately intimate, as to make us think like the Pythagoreans, that their souls must in other bodies have been formerly acquainted. I remember to have read an account of a conspiracy which was formed in London, about the year 1755, by which several police-officers induced men to commit crimes for the purpose of afterwards convicting them, in order to obtain the rewards which are offered for apprehending offenders. One of these accursed wretches possessed the diabolical sagacity of discovering the kind of persons naturally predisposed for the crimes; and, as tamed elephants assist to ensnare their fellows, he used to ply about the streets and markets in quest of youths, whom he thought by their physical appearance morally fitted to

undertake his guilty enterprises. Several of those whom he and his atrocious gang brought to the gallows, had not before his fiend-like seduction, committed any crime:

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

DIDEROT on the CAPACITIES of BLIND PEOPLE.

[From Grimm's Memoirs.]

[Concluded from p. 42.]

N her dress, in her linen, in her person, there reigned a neatness which was so much the more extraordinary, as not seeing herself she could never be sure that she had done all that was requisite to avoid disgusting people with the opposite quality. If they were pouring out drink for her, she knew by the noise of the liquor in falling when the glass was full enough; she took her food with a surprising circumspection and address. Sometimes, as a joke, she would place herself before a glass to dress, imitating all the manners of a coquette who is arming for conquest. This mimicry was most exact and most truly laughable.

From her earliest youth it had been the study of all about her to improve her other senses to the utmost possible degree, and it is wonderful how much they had succeeded. By feeling she could distinguish peculiarities about the person of any one which might easily be overlooked by those who had the best eyes. Her hearing and smell were exquisite; she judged by the impression of the air the state of the atmosphere, whether it was cloudy or serene, whether she was in a open place or street, and if a street whether it was a *cul-de-sac*; also whether she was in the open air or in a room, and if in a room whether it was large or small. She could calculate the size of a circumscribed space by the sound which her feet produced, or by that of her voice. When she had once gone over a house, the topography of it remained perfect in her head to such a degree that she could warn others of any little danger they were likely to incur. "Take care, the door is too low—Do not fot-

get that there is a step." She observed a variety in voices of which we have no idea, and when once she had heard a person speak, she always knew the voice again.

She was little sensible to the charms of youth, or shocked at the wrinkles of old age. She said that she regarded nothing but the qualities of the heart and mind. One advantage which she always enumerated in being deprived of sight, particularly for a woman was, that she was in no danger of having her head turned by a handsome man. She was exceedingly disposed to confide in others; it would have been no less easy than base to deceive her. It was an inexcusable cruelty to make her believe that she was alone in a room. She was not subject to any kind of panic terrors; seldom did she feel ennui, solitude had taught her to be every thing to herself. She had observed that in travelling, at the close of day the company began to grow silent. "For my part," she said, "I have no occasion to see those with whom I converse." Of all the qualities of the heart and mind, a sound judgment, mildness, and cheerfulness, were those which she prized the most.

She spoke little, and listened much: "I am like the birds," she said, "I learn to sing in darkness." In comparing things which she heard one day with those she heard another, she was shocked at the contradiction of our judgments; it seemed to her a matter of indifference whether she was praised or blamed by beings so inconsistent. She had been taught to read by means of letters cut out; she had an agreeable voice, and sung with taste; she could willingly have passed her life at the concert or the opera, nothing but noisy music was disagreeable to her. She danced delightfully, and had learned to play on the violin; from this latter talent she derived a great source of amusement to herself in drawing about her the young people of her own age to teach them the dances that were most in fashion.

She was exceedingly beloved by all her brothers and sisters; "This," she said, "is another advantage which I derive from my infirmities. People attach themselves to me by the cares they tender me, and by the efforts I make to deserve them and to be grate-

ful for them. Added to this my brothers and sisters are not jealous of me. If I had eyes it would be at the expense of my heart and mind. I have so many reasons to be good! what would become of me if I were to lose the interest I inspire."

In the reverse of fortune experienced by her parents the loss of masters was the only one she regretted; but the masters of geometry and music had contracted so great an attachment and esteem for her that they earnestly intreated permission to give her lessons gratuitously. "What shall I do, Mama?" she said; "they are not rich and have occasion for all their time."

She had been taught music by characters in relief which were placed in raised lines upon the surface of a large table. These characters she read with her hand, then executed them upon her instrument, and after a very little study could play a part in a piece however long or complicated. She understood the elements of astronomy, algebra, and geometry. Her mother sometimes read to her the Abbé de la Caille's book, and asking her whether she understood it, "Oh perfectly!" she replied. Geometry, she said, was the true science for the blind, because no assistance was wanting to carry it to perfection. "The geometrician," she said, "passes almost all his life, with his eyes shut."

I have seen the maps by which she studied geography. The parallels and meridians were of brass wire, the boundaries of kingdoms and provinces were marked out by threads of silk or wool more or less coarse, the rivers and mountains by pins heads some larger others smaller, and the towns by drops of wax according to the size of them. One day said to her, "Mademoiselle figure to yourself a cube."—"I see it," said she—"Imagine a point in the centre of the cube."—"It is done."—"From this point draw lines directly to the angles, you will have divided the cube?"—"Into six equal pyramids," she answered, "having every one the same face, the base of the cube, and the half of its height."—"That is true, but where do you see it?"—"In my head, as you do."—"I will own that I never could conceive how she formed

figures in her head without colour.— Was this cube formed by remembering the sensations in touching it? was her brain become a sort of hand under which which substances realized themselves? was a sort of correspondence established between two different senses? why does not the same correspondence exist in my head? and why do I see nothing in my head without colouring it?—What is the imagination of a blind person? This phenomenon is not so easy to be explained as one might suppose.

She wrote with a pin, with which she pricked a sheet of paper stretched upon a frame, on which were two moveable metal rods, that left between them only the proper space between one line and another. The same mode of writing served in answer, she read it by passing her fingers over the inequalities made by the pin on the reverse of the paper. She could read a book printed only on one side; Prault printed some in this manner for her use. One of her letters was inserted in the *Mercury*, of the times. She had had the patience to copy with her needle the *Abrégé Historique* of M. Henault, and I have obtained from Madame Blacy this singular manuscript.

The following fact appears difficult to be believed, though attested by every one of her family, by myself, and twenty other persons still alive. In a piece of twelve or fifteen lines, if the first letter of every word was given her, with the number of letters of which each word was composed, she would find out every word, how oddly soever the composition might be put together. I made the experiment upon the *Amphigouris* of Gollé. She sometimes hit upon an expression much happier than that used by the poet.

She would thread the smallest needles with great dexterity, placing the thread or silk on the index finger of her left hand and drawing it to a very fine point, which she passed through the eye of the needle, holding it perpendicularly. There was no sort of needle work that she could not execute, she made purses and bags, plain or with fine open work, in different patterns, and with a variety of colours; garters, bracelets, collars

for the neck, with very small glass beads sown upon them in alphabetical characters. I have no doubt that she would have been an excellent compositor for the press; they who can perform the larger work can execute the smaller.

She played perfectly well at reversis, at the mediator, and at quadrille. She sorted the cards herself, distinguishing each by some little mark she had formed to herself, and which she knew by the touch, though they were not perceptible either to the sight or touch of any other person. The only attention required from the rest of the party was to name the cards as they played them. If at reversis the quincola was in danger, a gentle smile spread itself over her lips, which she could not restrain, though conscious of the indiscretion.

She was a fatalist, and thought that the efforts we make to escape our destiny only contribute to bringing it on. What, it may be asked, were her religious opinions?—I cannot tell; it was a secret which she kept to herself, out of respect for a pious mother.

Nothing more remains but to give you her ideas upon writing, drawing, engraving, and painting. I do not believe it possible to have any nearer to the truth. You will, I hope, form the same judgment when you read the following conversation, in which I am an interlocutor. She speaks first.

“If you were to trace on my hand the figure of a nose, a mouth, a man, a woman, a tree, I certainly should not be mistaken; I should not despair, even, if the likeness were exact, of being able to name the person you had sketched; my hand would become to me a sensible mirror; but great indeed is the difference between this canvas and the organ of sight. I suppose, then, that the eye is a living canvas of infinite delicacy; the air strikes the object; from this object it is reflected towards the eye, which receives an infinite number of different impressions, according to the nature, the form, and the colour of the object, and perhaps the qualities of the air; these are unknown to me, and you do not know much more of them than myself; it is by the variety of these sensations that they are painted to you. If the skin of my hand

equalled the delicacy of your eyes. I should see with my hand as you see with your eyes, and I sometimes figure to myself that there are animals who are blind, and are not the less clear sighted."

"But the mirror?"

"If all bodies are not so many mirrors, it is by some defect in their texture, which extinguishes the reflection of the air. I adhere so much the more to this idea, since gold, silver, fire, polished copper, become proper for reflecting the air, and that troubled water and streaked ice lose this property. It is the variety of the sensation, and consequently the property of reflecting the air in the matter you employ, which distinguishes writing from drawing, drawing from engraving, and engraving from painting. Writing, drawing, engraving, painting, with only one colour, are so many caméos."

"But when there is only one colour, how can any other colour be discerned?"

"'Tis apparently the nature of the canvas, the thickness of the colour, and the manner of employing it, that introduces in the reflection of the air a variety corresponding with that of the forms. For the rest, do not ask me any thing more, I have gone to the utmost extent of my knowledge."

"And I should be giving myself a great deal of very useless trouble in endeavouring to teach you more."

I have not told you all respecting this interesting creature that I might have observed, if I had had more opportunities of seeing and interrogating her; and I give you my word of honour that I have related nothing but what I witnessed myself. She died at the age of twenty-two. With an astonishing memory, and a penetration equal to it, what a progress might she have made in the paths of science, if heaven had granted her a longer life. Her mother used to read history to her very much, and it was a function equally useful and agreeable to both.

ACCOUNT of PAU, the Birth-place of BERNADOTTE, and of ST. JEAN DE LUZ, the Head Quarters of LORD WELLINGTON.

[From Ramond's Travels in the Pyrenees.]

Both these places, at present, have a sort of interest attached to them. The first, because it is the birth-place of the Crown Prince, and it is understood that the noble Marquis, who commands the British army in France, has issued orders to respect its inhabitants as a mark of esteem to Bernadotte, and the second as having so long constituted the head quarters of Lord Wellington. The following account may also serve to present some general idea of the surrounding country.

PAU, like Tarbes, is situated near the Pyrenees. Its soil is only an accumulation of fragments brought down by the torrents. Pau has much less claim to antiquity than Tarbes, but holds, nevertheless, a distinguished place in history. Here it was that Henry IV. was born, amidst a people the most amiable of the earth. His chateau is still remaining just as he left it, is respected even in its interior, is occupied by his old furniture, and ornamented by the portraits of his family. It seems almost to expect him from a temporary absence; but when we reflect upon the impossibility of such return, when we recollect that we have seen the man-

solea of three succeeding kings in front of his, we kiss his cradle as a sacred relic, and can only consider his ancient residence, so filled with the mute contemporaries of his youth, as the saddest but most interesting of monuments.

Nothing can be more delightful than the environs of Pau, than the meanders of the Gave, than the undulations of its hilly banks, directing, as they do, its waters, and opposing its inundations. Nothing can be richer than the vineyards round about, than the declivities and surrounding uplands waving with harvests, than the orchards of the spot, and those scattered habitations, where the gentleman and

the peasant, the proprietors of the land, alike subsist upon the produce of their fields. And what is there so interesting as a people who can be happier and more free from their native character and manners, than either from charter or privilege? With such men old customs and an old language must ever be in honour, they testify and nourish their attachment to their country. In such a people may be seen their ancestors; and such were those old Bearnese, somewhat, indeed, more savage, when they sacrificed to their liberties their chieftains who betrayed them, but surely possessed of little less simplicity when, in choosing themselves a master from two infants in the cradle, they fixed upon the child who slept with his hands open.

The mountains of the valley of Ossau terminate the horizon to the south of Pau, and the Pic du Midi rears above their summits its pointed fork, which may be distinguished at a considerable distance. This peak is situated near the Pyrenees, and is actually inaccessible. To the author of the Essay on the Mineralogy of the Pyrenees it appeared to be calcareous. The Sieur de Candale, of the house of Foix, attempted, two centuries ago, to measure its height; and an account of this expedition may be seen in the Memoirs of M. de Thou. By these it should appear that several young men who wished to accompany the Sieur, but were lightly clad, had scarcely ascended to the region of the clouds before they found themselves so chilled as to be obliged to return, the Sieur, however, well knowing what it was to travel in a mountainous country, had carried with him a well furred cloak, and with such assistance ascended in company with only a few followers above the retreats of the wild goats, and the crags where the eagles build. Thus far he had met with steps in the rock, but at this point no further path was to be discovered. The cold and keenness too of the air here occasioned so general a stupor and weakness among the party as to oblige them to rest and take refreshment, but at last by breaking out a path, and with the help of ladders and grappling irons, they attained a platform very near the sum-

mit. Here the leader of the expedition took his quadrant and found the height of the mountain to be 1100 toises. M. de Thou having given this account begins to reason after the manner of his age, upon this elevation, which he judges to be very near the truth, since it was the opinion of the ancient geometricians that Olympus, the highest mountain of the world, could not be more than 10 stadia in height, nor the sea more than about the same in depth. Xenagoras, however, when he measured Olympus, ascertained it to be about half a stadium higher. Now the stadium being equal to 125 geometrical paces, 10½ stadia will be about 6560½ feet, which agrees with M. de Thou within 40 feet; but in all these measurements there is no mention made of any fixt base, the calculations, in consequence, are not in any way to be depended on; and what is clearest both in this account and in the reflections which accompany it, is that M. de Candale and M. de Thou considered the Pic du Midi of Pau as the highest mountain of the Pyrenees, and together with Olympus, as the highest in the world.

• M. Flamichon has given us a measurement of which we can better judge. According to him the summit of this peak is about 1407 toises above the bridge of Pau.

It is in the valley of Ossau that we find the mineral springs which the inhabitants call Les Eaux-Bonnes (the good waters). They have been analyzed by M. Bayen, but do not appear to contain any remarkable principle excepting a liver of sulphur, which may be immediately perceived by the smell, and is afterward detected by experiment. Les Eaux Chaudes (the warm waters) are at some distance; their constituent principles vary but little from those of the former. These last have been frequented for a long time. An account is preserved, in a pompous inscription, of the residence which the sister of Henry IV. made at them in 1591. The Sieur de Candale was there in the suite of Henry d'Albret King of Navarre, at the time when he undertook to climb the Pic du Midi. M. de Thou also visited the spot in 1552. He was in the habit, says he,

of drinking 23 glasses of the waters every day, but more from choice than necessity. A young German, however, of his suite, carried the quantity to 50 glasses in an hour. From these accounts we can no more doubt of the high estimation in which their virtues were at that time held, than of the potent doses which the stomachs of our ancestors were capable of sustaining.

The road from Pau to Lourdes by the course of the Gave is at once of the most interesting and picturesque description. This road forsakes the valley of Ossau to the right. Its Pic du Midi is called the Peak of Gabias, and being more distant from the crest of the Pyrenees than that of Pau is (according to M. Ramichon) 132 toises less in elevation.

The high vallies of the primordial mountains frequently offer scenery less extraordinary than that of those lower chasms which are excavated by the torrents at their feet. The narrow valley which runs from Pierrefitte to Luz exemplifies both beauties and horrors which are alike unknown to the more elevated vallies. In the same way the route of Sobolienenthal, at the foot of St. Gothard, has scenery of which the higher part of the pass is entirely devoid. Between these two vallies indeed there is a very close resemblance; the same obstacles to be overcome; the same efforts of man attended with a like success. They are both of them traversed by a furious torrent, and in both of them this torrent is encased at the foot, and flies over the bases of the most stupendous precipices. In both of them the road is hewn on the precipitous flanks of the rock; suspended frequently and salient over vaults projected from beneath it. Where a prop is entirely wanting, it passes the abyss, and seeks, upon the opposite mountains, a less rebellious declivity. In the deeps the same din, on the heights the same silence is ever observable. In the same way, between the rugged and jutting summits above, may be seen a heaven as straitened as the waters in the abysses are contracted; but nature in the Sobolienenthal is still more majestic in her works, and man more astonishing in his endeavours. The precipices are more

abrupt, the summits more projecting. The Swiss has hewn himself a passage in the hardest granite, and to attain the basin of Luz there is no Devil's Bridge to cross, no rock of eighty yards in thickness to traverse.

The basin of Luz recalls that of Argeles to mind, but is one degree higher in the mountains. It is of less extent, less fertile, and possesses beauties of a severer kind, nevertheless, from whatever quarter the traveller arrives, he has here a place of repose in every sense. The meadows are still gay, the cottages neat and numerous, the two Gaves also, whose waters are here united, have lost the fury of their waves, on issuing from their savage vallies, and re-appear as threatening torrents only when they quit this privileged and peaceful spot. The surrounding mountains have submitted to the hand of cultivation: nothing appears to threaten this retreat; and here the shepherd finds a certain refuge when the heights in which he wanders with his flock are buried under the snows of winter.

Luz is situated at the extremity of this plain, at the foot of the peak of Leyrey, a mountain easy of ascent, and the scene of many of the meteorological experiments of M. Darcet. The summit, according to his calculation, is 887 toises above the church of Luz.

The baths of St. Sauveur are at a very small distance from Luz, in the valley of Gavarnie, which may be considered as a continuation of that of Lavedan. The chief town of this latter is Lourdes, and the valley rises as far as the crest of the Pyrenees, in a direction north and south, which is common to all the great vallies of these mountains.

Bareges is still more distant from Luz. The road to this town is by the borders of the Gave of Bastan, and mounts through the naked and melancholy valley, which is traversed and desolated by this torrent. The entrance to the valley is marked by the ruins of the castle of Sainte Marie. Bareges is situated two leagues further on, in a part of the valley so contracted, that the only street which runs through the town throws the houses on one side against the mountains,

and on the other suspends them over the Gave. All around this spot is ruin and desolation; the primitive design of the valley is lost; the sides of the mountains have given way; and at the foot of the wreck are placed the baths, under the protection of a wood, which like the wood of Urseren is their defence against the avalanches from above. On the other side of the Gave, and on the surface of a similar mass of ruins, the shepherds of the place have laid out meadows, and constructed habitations.

We have seen that, excepting the valley of Bastan, all the vallies which I have mentioned rise in a direction north and south to the crest of the Pyrenees. At this point they meet with similar vallies, which descend in the same direction towards the plains of Spain. The junction of these vallies is necessarily effected in the intervals between the peaks of the crest, which form, when accessible, the communications between the declivities of the Pyrenees. These passes, in the language of the country, are called *ports*; they are more or less elevated, more or less practicable. The same name is given to the interior passes, which open between the

parallel or converging vallies of the mountains. Thus the valley of Bastan, which runs from the south-east to the north-west, a direction different from that of the principal vallies, communicates by means of a port, named the Tourmalet, with the valley of Campan, which follows the general direction.

The waters of Bareges, those of Saint Sauveur, and Cauterets, differ from each other only in the proportion which they contain of the same principles. In those of Bareges are found a small quantity of sulphur, natron, sea-salt, a calcareous earth, another earth of an argillaceous nature, and a fatty substance, which is found in a soapy state. The temperature of the warmest spring at Bareges is about 39° of Reaumur's thermometer, that of Cauterets about 44°; that of Saint Sauveur 32°. But the degree of heat of these springs experiences many variations; and as thermometers in general are not very easily compared with each other, I have not found much agreement between observations of this nature, which have been made at different times.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS of the BATTLE of LEIPZIG.

We have already presented our readers with some afflicting details of this terrific conflict, and we promised more should be given in the present number. We now fulfil our promise, happy if, by disseminating the knowledge of such multiplied calamities, we can inspire any part of the public with those sentiments of benevolence which it is the object of this pamphlet to excite towards the unhappy sufferers. We add with pleasure, that Mr. Ackerman, of the Strand, will afford every information to those who may be so disposed.

THE following letter, which cannot but be considered as most honourable to the writer, contains so many minute, but, at the same time, highly characteristic traits, that it cannot fail to prove extremely interesting to every reader.

Leipzig, Nov. 3, 1813.

DEAREST FRIEND,

YOU here see how ready I am to gratify your desire of knowing every thing that passed in my neighbourhood and that befell myself in the

eventful days of October. I proceed to the point without farther preamble.

Ever since the arrival of Marshal Marmont I have constantly resided at the beautiful country-house of my employer at R——, where I imagined that I might be of some service during the impending events. The general of brigade, Chamois, an honest man, but a severe officer, was at first quartered there.

On the 14th of October every body expected a general engagement near Leipzig. On that day several French

corps had arrived in the neighbourhood. The near thunders of the artillery, which began to roll, and the repeated assurances of the French officers that the anniversary of the battles of Ulm and Jena would not be suffered to pass uncelebrated, seemed to confirm this expectation. The King of Saxony entered by the palisaded gates of the outer city, and Napoleon also soon arrived. The latter came from Düben, and took possession of a bivouac in the open field, not far from the gallows, close to a great watch fire. I was one of those who hastened to the spot, to obtain a sight of the extraordinary man, little suspecting that a still greater honour awaited me, namely, that of sleeping under the same roof, nay, even of being admitted to a personal interview of some length with him. The state of things at my country-house did not permit me to be long absent: I hastened back, therefore, with all possible expedition. I arrived nearly at the same moment with a French *marechal de logis du palais*, to whom I was obliged to shew every apartment in the house, and who, to my no small dismay, announced 'that the emperor would probably lodge there that night.' The man, having despatched his errand in great haste, immediately departed. I communicated the unexpected intelligence to the aid-de-camp of General Pajol, but expressly observed that I had great doubts about it, as the *marechal de logis* himself had not spoken positively. The aid-de-camp appeared very uneasy; and, though I strove to convince him that it must be some time before our distinguished guest could arrive, he immediately packed up, and, notwithstanding all my earnest endeavours to detain him, he was gone with his servant in a few minutes. Seldom have I witnessed such an extraordinary degree of anxiety as this man shewed while preparing for his departure.

The *marechal de logis* soon returned, and again inspected all the apartments, and even the smallest closets, more minutely than before. He announced that *sa majesté* would certainly take up his head-quarters here, and asked for a piece of chalk, to mark each room with the names of

the distinguished personages by whom they were to be occupied. When he had shewn me the apartment destined for the emperor, he desired that a fire might be immediately lighted in it, as his Majesty was very fond of warmth. The bustle soon began; the guards appeared, and occupied the house and all the avenues. A great number of officers of rank, with numerous attendants, arrived; and six of the Emperor's cooks were soon busily engaged in the kitchen. Thus I was soon surrounded on all sides with imperial splendour, and might consider myself for the moment as its centre. I might possibly have felt no small degree of vanity on the occasion, had I not been every instant reminded that the part which I should have to act would be that of obedience alone. I heard the beating of drums at a distance, which, as I presently learned, announced that I was shortly to descend into a very subordinate station. It proclaimed the arrival of the Emperor, who came on horseback in a grey surtout. Behind him rode the Duke of Vicenza (Caulincourt), who, since the death of Marshal Duroc, has succeeded to his office. When they had come up to the house, the master of the horse sprung from the steed with a lightness and agility which I should not have expected in such a raw-boned, stiff-looking gentleman, and immediately held that of the Emperor.

His Majesty had scarcely reached his apartments when I was hastily sought and called for. You may easily conceive my astonishment and perturbation when I was told that the Emperor desired to speak with me immediately. Now, in such a state of things, I had not once thought for several days of putting on my Sunday clothes; but, to say nothing of this, my mind was still less prepared for an interview with a hero, the mere sight of whom was enough to bow me down to the very ground. In this emergency, courage alone could be of any service, and I rallied my spirits as well as the short notice would permit. I had done nothing amiss—at least that I knew of—and had performed my duty as *maître d'hôtel* to the best of my ability. After a general had taken charge of me, I mustered

ed my whole stock of rhetorical flourishes, best calculated to win the favour of a mighty emperor. The general conducted me through a crowd of aid-de-camps and officers of all ranks. They took but little notice of such an insignificant being, and indeed scarcely deigned to bestow a look upon me. My conductor opened the door, and I entered with a heart throbbing violently. The emperor had pulled off his surtout, and had nobody with him. On the long table was spread a map of prodigious size. Rustan, the Mameluke, who has so long been falsely reported to be dead, was, as I afterwards learned, in the next room. My presence of mind was all gone again when I came to be introduced to the emperor, and he must certainly have perceived by my looks that I was not a little confused. I was just going to begin the harangue which I had studied with such pains, and to stammer out something or other about the high and unexpected felicity of being presented to the most powerful, the most celebrated, and the most sincerely beloved monarch in the world, when he relieved me at once from my dilemma. He addressed me in French, speaking very quick, but distinctly, to the following effect:—

Nap. Are you the master of this house?

I. No, please your Majesty, only a servant.

N. Where is the owner?

I. He is in the city. He is advanced in years; and under the present circumstances has quitted his house, leaving me to take care of it as well as I can.

N. What is your master?

I. He is in business, sire.

N. In what line?

I. He is a banker.

N. (*Laughing*). Oh! then he is worth a plum, (*un millionnaire*) I suppose?

I. Begging your Majesty's pardon, indeed he is not.

N. Well, then, perhaps he may be worth two?

I. Would to God I could answer your Majesty in the affirmative.

N. You lend money, I presume?

I. Formerly we did, sire, but now we are glad to borrow.

N. Yes, yes, I dare say you do a little in that way yet. What interest do you charge?

I. We used to charge from 4 to 5 per cent.; now we would willingly give from 8 to 10.

N. To whom were you used to lend money?

I. To inferior tradesmen and manufacturers.

N. You discount bills too, I suppose?

I. Formerly, sire we did; now we can neither discount nor get any discounted.

N. How is business with you?

I. At present, your Majesty, there is none doing.

N. How so?

I. Because all trade is totally at a stand.

N. But have you not your fair just now?

I. Yes, but it is only so in name.

N. Why?

I. As all communication had for a considerable time been suspended, and the roads are unsafe for goods, neither sellers nor buyers would run the risk of coming; and, besides, the greatest scarcity of money prevails in this country.

N. (*Taking much snuff*). So, so! What is the name of your employer? I mentioned his name.

N. Is he married?

I. Yes, sire.

N. Has he any children?

I. He has, and they are married too.

N. In what capacity are you employed by him?

I. As a clerk.

N. Then you have a cashier too, I suppose?

I. Yes, sire, at your service.

N. What wages do you receive?

I. I mentioned a sum that I thought fit.

He now motioned with his hand, and I retired with a low bow. During the whole conversation the Emperor was in very good humour, laughed frequently, and took a great deal of snuff. After the interview, on coming out of the room, I appeared a totally different and highly important person to all those who a quarter of an hour before had not deigned to take the slightest notice of me. Both

officers and domestics now shewed me the greatest respect. The emperor lodged in the first floor; his favourite Mameluke, an uncommonly handsome man, was constantly about his person. The second floor was occupied by the Prince of Neufchatel, who had a very sickly appearance, and the Duke of Bassano, the Emperor's secretary. On the ground floor a front room was converted into a *sallon au service*. Here were Marshals Oudinot, Mortier, Ney, Reynier, with a great number of generals, aid-de-camps, and other officers in waiting, who lay at night upon straw, crowded as close as herrings in a barrel. In the left wing lodged the Duke of Vicenza, master of the horse; and above him the physician to the Emperor, whose name, I think, was M. Yvan. The right wing was occupied by the *officiers du palais*. The smallest room was turned into the bed-chamber of a general; and every corner was so filled, that the servants and other attendants were obliged to sleep on the kitchen floor. Upon my remonstrance to the valet of the *mareschal du palais*, I was allowed to keep a small apartment for my own use, and thought to guard myself against unwelcome intruders by inscribing with chalk my high rank—*maitre de la maison*—in large letters upon the door. At first the new-comers passed respectfully before my little cell, and durst scarcely venture to peep in at the door; but it was not long before French curiosity overleaped this written barrier. For some time this place served my people and several neighbours in the village as a protecting asylum at night. The keys of the hay-loft and barns I was commanded to deliver to the Emperor's *piqueur*. I earnestly intreated him to be as sparing of our stores as possible, supporting this request with a bottle of wine,—which, under the present circumstance, was no contemptible present. He knew how to appreciate it, and immediately gave me a proof of his gratitude. He took me aside, and whispered in my ear, "As long as the Emperor is here, you are safe; but the moment he is gone—and nobody can tell how soon that may be—you will be completely stripped by the guards; the officers

themselves will then shew no mercy. You had best endeavour to obtain a safeguard, for which you must apply to the Duke of Vicenza."

This advice was not thrown away upon me: I immediately begged to speak with the *grand ecuyer*. I explained my business as delicately as possible, and he with great good humour promised to comply with my request. Determined to strike while the iron was hot, I soon afterwards repeated my application in writing.

After the Emperor's arrival there was no such thing as a moment's rest for me. Gladly would I have exchanged my high function, which placed me upon an equal footing with the first officers of the French court, for a night's tranquil slumber. *M. maitre de la maison* was every moment called for. As for shaving, changing linen, brushing clothes—that was quite out of the question. His guests had remarked his good will, and they imagined that his ability was capable of keeping pace with it. Luckily it never came into my head, whilst invested with my high dignity, to look into a glass, otherwise I should certainly not have known myself again, and Diogenes would have appeared a beau in comparison. As to danger of life, or personal ill-treatment, I was under no apprehension; for who would have presumed to lay hands on so important a personage, who was every moment wanted, and whose place it would have been absolutely impossible to supply? I was much less concerned about all this than about the means of saving the property of my employer, as far as lay in my power. The danger of having every thing destroyed was very great.

The French guards had kindled a large fire at a small distance from the house. The wind, being high, drove not only sparks but great flakes of fire towards it. The whole courtyard was covered with straw, which was liable every moment to set us all in flames. I represented this circumstance to an officer of high rank, and observed that the Emperor himself would be exposed to very great risk; on which he ordered a grenadier belonging to the guards to go and direct it to be put out imme-

diately. This man, an excessively grim fellow, refused without ceremony to carry the order. "They are my comrades," said he: "it is cold—they must have a fire, and dare not go too far off—I cannot desire them to put it out." What was to be done? I bethought myself of the Duke of Vicenza, and applied directly to him. My representations produced the desired effect. He gave orders, and in a quarter of an hour the fire was out. I was equally fortunate in saving a building situated near the house. It had been but lately constructed and fitted up. The young guard were on the point of pulling it down, with the intention of carrying the wood to their bivouacs. Their design was instantly prevented, and one single piece of timber only was destroyed. A guard was sent to the place, to defend it from all farther attacks. It had been burned down only last summer, through the carelessness of some French dragoons.

Late at night the King of Naples came with his retinue from Stötteritz. He was attended by a black Othello, who seems to serve him in the same capacity as Rustan does his brother-in-law Napoleon.

By day-break the Emperor started with all his retinue, and took the road to Wolkwitz. The King of Naples had already set out for the same place. All was quiet during the day, and towards night the Emperor returned. Several French officers had asserted, the preceding night, that a general engagement would certainly take place on the 15th; How imperfectly they were acquainted with the state of things, I could perceive from many of their expressions. In their opinion the armies of the allies were already as good as annihilated. By the Emperor's masterly manœuvres, the Russians and Swedes—the latter, by the bye, had not yet come up—were according to them completely cut off from the Austrians. A *courtier de l'empereur* was honest enough to tell me plumply that they had done nothing all day but look at one another; but that there would be so much the warmer work on the morrow.

Very early indeed on the morning of the 16th, I remarked preparations for the final departure of the Empe-

ror. The *maitre d'hôtel* desired a bill of the provisions furnished him. I had already made out one, but that would not do. It was necessary that the articles should be arranged under particular heads, and a distinct account of each given in. I ran short of time, patience, and paper. All excuses were unavailing, and there was no time to be lost. I readily perceived that all the elegance required in a merchant's counting-house would not be expected here, and accordingly dispensed with many little formalities. I wrote upon the first paper that came to hand, and my bills were the most miserable scraps that ever were seen. The amount was immediately paid. Finding that the *maitre d'hôtel* had not the least notion that it would be but reasonable to make some remuneration to the servants, who had been so assiduous in their attendance, I was uncivil enough to remind him of it. He then desired me to give him a receipt for 200 francs, which I immediately divided among the domestics; though he remarked that I ought to give each but three or four, at most. I also made out a distinct account for the forage, but this was not paid.

At length arrived the long wished-for *sauvegarde*. It consisted of three *gens d'armes d'élite*, who had a written order from the Baron de Lemnep, *écuyer* to the Emperor, by virtue of which they were to defend my house and property from all depredations. I immediately took a copy of this important protection, and nailed it upon the door. The house was gradually evacuated; I was soon left alone with my guards, and sincerely rejoiced that Heaven had sent me such honest fellows. It was impossible, indeed, to be quite easy: the thunders of the cannon rolled more and more awfully, and I had frequent visits from soldiers. My brave *gens d'armes*, however, drove them all away, and I never applied in vain when I besought them to assist a neighbour in distress. I shewed my gratitude as far as lay in my power, and at least took care that they wanted for nothing.

One of these three men went into the city, and returned in haste, bringing the news of a great victory.

"*Vive l'empereur!*" cried he. "*la bataille est gagnée*" When I inquired the particulars, he related, in the most confident manner, that an Austrian prince had been taken, with 30,000 men, and that they were already singing *Te Deum* in the city. This story seemed extremely improbable to me, as the cannonade was at that moment rather approaching than receding from us. I expressed my doubts of the fact, and told him that the battle could not possibly be yet decided. The man, however, would not give up the point, but insisted that the intelligence was official. When I asked him if he had seen the captive prince and the 30,000 Austrians, as they must certainly have been brought into the city, he frankly replied that he had not. Several persons from the town had seen no more of them than he, so that I could give a shrewd guess what degree of credit was due to the story.

In the afternoon of the 17th Marshal Ney suddenly appeared at the door with a great retinue, and without ceremony took up his quarters in the house. I saw nothing of the Emperor all that day, nor did any circumstance worthy of notice occur. On the 18th, at three in the morning, Napoleon came quite unexpectedly in a carriage. He went immediately to Marshal Ney, with whom he remained in conversation about an hour. He then hastened away again, and was soon followed by the Marshal, whose servants staid behind. His post must have been a very warm one; for before noon he sent for two fresh horses, and a third was fetched in the afternoon. The cannonade grew more violent, and gradually approached nearer. I became more and more convinced that the pompous story of the victory the day before was a mere gasconade. So early as twelve o'clock things seemed to be taking a very disastrous turn for the French. About this time they began to fall back very fast upon the city. Shouts of *Vive l'empereur!* suddenly resounded from thousands of voices, and at this cry I saw the weary soldiers turn about and advance. Appearances nevertheless became still more alarming. The balls from the cannon of the allies already fell very

near us. One of them indeed was rude enough to kill a cow scarcely five paces from me, and to wound a Pole.

The French all this time could talk of nothing but victories, with which Fortune had, most unfortunately, rendered them but too familiar. One messenger of victory followed upon the heels of another. "General Thielemann," cried an aid-de-camp, "has just been taken, with 6000 men; and the Emperor ordered him to be instantly shot on the field of battle."—The most violent abuse was poured forth upon the Saxons, and I now learned that great part of them had gone over to the allies in the midst of the engagement. Heartily as I rejoiced at the circumstance, I nevertheless joined the French officers in their execrations. The concourse kept increasing; the wounded arrived in troops. Towards evening every thing attested that the French were very closely pressed. A servant came at full gallop to inform us that Marshal Ney might shortly be expected, and that he was wounded. The whole house was instantly in an uproar.—*Mon Dieu, mon Dieu!*—cried one to another—*le prince est blessé—quel malheur!* Soon after the Marshal himself arrived; he was on foot, and supported by an aid-de-camp. Vinegar was hastily called for. The Marshal had been wounded in the arm by a cannon-ball, and the pain was so acute that he could not bear the motion of riding.

The houses in the village were every where plundered. The inhabitants kept coming in to solicit assistance. I represented their distress to an aid-de-camp, who only shrugged his shoulders, and gave the miserable consolation that it was now impossible for him to put a stop to the evil.

At length, early on the 19th, we appeared likely to get rid in good earnest of the monster by which we had been so dreadfully tormented. All the French hurried in disorder to the city, and our *sauvegarde* also made preparations to depart. Already did I again behold, in imagination the pikes of the Cossacks. All the subsequent events followed in rapid succession. My *gens d'armes* were scarcely gone, when a very brisk fire of

sharp-shooters commenced in our neighbourhood. In a few moments Pomeranian infantry poured from behind through the garden into the house. They immediately proceeded, without stopping, to the city. It was only for a few minutes that I could observe with a glass the confused retreat of the French. Joy at the long wished-for arrival of our countrymen and deliverers soon called me away. The galling yoke was shaken off, probably for ever. I bade a hearty welcome to the brave soldiers; and, as I saw several wounded brought in, I hastened to afford them all the assistance in my power. I may ascribe to my unwearied assiduity the preservation of the life of Lieut. M—, a Swedish officer, who was dangerously wounded; and by means of it I had likewise the satisfaction to save the arm of the Prussian Captain Von B—, which, but for that, would certainly have required amputation. On the other hand, all my exertions in behalf of the Swedish Major Von Döbeln proved unavailing; I had the mortification to see him expire.

I was incessantly engaged with my wounded patients, while more numerous bodies of troops continued to hasten towards the town. We now thought ourselves fortunate in being already in the rear of the victorious army; but the universal cry was, 'What will become of poor Leipzig?' which was at this moment most furiously assaulted. Various officers of distinction kept dropping in. The Swedish Adjutant-General Gùldenaktiöld arrived, with the captive General Reynier, who alighted and took up his abode in the apartment in which the Emperor had lodged. He was followed by the Prussian Colonel Von Zastrow, a most amiable man, and soon after the Prussian General Von Bülow arrived with his suite.

Our stock of provisions was almost entirely consumed, and you may conceive my vexation at being unable, with the best will in the world, to treat our ardently wished-for guests in a suitable manner. I had long been obliged to endure hunger myself, and to take it as an especial favour if the French cooks and valets had the generosity to allow me a small portion

of the victuals with which they were supplied.

Just at the moment when Marshal Ney arrived, a fire had broken out in the neighbourhood, through the carelessness of the French. I hastened to the spot, to render assistance, if possible. It was particularly fortunate, considering the violence of the wind, and the want of means to extinguish the flames, that only two houses were destroyed. The fire-engines and utensils provided for such purposes had been carried off for fuel to the bivouacs. Such of the inhabitants of the village as had not run away, just now kept close in their houses, not daring to venture abroad. A number of unfeeling Frenchmen stood about gazing at the fire, without moving a finger towards extinguishing it. I called out to them to lend a hand to check the progress of the conflagration. A scornful burst of laughter was the only reply; the scoundrels would not stir, and absolutely could not contain their joy whenever the flames burned more furiously than usual. At the same time I witnessed proceedings, of which the wildest savage would not have been guilty. I saw these same wretches, who a few days afterwards, voraciously devoured before my face the flesh of dead horses, and even human carcasses, wantonly trample bread, already so great a rarity, like brute beasts in the dirt.

For six or eight nights I had not been able to get a moment's sleep or rest, so that at last I reeled about like one drunk or stupid. The only wonder is my health was not impaired by these super-human exertions. My dress and general appearance were frightful. When the wounded Swedish officer was brought in, he of course wanted a change of linen.—Not a shirt was to be procured any where, and I cheerfully gave him that which I had on my back; so that I was obliged to go without one myself for near three days. Several times during the stay of the French I had assisted in extinguishing fires: even the presence of Marshal Ney was not sufficient to make the French in our houses at all careful in the use of fire. Those thoughtless fellows took the first combustible that fell into their

hands, and lighted themselves about with it in every corner. They ran with burning wisps of straw among large piles of trusses, and this was often done in the house where the marahal lay, without its being possible to prevent the practice. A French aid-de-camp, in my presence, took fifty segars out of my bureau, just at the moment when I was too busy to hinder him. Whether he likewise helped himself to some fine cravats which lay near them, and which I afterwards missed, I will not pretend to say.

I have suffered a little, you see; but yet I have fortunately escaped the thousands of dangers in which I was incessantly involved. Never while I live shall I forget those days. That same divine Providence which was so manifestly displayed in that arduous conflict, and which crowned the efforts of the powers allied in a sacred cause with so glorious and so signal a victory, evidently extended its care to me. After the battle of Jena, in 1806, Napoleon declared in our city that Leipzig was the most dangerous of his enemies. Little did he imagine that it would once prove so in a very different sense from that which he attached to those words. Here the arm of the Most High arrested his victorious career, of which no mortal eye could have foreseen the termination. I would not exchange the glory—which I may justly assume—the glory of having saved the property of my worthy employer, as far as lay in my power, during those tremendous days of havoc and devastation, for the laurel wreath with which French adulation attempts most unseasonably to entwine the brow of the imperial commander, on account of the battle of Leipzig.

On the GENUINENESS of the PENTATEUCH.

[From Townsend's Character of Moses.]

THAT the history of the first ages of the world, till the Israelites, after their departure from Egypt, arrived at the borders of the promised land, was the work of Moses, and written by divine authority, must be considered as the foundation of all revealed religion. This

therefore is the first truth to be established, and for its support the evidence produced will be taken from the body of the work itself, confirmed by the testimony of succeeding records, which will sufficiently demonstrate the Pentateuch to have been coeval with the civil polity of the Jews, and like it, to have derived its origin from heaven.

In the beginning of Exodus we see, that, according to the will of the Supreme, the most important records were not to be transmitted to posterity by oral tradition, lest they should be either misrepresented, mutilated, or altogether lost. For thus said the Lord to Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book; * and agreeably to this command, we find that Moses wrote all the words of the Lord, and taking the book of the covenant, he read it in the ears of the people.† His last most solemn act was to deliver a copy of the law to the priests the sons of Levi, and to all the elders of Israel, with this strict injunction: "At the end of every seven years, in the solemnity of the year of release, in the feast of tabernacles, when all Israel is come to appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which he shall choose; thou shalt read this law before all Israel in their hearing. Gather the people together, men, and women, and children, and thy stranger that is within thy gates, that they may hear, and that they may learn, and fear the Lord your God, and observe to do all the words of this law; and that their children, which have not known any thing, may hear and learn to fear the Lord your God, as long as ye live in the land, whither ye go over Jordan to possess it."‡

In all the sacred writers, who succeeded Moses, we meet with multiplied references to, and quotations from, these volumes.

Joshua, his immediate successor, was to meditate day and night in the book of the law, in order that he might observe to do according to all that is written therein, and that

* Ex. c. 17, v. 14. c. 34, v. 27.

† Ex. c. 24, v. 4, 7.

‡ Deut. c. 31, v. 9—13.

his way might prosper.* Agreeably to this injunction we find it testified of him; that, as the Lord commanded Moses his servant, so did Moses command Joshua, and so did Joshua. He left nothing undone of all that the Lord commanded Moses.† When he entered into office, he inscribed a copy of the law on stone, in the presence of the people; and before his death, after he had divided Canaan among the tribes of Israel, his last exhortation was delivered in these words: "Be ye therefore very courageous to keep and to do all that is written in the book of the law of Moses, that ye turn not aside therefrom to the right hand nor to the left."‡

The authority of Joshua, and the authenticity of his relations, stand upon the surest ground, and give a firm support to the veracity of the preceding records of his nation. For, not to mention other miracles, the passage of Israel over Jordan leaves no room to doubt of his having been commissioned from above. Of this wonderful transaction, he not only drew up a record at the time, which the Jewish nation has preserved, but he erected monuments to confirm that record by the most infallible tradition—a tradition, which by his express command, was to be transmitted, respecting these monuments, from parents to their children throughout all succeeding generations. "On that day the Lord magnified Joshua in the sight of all Israel, and they feared him as they feared Moses all the days of his life; and the Lord spake unto Joshua, saying, command the priests, that bear the ark of the testimony, that they come up out of Jordan. Joshua therefore commanded the priests, saying, Come ye up out of Jordan. And it came to pass, when the priests, that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord, were come up out of the midst of Jordan, and the soles of the priests' feet were lifted up unto the dry land, that the waters of Jordan returned unto their place and flowed over all the banks, as they did before; and the people came up out of Jordan on the tenth day of the

first month, and encamped in Gilgal, in the east border of Jerico. And these twelve stones, which they took out of Jordan, did Joshua pitch in Gilgal. And he spake unto the children of Israel, saying, When your children shall ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean these stones? Then ye shall let your children know, saying, Israel came over this Jordan on dry land.*

In attestation of this marvellous transaction, we have all the evidence which a lover of truth can possibly require. The men of that generation could have no doubt respecting it. They were fully competent to judge, whether the passage were miraculous or not. They had notice on the preceding day of what was intended. Jordan had overflowed all its borders, and no natural cause could therefore be assigned adequate to the effect produced. Neither could succeeding generations have any room to doubt, because the tradition was uninterrupted, and the monuments are stated, in the record itself, to have been erected at the time. For let us suppose that no such monuments had been erected, or that no such tradition had attended them; it would have been impossible, at any subsequent epoch, when these things should have been introduced, for any one to have persuaded the Jewish nation to believe, that such monuments had existed from the days of their progenitors, or that such a tradition respecting them had been anciently, constantly, and universally received.

From the days of Joshua to the expulsion of his nation out of Judaea, frequent mention is made of Moses, either to enjoin obedience, to blame the people for their neglect, or to commend them and their monarchs for their observation of his law. Thus, for instance, in the book of Judges it is said, that some idolatrous nations were left unsubdued among them to prove Israel, and to know whether they would hearken unto the commandments of the Lord, which he commanded their fathers by the hand of Moses.† Thus also when David was dying, he charged Solomon

* Josh. c. 1, v. 8.

† Josh. c. 11, v. 18.

‡ Josh. c. 8, v. 32. c. 23, v. 6.

* Josh. c. 4, v. 14—22.

† Judg. c. 3, v. 4.

his son, saying, "I go the way of all the earth: be thou strong therefore, and shew thyself a man; and keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes, and his commandments, and his judgments, and his testimonies, as it is written in the law of Moses, that thou mayst prosper in all that thou dost, whithersoever thou turnest thyself.* In the reign of Amaziah it is said, He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, yet not like David his father: he did according to all things as Joash his father did. And it came to pass, as soon as the kingdom was confirmed in his hand, that he slew his servants that had slain the king his father. But the children of the murderers he slew not; according to that which is written in the book of the law of Moses, wherein the Lord commanded, saying, The fathers shall not be put to death for the children, nor the children be put to death for the fathers; but every man shall be put to death for his own sin.† Subsequent to this we find Manasseh blamed and threatened by the prophets of his day, for not observing to do according to all that God had commanded, and according to all that his servant Moses had appointed. But of his grandson Josiah it is said, that there was no king before him, who turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the law of Moses; neither after him arose there any like him‡

So much for the testimony of historians, in succession, from the departure of Israel out of Egypt, to their captivity in Babylon. A similar testimony is borne by all the prophets, both before and after the captivity; by Isaiah, by Jeremiah, by Daniel, and by Malachi, whose last and farewell admonition to the church of God, which closes the prophetic writings, is in these words, "Remember ye the law of Moses my servant, which I commanded to him in Horeb.§

The laws of the Jewish people, whether municipal, moral, or cere-

monial, are so interwoven, so intimately blended with, and dependant on their history, that the genuineness of both must either be acknowledged or rejected, for they cannot be separated. If, therefore, it be allowed, that their laws are the genuine laws received from Moses; it will follow, that so likewise are the first records of their nation. But infidelity itself, not even the most sceptical, ever doubted whether the Mosaic code were genuine or not, for it has been universally received as such. Consequently the historical relations, on which those laws are founded, and which have constantly attended them, must be allowed to have made good their claims, and must be received as genuine.

In the concession which it makes, infidelity is wise, because the most credulous can never be persuaded to believe, that a nation at any time would renounce its laws, and adopt new ones, as the laws by which they and their fathers had been for ages governed. But in denying the consequence which flows from this concession, infidelity must never boast of wisdom, for who can imagine, that the institutions of the Sabbath, of the Pentecost, and of the Passover, had any other origin than those which the Jewish historian has attributed to them. They were, in fact, like the other solemnities, historical records of remarkable events, and, at these great festivals, appropriate songs, composed by the most eminent among the prophets, reminded the Jewish people of those wonderful deliverances which a watchful providence had vouchsafed to their progenitors. But it was not merely at the great festivals that these things were brought to their remembrance, for the psalms of David, which, during his reign, and in all succeeding generations, formed the devotional and daily exercise of their church, frequently refer to, and sometimes take occasion to repeat, the most interesting narratives which are recorded in the Pentateuch.

Such evidence is irrefragable. But if, in confirmation of this, we reflect on the early defection of the ten tribes under Jeroboam, with the jealousy subsisting between them and the two remaining tribes of Benjamin

* 1 Kings, c. 2, v. 3.

† 2 Kings, c. 14, v. 8—10.

‡ 2 Kings, c. 21, v. 8; c. 23, v. 25.

§ Malachi, c. 4, v. 4.

and Judah, we must be satisfied that no such understanding and consent could subsist between them, as would be injurious to the purity of their sacred records.

If we consider likewise, that, after the return from Babylon, mutual hatred and contempt produced a total want of communication between the Jews and the Samaritans, in consequence of which the latter became guardians, and watchful guardians, of their Pentateuch; if we call to mind

how widely the Greek translation of the Septuagint was diffused; and if we concede, as we inevitably must, that these scattered copies of the law essentially agree; and finally, if we take into consideration the mutual jealousy of the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Essenes; may we not with the strongest confidence affirm, that we possess the writings of Moses genuine, and to every useful purpose, in their primitive perfection?

ORIGINAL CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

THE CORSAIR: a Tale. By LORD BYRON. pp. 100. 1814.

SEVEN years ago, when Lord Byron published his first work, "The Hours of Idleness," we ventured to predict (see Universal Mag. for Sept. 1807, p. 235) that his lordship's assurance which he then made, of not again writing, would hardly be kept; and we hinted that success, or the restlessness of genius, might, either of them, strongly impel him to "another trespass." Our prognostications have been fulfilled, and they who admire his lordship's writings, will no doubt rejoice that they have been; while they who reflect that one mature production is worth a hundred brilliant fragments, may perhaps wish that he had not ever yet confirmed our prophecy. This wish would naturally result from the conviction that Lord Byron possesses many of the qualities of a poet—sensitivity, ardour, taste and vigour, and the desire that those qualities should be tasked deliberately upon some connected, some extended work, which, in its developement, might afford opportunity for their individual display, as well as for their entire harmony as a whole. The only attempt at a regular composition which his lordship has made is "Childe Harold," a poem containing many beauties, and as many faults; and far removed from that comprehension in the design which the mind might more eagerly desire, because worn out and wearied with the incessant jingle of Mr. Scott's octo-syllabic quartos. After Childe Harold came the *Glaucous* and the

Bride of Abydos, both of them sparkling drops from the rich tiara of genius, but only calculated to glitter for a moment and be forgotten.

His last effort is that which we are now about to notice, and which is formed strictly on the plan of its two immediate predecessors, except that it is not degraded by "the fatal facility" of eight syllable lines. The *Corsair* is dedicated to Thomas Moore, and the dedication is perhaps the most amusing part of the volume. The reciprocal civilities of authors are certainly among the standing jests of mankind: but his lordship's conversion from rank abuse to courtly adulation, is at once an object of curiosity and suspicion. We have not many instances of such apostasy. Warburton, indeed, after having bespattered Pope with coarse abuse, became his advocate and friend; but Warburton's previous attacks implicated only the literary character of his after-friend, while Lord Byron's powerfully impeach the morals of Mr. Moore. We allude to his lordship's severe censure of Moore's amatory poems, in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which, as a satirist, he very properly condemns, and terms the writer a "melodious advocate for lust;" while, in another part, alluding to the foolish duel between Mr. Moore and Mr. Jeffrey—(author and critic armed for the field) he says, "the balls of the pistols, upon examination, were found, like the courage of the combatants, to have evaporated." This poem was written in 1810: yet now, in 1814, we find

the noble author dedicating a work to this 'calumniated man, to this 'advocate for lust,' this "lewd Moore," this vapouring hero, whom he accuses of fighting a duel with "leadless pistol." Nor does he merely dedicate. He savns too; and says, "his only regret since his first acquaintance has been the years he lost before it commenced." Of course his lordship means those four or five years that elapsed since he lampooned him, and before he drivelled forth these pages of tenderness and admiration. Mr. Moore, no doubt, hails the new convert, duly estimates his virgin zeal, and will repay the flattering distinction when he publishes his Asiatic Epic.

So much for the dedication, which we now dismiss with simply observing, that it contains a fresh assurance from the noble author, that he will not write again for several years.

The Corsair, though unsatisfactory in its conclusion, is yet an entire poem, and contains some passages executed with no ordinary degree of felicity. Conrad, the hero of the piece, is drawn with a powerful and skilful hand; stern, ferocious, misanthropic, irreligious, abjuring all human feelings, save one, and the foe of all mankind, save one. The darker shades of his character are well portrayed, and by giving him the rude magnanimity of an outlaw's courage, the author has succeeded in preserving to him some share of the reader's esteem. We cannot do better, however, than borrow the poet's own description:

Unlike the heroes of each ancient race,
Demons in act, but Gods at least in face,
In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
Though his dark eye-brow shades a glance
of fire:

Robust but not Herculean—to the sight
No giant frame sets forth his common
height;

Yet in the whole—who paused to look
again,

Saw more than marks the crowd of vulgar men—

They gaze and marvel how—and still
confuse

That thus it is, but why they cannot
guess.

Sun-burnt his cheek—his forehead high
and pale,—

The sable curls in wild profusion veil;

And oft perforce his rising lip reveals
The haughtier thought it curbs, but
scarce conceals.

Though smooth his voice, and calm his
general mien,

Still seems there something he would not
have seen:

His features' deepening lines and vary-
ing hue,

At times attracted, yet perplex'd the
view,

As if within that murkiness of mind

Work'd feelings fearful, and yet unde-
fin'd;

Such might it be—that none could truly
tell—

Too close enquiry his stern glance could
quell.

There breathe but few whose aspect
could defy

The full encounter of his searching eye;
He had the skill, when Cunning's gaze
would seek

To probe his heart and watch his chang-
ing cheek,

At once the observer's purpose to espy,
And on himself roll back his scrutiny,

Lest he to Conrad rather should betray

Some secret thought—than drag that
chief's to day.

There was a laughing Devil in his sneer,
That raised emotions both of rage and
fear;

And where his frown of hatred darkly fell,
Hope withering fled—and Mercy sigh'd
farewell!

Slight are the outward signs of evil
thought,

Within—within—'twas there the spirit
wrought!

Love shows all changes—Hate, Ambition,
Guile,

Betray no further than the bitter smile;

The lip's least curl, the lightest paleness
thrown

Along the govern'd aspect, speak alone
Of deeper passions; and to judge their
mien,

He, who would see, must be himself un-
seen.

Then—with the hurried step, the upward
eye,

The clenched hand, the pause of agony,
That listens, starting, lest the step too
near

Approach intrusive on that mood of fear:

Then—with each feature working from
the heart,

With feelings woo'd to strengthen—not
depart—

That rise—convulse—subside—that freeze
or glow,

Flush in the cheek, or damp upon the
brow,

Then—Stranger! if thou canst, and
tremblest not,
Behold his soul—the rest, that soothes his
lot!

Mark—how that lone and blighted bosom
sears

The scathing thought of execrated years!

Behold—but who hath seen, or e'er shall
see,

Man as himself—the secret spirit free?

Yet was not Conrad thus by Nature sent
To lead the guilty—guilt's worst instru-
ment—

His soul was changed—before his deeds
had driven

Him forth to war with man and forfeit
heaven.

Warp'd by the world in Disappointment's
school,

In words too wise—in conduct *there* a
fool—

Too firm to yield—and far too proud to
stoop—

Doon'd by his very virtues for a dupe,
He curs'd those virtues as the cause of ill,
And not the traitors who betrayed him
still;

Nor deem'd that gifts bestowed on better
men

Had left him joy, and means to give again.
Fear'd—shunn'd—belied—ere youth had
lost her force,

He hated man too much to feel remorse—
And thought the voice of wrath a sacred
call,

To pay the injuries of some on all.

He knew himself a villain—but he deem'd
The rest no better than the thing he
seem'd;

And scorn'd the best as hypocrites who hid
Those deeds the bolder spirit plainly did.
He knew himself detested, but he knew
The hearts that loath'd him crutch'd and
dreaded too.

Lone, wild, and strange, he stood alike
exempt

From all affection and from all contempt:
His name could sadden, and his acts sur-
prise;

But they that fear'd him dared not to
despise:

Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he
wake

The slumbering venom of the folded
snake.

None are all evil—clinging round his
heart,

One softer feeling would not yet depart;
Oft could he sneer at others and beguil'd

By passions worthy of a fool or child—

Yet 'gainst that passion vainly still he
strove,

And even in him it asks the name of Love!

Yes, it was love—unchangeable—un-
changed—

Felt but for one from whom he never
ranged;

Though fairest captives daily met his eye,
He shunn'd, nor sought, but coldly pass'd
them by;

Though many a beauty droop'd in pri-
son'd bower,

None ever sooth'd his most unguard'd
hour.

Yes—it was Love—if thoughts of ten-
derness,

Tried in temptation, strengthen'd by dis-
tress,

Unmoved by absence, firm in every clime,
And yet—Oh more than all!—untired by
time—

Which nor defeated hope, nor baffled wile,
Could render sullen were she ne'er to
smile,

Nor rage could fire, nor sickness fret to
vent

On her one murmur of his discontent—
Which still would meet with joy, with
calmness part,

Lest that his look of grief should reach her
heart;

Which nought remov'd—nor menaced to
remove—

If there be love in mortals—this was love!
He was a villain—aye—reproaches shower
On him—but not the passion, nor its
power,

Which only proved, all other virtues gone,
Not guilt itself could quench this love-
liest one!

This is a powerful description; but though we may easily conceive how even such a "lone and blighted bosom" as Conrad's, might be sensible to that passion which subdues even the most untamed natures, we are naturally led to wonder how Medora could have felt so ardent a passion for a being certainly not formed to win a woman's love. Her attachment is romantic we confess; but we should have been better pleased had it been natural.

What may be called the action of this poem is very meagre. Its attractions consist in the sentiments, language, and situation. Conrad, who is the captain of a band of pirates that infest the Greek islands, hears that Seyd, the Pacha, had equipped a fleet for the purpose of seeking him and his followers, and exterminating them. Conrad, however, resolves to anticipate the motions of the enemy, takes a hasty leave of

Medora, instantly puts to sea, and seeks the foe, instead of waiting to be sought. He finds them in the Bay of Coron, (a sea-port in the Morea) and contrives to introduce himself to the Seyd in disguise. The description of this attempt, and its consequences, is highly animated and poetical.

With cautious reverence from the outer gate,

Slow stalks the slave, whose office there to wait,

Bows his bent head—his hand salutes the floor,

Ere yet his tongue the trusted tidings bore :

"A captive Dervise, from the pirate's nest Escaped, is here—himself would tell the rest."

He took the sign from Seyd's assenting eye,

And led the holy man in silence nigh.

His arms were folded on his dark-green vest,

His step was feeble, and his look deprest ; Yet worn he seem'd of hardship more than years,

And pale his cheek with penance, not from fears,

Vow'd to his God—his sable locks he wore,

And these his lofty cap rose proudly o'er ; Around his form his loose long robe was thrown,

And wrapt a breast bestow'd on heaven alone :

Submissive, yet with self-possession mann'd,

He calmly met the curious eyes that scan'd ;

And question of his coming fain would seek,

Before the Pacha's will allowed to speak.

"Whence com'st thou, Dervise?"

"From the outlaw's den, A fugitive—"

"Thy capture where and when?"

"From Scalapova's port to Scio's isle, The Swick was bound ; but Alla did not smile

Upon our course—the Moslem merchant's gains

The Rovers won : our limbs have worn their chains.

I had no death to fear, nor wealth to boast, Beyond the wandering freedom which I lost ;

At length a robber's humble boat by night Afforded hope, and offer'd chance of flight :

I seized the hour, and find my safety here With thee—most mighty Pacha ! who can fear ?"

"How speed the outlaws' stand they well prepared,

Their plunder'd wealth, and robber's stock ; to guard ?

Dream they of this our preparation, doom'd

To view with fire their scorpion nest consumed ?"

"Pacha ! the fettered captive's mourning eye

That weeps for flight, but ill can play the spy ;

I only heard the reckless waters roar, Those waves that would not bear me from the shore ;

I only mark'd the glorious sun and sky, Too bright—too blue—for my captivity ;

And felt—that all which Freedom's bosom cheers,

Must break my chain before it dried my tears.

This may'st thou judge, at least, from my escape,

They little deem of aught in peril's shape ; Else vainly had I prayed or sought the chance

That leads me here—if eyed with vigilance :

The careless guard that did not see me fly,

May watch as idly when thy power is nigh. Pacha !—my limbs are faint—and nature craves,

Food for my hunger, rest from tossing waves ;

Permit my absence—peace be with thee, Peace

With all around !—now grant repose—release.

Stay, Dervise ! I have more to question—

I do command thee—sit—dost hear ?—obey !

More I must ask, and food the slaves shall bring ;

Thou shalt not pine where all are banqueting :

The supper done—prepare thee to reply, Clearly and full—I have not mystery."

"T were vain to guess what shook the pious man,

Who look'd not lovingly on that Divan ; Nor show'd high relish for the banquet prest,

And less respect for every fellow guest. 'T was but a moment's peevish hectic fast

Along his cheek, and tranquillised us fast ;

He sat him down in silence, and his look Resumed the calmness which before forsook :

The feast was usher'd in—but sumptuous Glared on the Moslems' eyes some Afrit
 ^{fast,} ^{sprites,}
 He shunn'd as if some poison mingled Whose demon death-blow left no hope for
 ^{there:} ^{fight.}
 For one so long condemn'd to toil and The wild confusion, and the swarthy glow
 ^{fast,} Of flames on high, and torches from below;
 Methinks he strangely spares the rich The shriek of terror, and the mingling
 ^{repast.} yell—
 “What ails thee, Dervise? eat—dost thou For swords began to clash, and shouts to
 ^{suppose} swell,
 ‘This feast a Christian’s? or my friends Flung o’er that spot of earth the air of
 ^{thy foes?} hell!
 Why dost thou shun the salt? that sacred Distracted to and fro the flying slaves
 ^{pledge,} Behold but bloody shore and fiery waves;
 Which, once partaken, blunts the sabre’s Nought heeded they—the Pacha’s angry cry,
 ^{edge,} They seize that Dervise!—seize on Za-
 Makes even contending tribes in peace ^{tanai!}
 ^{unite,} He saw their terror—check’d the first de-
 And hated hosts seem brethren to the sight! ^{spair}
 Salt seasons dainties—and my food is still That urged him but to stand and perish
 The humblest root, my drink the simplest ^{there,}
 ^{rill;} Since far too early and too well obey’d,
 And my stern vow and order’s laws oppose The flame was kindled ere the signal
 To break or mingle bread with friends or ^{made;}
 ^{foes;} He saw their terror—from his baldric
 It may seem strange—if there be aught ^{drew}
 ^{to dread,} His bugle—brief the blast—but shrilly
 That peril rests upon my single head; ^{blew,}
 But for thy way—nay more—thy Sultan’s ‘Tis answer’d—“Well ye speed, my gal-
 ^{throne,} ^{lant crew!}
 I taste nor bread nor banquet—save alone; Why did I doubt their quickness of career?
 Infringed our order’s rule, the Prophet’s And deem design had left me single here?”
 ^{rage} Sweeps his long arm—that sabre’s whirl-
 To Mecca’s dome might bar my pilgrim- ^{ing sway,}
 ^{image.} Sheds fast atonement for its first delay;
 Well—as thou wilt—ascetic as thou art— Completes his fury, what their fear begun,
 One question answer! then in peace de- An’ makes the many basely quail to one.
 ^{part.} The cloven turban o’er the chamber
 How many?—Ha! it cannot surer be day? ^{spread,}
 What star—what sun is bursting on the And scarce an arm dare rise to guard its
 ^{bay?} ^{head:}
 It shines a lake of fire!—away—away! Even Seyd, convuls’d, o’erwhelm’d with
 Ho! treachery! my guards! my scimitar! ^{rage, surprise,}
 The galleys feed the flames—and I afar! Retreats before him, though he still defies.
 Accursed Dervise!—these thy tidings— No craven he—and yet he dreads the
 ^{thou} ^{blow,}
 Some villain spy—seize—cleave him— So much Confusion magnifies his foe!
 ^{slay him now!”} His blazing galleys still distract his sight,
 Up rose the Dervise with that burst of He tore his beard, and foaming fled the
 ^{light,} ^{fight;}
 Nor less his change of form appall’d the For now the pirates pass’d the Haram
 ^{sight:} ^{gate,}
 Up rose that Dervise—not in saintly garb, And burst within—and it were death to
 But like a warrior bounding from his ^{wait;}
 ^{barb,} Where wild Amazement shrieking—kneel-
 Dash’d his high cap, and tore his robe ^{ing—throws}
 ^{away—} The sword aside—in vain—the blood o’er-
 Shook his mail’d breast, and flash’d his ^{flows!}
 ^{plume,} The Corsairs pouring, haste to where
 His close, but glittering casque, and sable ^{within,}
 ^{plume,} Invited Conrad’s bugle, and the din
 More glittering eye, and black brow’s Of groaning victims, and wild cries for
 ^{sabler gloom,} ^{life,}
 Proclaim’d how well he did the work of Proclaim’d how well he did the work of
 ^{strife.}

They shout to find him grim and lonely
 there,
 A glutted tyger mangling in his lair!
 But short their greeting—shorter his re-
 ply—
 " 'Tis well—but Seyd escapes—and he
 must die.
 Much hath been done—but more remains
 to do—
 Their galleys blaze—why not their city
 too?"

Quick at the word—they seized him each
 a torch,
 And fire the dome from minaret to porch.
 A stern delight was fix'd in Conrad's eye,
 But sudden sunk—for on his ear the cry
 Of women struck, and like a deadly knell
 Knock'd at that heart unmoved by battle's
 yell.
 "Oh! burst the Haram—wrong not on
 your lives
 One female form—remember—we have
 wives.
 On them such outrage Vengeance will
 repay;
 Man is our foe, and such 'tis ours to slay:
 But still we spared—must spare the
 weaker prey.
 Oh! I forgot—but Heaven will not for-
 give
 If at my word the helpless cease to live;
 Follow who will—I go—we yet have time
 Our souls to lighten of at least a crime."
 He climbs the crackling stair—he bursts
 the door,
 Nor feels his feet glow scorching with the
 floor;
 His breath choak'd gasping with the vo-
 lumed smoke
 But still from room to room his way he
 broke:
 They search—they find—they save: with
 lusty arms
 Each bears a prize of unregarded charms;
 Calm their loud fears; sustain their sink-
 ing frames
 With all the care defenceless beauty
 claims:
 So well could Conrad tame their fiercest
 mood,
 And check the very hands with gore im-
 bued.
 But who is she? whom Conrad's arms
 convey
 From reeking pile and combat's wreck—
 away—
 Who but the love of him he dooms to
 bleed?
 The Haram queen—but still the slave of
 Seyd!

Brief time had Conrad now to greet Gul-
 nare,
 Few words to re-assure the trembling
 fair;

For in that pause compassion snatch'd
 from war,
 The foe before retiring, fast and far,
 With wonder saw their footsteps unpur-
 sued,
 First slower fled—then rallied—then
 withstood.
 This Seyd perceives, then first perceives
 how few,
 Compar'd with his, the Corsair's roving
 crew,
 And blushes o'er his error as he eyes
 The ruin wrought by panic and surprise.
 Alla il Alla! Vengeance swells the cry—
 Shame mounts to rage that must at once
 die!
 And flame for flame and blood for blood
 must tell,
 The tide of triumph ebbs that flowed too
 well—
 When wrath returns to renovated strife,
 And those who fought for conquest strike
 for life.
 Conrad beheld the danger—he beheld
 His followers faint by freshening foes re-
 pelled:
 "One effort—one—to break the circling
 host!"
 They form—unite—charge—waver—all
 is lost!
 Within a narrower ring compress'd, beset,
 Hopeless, not heartless, strive and struggle
 yet—
 Ah! now they fight in firmest file no
 more,
 Hemm'd in—cut off—cleft down—and
 trampled o'er;
 But each strikes singly, silently, and
 home,
 And sinks outwearied rather than o'er-
 come,
 His last faint quittance rendering with his
 breath,
 Till the blade glimmers in the grasp of
 death!

We could not persuade ourselves
 to mutilate this long extract, for to
 shorten it would have been to destroy
 its effect. Conrad, thus subdued, is
 thrown into prison to be reserved for
 the most exquisite torments, but he is
 finally liberated by the hand of Gul-
 nare, after several days' confinement.
 We have not room to extract several
 very fine passages, describing the
 fierce meditations of the fettered chief,
 or the varied persuasions of Gulnare
 to induce him to assassinate Seyd,
 which at last she does herself. We
 think, however, that his abhorrence
 of Gulnare for this act, certainly not
 a feminine one, but yet a terrible
 proof of sincerity, is not consistent

with his character nor perhaps with nature. We can scarcely abhor the crime that is heroically perpetrated for our own deliverance. Medora, meanwhile, inconsolable for the loss of Conrad, dies of grief, and when he returns he finds her lifeless: he then flies, nobody knows whither, and so the poem ends, leaving the reader in doubt as to the fate of the principal person in the work, and full of anxiety for what may be the lot of the self-devoted Gulnare.

With regard to the execution of the work, it has, as we have already stated, many beauties. Some of these we have extracted, and many we are compelled to omit. But we cannot refuse a place to the following, which describes Conrad's state in discovering Medora's death:—

He reach'd his turret door---he paused---
no sound
Broke from within---and all was night
around.
He knock'd, and loudly --footstep nor
reply
Announced that any heard or deem'd him
nigh;
He knock'd---but faintly---for his trem-
bling hand
Refus'd to aid his heavy heart's demand.
The portal opens---'tis a well known face
but not the form he panted to embrace.
Its lips are silent---twice his own essay'd,
And fail'd to frame the question they de-
lay'd;
He snatch'd the lamp---its light will uns-
wer all---
It quits his grasp---expiring in the fall.
He would not wait for that reviving ray---
As soon could he have lingered there for
day;
But, glimmering through the dusky cor-
ridore,
Another chequers o'er the shadowed floor;
His steps the chamber gain---his eyes be-
hold
All that his heart believ'd not---yet fore-
told!
He turn'd not---spoke not---sunk not---
fix'd his look,
And set the anxious frame that lately
shook,
He gaz'd---how long we gaze despite of
pain,
And know---but dare not own we gaze in
vain!
In life itself she was so still and fair,
That death with gentler aspect withered
there;

And the cold flowers her colder hand con-
tain'd,
In that last grasp as tenderly were strain'd
As if she scarcely felt, but feign'd a
sleep,
And made it almost mockery yet to weep;
The long dark lashes fringed her lids of
snow---
And veil'd---thought shrinks from all that
lurk'd below---
On! o'er the eye death most exerts his
might,
And hurls the spirit from her throne of
light!
Sinks those blue orbs in that long last
eclipse,
But spares, as yet, the charm around her
lips
Yet---yet they seem as they forbore to
smile,
And wish'd repose---but only for a while;
But the white shroud, and each extended
tress,
Long---fair---but spread in utter lifeless-
ness,
Which, late the sport of every summer
wind,
Escaped the baffled wreath that strove to
bind;
These---and the pale pure cheek, became
the bier---
But she is nothing---wherefore is he here?
He ask'd no question---all were answer'd
now
By the first glance on that still---marble
brow.
It was enough---she died---what reck'd it
how?
The love of youth, the hope of better
years,
The source of softest joy and tenderest
fears,
The only living thing he could not hate,
Was reft at once---and he deserv'd his
fate,
But did not feel it less;---the good ex-
plore,
For peace, those realms where guilt can
never soar:
The proud---the wayward---who have
fixed below
Their joy---and find this earth enough for
woe,
Lose in that one their all---perchance a
mite---
But who in patience parts with all delight?
Full many a stoic eye and aspect stern
Hide hearts where grief hath little left to
learn;
And many a withering thought lies hid---
not lost---
In smiles that least befit who wear them
most.

Lord Byron possesses no ordinary powers as a poet, but he is not quite free from the affectation of appearing profound without being intelligible. Several instances occur in the course of this little work, where meaning is absolutely sacrificed to a miserable glitter of expression. The following is one example:—

She saw at once, yet sunk not—trembled not—

Beneath that grief—that loneliness of lot—
Within that meek fair form were feelings high,

That deem'd not till they found their energy.

While yet was Hope—they soften'd—flatter'd—wept—

All lost—that softness died not—but it slept—

What is this but a mere accumulation of words that tell nothing? We sometimes too met with lines that halt sadly, as well as some most palpable loans from preceding

poets; but he who is so rich himself should be ashamed to borrow.

SARIE: an Eastern Tale. By J. H. REYNOLDS.

THIS is a pleasing narrative told in irregular metre. The author is not among the most favoured sons of poetry, but we have seen worse poems undeservedly popular.

The REJECTED THEATRE; or, a Collection of Dramas, &c.—No. I.

WE did intend giving a review of this work in our present number, with some observations upon the principle of the undertaking, but have thought it better to defer so doing till another number or two has appeared, by which a general judgment may be more easily formed.

POETRY, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

POETICAL RETORT. COURTEOUS.

TO MARSHAL SOULT.

From ———, or at least in the *Character* of MARQUIS WELLINGTON,

On his requesting the French General to allow the inhabitants of St. Jean de Luz (who had deserted that and other villages after their capture), to return to their dwellings; upon which the Marshal sent the females to Lord Wellington, and incorporated the men into his own battalions.

GENERAL! your sending the fair sex to me,

It must be own'd, is true French gallantry!

Such of the *spinster* damsels as it suits,
May help, perchance, to raise me young recruits:

As for the *husbands*, such as save their lives,

Tho' pris'ners made, may come and take their wives;

And still to shew the British are polite,
Marshal, should you be caught, or kill'd in fight,

Dead or alive—tho' lost to victory—
I scarce can say—how welcome you would be!

ANOTHER.

FIELD MARSHAL WELLINGTON to MARSHAL SOULT.

LET all who chuse remain, nor fear the sword

Shall injure those who trust my honour's word;

The women hear! and with one general voice

Declare to stay—becomes their ready choice.

Each liberal bosom of this truth aware
That, friends or foes,—“the brave deserve the fair!”

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GUARINI.

“*Felice che vi mira,*” &c.

HAPPY the youth who thee admires,
Happier who sighs with soft desires;
But O how blest, how happy he,
Who sighing, draws a sigh from thee!

Bright shines indeed that lover's ear,
Who thus in one, so heavenly fair,
His eyes and heart at once can please,
And say the heart he loves, is his.

VARIETIES, LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

New Books in the Press, and preparing for Publication.

LORD Erskine is engaged in a work adapted to existing circumstances, and to serve as a continuation of the reasoning and principles contained in his celebrated pamphlet, on the Causes and Consequences of the War.

Restitute, or the titles and characters of old books, in English literature, and their authors revived. By Sir Egerton Brydges.

By the Rev. John Barrington, a literary history of the middle ages; comprehending an account of the state of learning from the close of the reign of Augustus, to its renewal in the fifteenth century.

By Mr. Henry Ellis, keeper of the manuscripts in the British Museum, a new edition, with additions, and a continuation of the History of St. Paul's Cathedral.

By Mr. R. Slate, a volume of sermons never before published, selected from manuscripts and preached by eminent non-conformists; Oliver Heywood, of Coley; Thomas Jollie, of Althorne; Henry Newcome, of Manchester; and Henry Pendleburg, of Holcoine.

The History of Essex, with portraits of the celebrated and remarkable natives of that county, and a summary of their lives; by Mrs. Elizabeth Ogborne; illustrated by numerous engravings and drawings, taken on the spot, by Mr. G. Ogborne.

On the erroneous opinions and terrors entertained concerning hereditary diseases, with remarks on the unnecessary revival of exploded Greek terms, &c. &c. By Dr. Adams.

Mr. Bowyer has circulated proposals for publishing a series of twelve views, embracing those of Moscow and the Kremlin and Imperial Palace, Leipsic, Dresden, Berlin, Hanover, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburgh, &c. accompanied with a narrative. He also intends publishing an historical engraving of the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, from a painting by Stothard.

UNIVERSAL MAG. VOL. XXI.

At Oxford, Livii Historia, in 4 vol. 8vo. from the text of Drakenburch, to contain the various readings and the whole of the notes in both Crevier's editions.

In the University-press, Edinburgh, a new Lexicon of the New Testament, in Greek and Latin, illustrated by various philological observations, by John Freeder Schleusner, in two vols. 8vo. The principal improvements will be a translation of the German passages, with observations by the editors, the Rev. James Smith, D.D. Mr. John Stauchen, and Mr. Adam Dickenson.

The British Biography of the last century, by some members of the University of Oxford.

By subscription, a new, superb, and improved, edition of the Delphic Classics, in quarto, to be entitled the Regent's edition.

Narrative of the Imprisonment of Count O'Neil and the Massacre of his Family in France, with other particulars: written by himself.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

A junction has been formed of Nicholson's Philosophical Journal and Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine; the latter is now conducted by Messrs. Nicholson and Tilloch.

The very low state of literature in Russia appears from the circumstance of Russian translations of the Vicar of Wakefield, Tom Jones, Don Quixotte, and the Devil on Two Sticks, being among a considerable number of Russian books lately imported by T. Boosey.

A question has been proposed, to know the reason why the Chinese hang the rudder of their boats in such a manner, that a portion of it is below the keel. They are not a people, it is said, likely to persist in a thing which has no advantage attached to it.

A gentleman, who, when he has observed his books and manuscripts damaged by insects, recommends the placing of small bags of powdered S

pepper here and there. Scraps or clippings of Russia leather prove of essential service; and he has put a stop to the progress of some of the damages occasioned by insects in books, by putting a quantity of pepper among the leaves.

It is said that with Mr. Omon's steam engine, at Bristol, corn will very soon be ground. The principle is a hollow wheel, whose interior is half-filled with a fluid metal. The steam is supplied by a common boiler, and makes no noise whatever, saving half the coals, &c.

Mr. Burge, of Bristol, has invented a stove, in the form of an urn, which has a pot introduced into it for the fire, and is supplied with air from above, so that people may enjoy the fire and the stove at once.

A very fine *Agua Merinha* has recently been discovered at the bottom of a brook, in the Brazil, of a light green colour, bright in its superficies and much brighter inside, smooth on the outside, retaining no track of its crystalline form, but rather indicating that it has been a prism, truncated in its terminations, and weighing 600 drachms. This gem for splendour, perfection, and colour, is almost unequalled.

Mr. Wellesley Long Pole is fitting up Wanstead-House in a style of magnificence, exceeding even Carlton-House, preparatory to the baptism of his infant son, and also in expectation of the return of his uncle, Lord Wellington, in the spring, in the event of a general peace, when an entertainment will be given at Wanstead-House, of which the private hospitalities of England, however celebrated, furnish no precedent in expense, variety, and extent, since the days of Cardinal Wolsey.

Mr. Ward, of Bath, has announced the discovery of a method of preserving corn when threshed, in a sound and sweet state, and which will cause the produce of different soils to vegetate regularly together, when on the floor, and produce a greater quantity of beer, and of superior flavour; this he recommends as of great advantage to the maltster.

To preserve marine-plants, or seaweeds.—A Hampshire collector says, all the smaller plants should be expanded under water, in a plate, upon a piece of writing paper, sunk to the bottom:

in this state they will resume their natural form and position. The paper, with the plant upon it, must be withdrawn from the water gently, and the plant and paper afterwards placed betwixt two or three sheets of blotting-paper, and pressed with a book or flat board. When taken out, it must be put between fresh sheets of paper till all the moisture is gone; it is then to be laid up in a quire of blotting-paper, under pressure, for a day or two, when, if dry, it may be placed permanently upon writing-paper. The larger plants require a good deal of drying, in successive changes of paper, in a very dry room, or near the fire.

Mr. Todd, of Hoddesdon, recommends the practice in Denmark, relative to fruit-trees, where the people keep back the blossoms till the fine weather is settled, by covering the trees in the day-time, and exposing them during the night. The experiment may be easily made here on a few trees, and the practice, guided by the results.

Sir R. Phillips strongly recommends the advice of a correspondent, respecting care in taking heated pokers out of the fire, by observing that every poker (in parlours and sitting-rooms) ought to be provided with a cross just below the bright part, to catch it on the fender, when it slips often red-hot out of the fire. The cross would generally catch it on the fender; but if it were to roll on the hearth-rug, or carpet, it would raise the hot-end above the floor, and prevent many serious accidents.

A part of the sea-cliffs, on the coast near Lyme, in Dorsetshire, lately fell down after a violent storm, and exhibited the fossil remains of an enormous crocodile, in a high state of perfection. Being discovered on the estate of H. H. Henley, Esq. he liberally presented it to the London Museum of Natural History.

A musical watch-seal.—Mr. J. Walker, of the city of Chester, has in his possession a small watch-seal, containing all the musical principles of the organ. On touching a spring, it plays melodiously and correctly a short symphony, in a distinct and most harmonious tone.

A beautiful bald coot has lately been shot on the banks of the Tees, near Darlington. This bird is found in Rus-

sia, and the western part of Siberia. The plumage is extremely handsome, and it measured 18 inches in length.

Mr. C. A. Busby, in consideration of the inefficiency of designated plans, elevations, and sections, in explaining the interior accommodations and the external appearances of buildings, has proposed models, which he constructs in such a manner, that, before a brick is laid, he can exhibit every part of the intended edifice as distinctly as if it were already in existence. He has justly observed, that while architectural drawings mislead or evade the judgment, a model, on the plan which he adopts, enables the observer to form as accurate an opinion of the merits of the proposed edifice as the author of the design.

Remedy for deafness.—The following is said to have been used, with success, by Mr. Grosvenor, surgeon, of Oxford:—Draw into the mouth, from a pipe of the strongest tobacco, the smoke, closing the mouth and nose completely; when quite full, make an effort as if you would discharge it through the nostrils. The tobacco-smoke thus will be urged through a back passage (called the eustachian tube) into the ear. The experiment must be repeated till one or both the ears give a report or crack, when, as it is affirmed, the hearing is sure to return. The first day Mr. G. made the experiment, his ear gave a violent crack after filling his mouth three times, and, to his astonishment, his hearing returned immediately.

A new hygrometer.—M. Baptist Lendi, of St. Gall, gives the following description of his invention:—In a white flint bottle is suspended a piece of metal, about the size of a hazel-nut, which predicts every possible change of weather, twelve or fourteen hours before it occurs. As soon as this metal is suspended in the bottle with water, it begins to increase in bulk, and in ten or twelve days forms an admirable pyramid, which resembles polished brass, and it undergoes several changes, till it has attained its full dimensions. In rainy weather this pyramid is continually covered with pearly drops of water; in case of thunder or hail, it will change to the finest red, and throw out rays; in case of wind or fog, it will appear dull and spotted; and, previously to snow, it will look quite muddy. If

placed in a moderate temperature, it will require no other trouble than to pour out a common tumbler of water, and put in the same quantity of fresh. For the first few days it must not be shaken.

M. Lendi also possesses the art of drawing flowers and plants, of every kind and every colour, upon paper, in the space of a few minutes, and of etching them to the depth of a quarter of an inch, upon wood, equal to the most finished copper-plates.

To prevent the effects of bad air in wells, mines, &c.—One gallon of good air being known to be sufficient to sustain life for a minute, it is proposed whether a good carter's frock drawn and tied over a man's head, or a bag, would not contain a sufficiency of good air to enable any person to go and give the necessary assistance to persons suddenly seized by the vapour in these situations.

A paper, printed at the Havannah, mentions, that an aged priest, in Guatamala, having applied himself to the production of opium in that province, he had succeeded to a degree, promising to make his discoveries of great national benefit, the opium of Guatamala being superior to that of the Levant.

Professor Mangeli has published, in the Milan Journal, a long report upon the action of the venom of vipers, and states, that ammoniac is the only sovereign remedy for their bite. Opium and musk, hitherto prescribed by the Italian physicians, he states, are inefficient.

M. Mauger, of Wurtzburg, has a machine which, for a long time, indicates the most exact movements of the earth and the moon, as well as the apparent movements of the sun and the celestial bodies, with the eclipses, for example, that result from the respective positions of the stars. M. M's celestial globe, 14 inches and a half in diameter, made by himself: an excellent watch with four needles, and a wheel-work which is placed within the celestial globe, form the essential parts of this machine.

Mr. Heaphy has long been engaged in painting the portrait of the Marquis of Wellington, with those of fifty general officers and others of distinction. During some months he has had the honour of being at the marquis's table,

so that such an extensive assemblage of portraits of these British heroes, painted in the camp, cannot but produce the most striking interest among their friends and admirers, the public at large.

Strabo has been translated from the Greek into French, by the command of the emperor, Napoleon, by M. de la Porte du Thiel, M. Gosslyn, and M. Comay, the latter of whom is a native of Smyrna.

Dr. Sherwen has ascertained that every good property of *stramonium* may be obtained from a similar use of common white poppy heads, the juice of which either swallowed or inhaled, is equally anodyne, and less deleterious than *stramonium*. The poppy heads, used for this purpose, should be carefully dried while green, and before they have attained their greatest magnitude. It is probable that the green leaves, also dried, would be efficacious in asthmas, &c.

A certain method of curing a cold.—

The late Dr. Beddoes, in his instructions, says, this ought generally to be known. It is not right in the beginning of a cold to make your room warmer than usual; to increase the quantity of bed-clothes; to wrap yourself in flannel, or to drink large draughts of piping hot gruel or barley-water; but, perhaps, there would be hardly such a thing as a bad cold, if people, when they find it coming on, were to keep cool; avoid wine and strong drinks, and confine themselves for a short time to a simple diet, as potatoes, with other vegetables, with toast and water. The doctor says he has known the most violent symptoms go off entirely, in consequence of pursuing this diet; and that the pulse of a person has beaten from twelve to twenty strokes in a minute less, who had, after the onset of a cold, continued quiet three quarters of an hour in a cold room. Strong liquors, he observes, as well as warmth, suddenly applied, will bring on increase of cold, and sometimes inflammation.

Great depression of temperature produced by evaporation.—Fasten a little fine tow, by means of a thread, round the naked bulb of a thermometer, and suspend it before the nozzle of a bellows; then pour some ether on the bulb, so as to soak the tow thoroughly, and immediately direct upon it a continued stream of air from the bellows,

renewing the ether as soon as it evaporates: by this management, at any common temperature of the atmosphere, the mercury in the thermometer will, in about a minute, be lowered to 50° Fahrenheit.

The degree of doctor in medicine, by diploma, was lately conferred, by the university of Oxford, on Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of the practice of vaccine inoculation,—a man who, had he lived among the Greeks, would have been ranked with other benefactors of mankind. When the French emperor was once asked to set free an Englishman of the name of Williams, he refused to listen to the application, but, on being told he was recommended by Dr. Jenner, he instantly signed the passport, saying, "I can refuse nothing to so great a man as Jenner."

The Rev. David Peter is delivering a course of philosophical lectures at the Presbyterian College, at Caernarthen.

Mr. David Jenkin, of Swansea, has announced a weekly newspaper in the Welsh language, under the title of *Seren Gomer*.

New method of dyeing silk of a yellow colour.—Into eight parts of pure ether pour, drop by drop, one part of smoaking nitrous acid. The mixture becomes heated from 25 to 35 degrees of Reaumur. Afterwards take the silk or stuff, which must be previously soaked in water, and put it into the acid solution in such a manner as to completely saturate it; at the end of an hour and a half it must be taken out, without being squeezed. The silk, having a slight yellow tint, is put still, without squeezing, into a solution, made of one part of pure pot-ash and eight parts of water. It is often turned in this alkaline solution, to saturate it equally. In ten minutes it acquires a fine golden colour, very brilliant and very solid. Then, being washed in pure water, it is pressed when half dry. In this cheap process, the nitre can be taken from the lasses, and the silk loses none of its solidity.

An universal hydrometer, by M. Lanier.—A hollow cylinder, terminated at each extremity by a hollow hemisphere, forms the body of the hydrometer; a cylindrical stem is soldered to the middle of the lower hemisphere, to which the ballast weights are adapted. The stem is solid and of a sufficient

weight for the centre of gravity to be constantly maintained on the part of the ballast. The upper hemisphere is furnished with another stem which supports a basin that receives weights. About the middle of this small stem a line is drawn which must always be brought to the surface of the liquid, and by which the density of all the liquids must be proved, either by changing of the ballast weights, or by the addition of weights in the basin.

A mechanic, at Kendal, has invented a loom for weaving carpets upon a new construction. It has neither tail-cords, loops, nor pullies, and takes up but two-thirds of the room of another loom. Its principal object is to save time in changing the patterns, and it is so constructed that any part of the pattern may be altered without interfering with the rest.

Sir G. Ouseley has written home, from Persia, stating that he much fears there is little to be seen in that country which can be called antique, except the ruins of Persepolis, and of another antient city, name unknown, near Murghat, and the tomb of Solomon's mother. The characters and sculpture in both are evidently coeval; the former, as yet undecyphered, are the arrow-headed characters delineated in Bruyn, Kempfer, Chardin, &c.

In short, the syn of Persia has set. Science is confined to the modest few. The arts are totally lost, and there is not public spirit nor munificence enough to encourage the revival of them.

Upwards of sixty individuals, it is said, in this metropolis, have, for more than three years, subsisted wholly on vegetables, fruits, and distilled water, enjoying, during that period, robust health, and an exemption from those maladies which, under the direction of Dr. Lambe, led to their adoption of this simple regimen. Dr. Lambe abstains from all stimulants which excite thirst, not drinking a pint of any liquid in a month. One of his disciples, Mr. Newton, of Chester-le-Street, has published "*A Return to Nature*," which is said to be a very able illustration of the system.

A plan is said to be in agitation for erecting public steam-mills, to keep the price of flour, at all times, within due limits, allowing a fair and handsome profit to the manufacturer. The late

Albion Mills, on the southern side of Blackfriars-Bridge, till they were burned down, reduced the price of grinding from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per sack.

A new cement.—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole well together; when well mixed, add a little quick lime sifted through a sieve, till it acquires the consistency of a thick paste. This cement dries soon and will resist both fire and water.

Present state of medicine in Italy.—At Pavia, the residence of M. Scarpa, is an admirable institution. The medical professors are ten in number, the professorships are thirteen. An extensive library belongs to the school, with a splendid museum of anatomy, and the various branches of natural history. The hospital is excellent and remarkably well managed. The industry and superior advantages of M. Scarpa, the head of the institution, have contributed greatly to its benefit and improvement; he was the pupil of Morgagni, and colleague with Fontana. At eighteen, he was professor of anatomy at Modena, and afterwards pupil to William Hunter, of London; he then came to settle at Pavia. He has recently finished an improved gorget for the operation for the stone, which has this advantage, that it enters the bladder with very little force on the part of the operator; he has also an instrument for performing lithotomy above the pubis.

M. Brugnatelli is making a very large collection of concretions found in the animal body. He finds that, in some of the specimens sent him, the different layers of calculus are composed of essentially different principles; one of them bears a great analogy between the animal and vegetable system. He has a peice of rhubarb, in which is imbedded a calcareous concretion in every respect resembling those found in animals, and appearing to have been gradually formed there.

Pisa is now the seat of a medical school, to which a considerable hospital is attached. To Fontana's cabinet of anatomical preparations in wax, at Florence, is annexed, a small collection of preserved animals and skeletons in comparative anatomy, besides another of

minerals and marine productions; a *herbarium sicco* well displayed, and a botanical garden. The physical apparatus, belonging to the academy, is pretty extensive. The two globes of copper and lead, with which the famous experiment of compression was made, are preserved here, also the telescope with which Galileo made some of his most important discoveries.

Mr. P. Lee has discovered that the liquor ammonia, by frequently sprinkling the beds and rooms of persons afflicted with the typhus fever, or any other contagious disease, will effectually prevent even that of the plague. In hopes of putting this ammoniacal vapor to the proof, it was Mr. Lee's intention, when the report of the plague being in Wapping was circulated, to have shut himself up there among the contaminated persons.

A remedy for the canker and other wounds in trees.—The damaged parts of the tree must be cut or peeled off in the spring, and the places rubbed, in a fine sunny day, with turpentine, which becomes a sort of varnish, so that the wounds will be hermetically closed, and the tree will speedily recover. By using this simple and cheap remedy, even after all the upper part of the bark has been cut away, an entire cure has been effected in the course of a year.

New mode of applying soap-maker's residuum.—Mr. D. Arcet has discovered, that this may be employed as a cement; he says, a piece of ground paved half with this and half with the common pavian's cement, proved considerably the most hard and firm on the side the residuum was used; the heaviest loads and carriages made no impression upon it, while the other piece did not fail to separate. This material may also be used to cover garden walks if mixed with a very small quantity of sand, and beaten down upon the walks; but this bed must not be made so as to touch the roots of the neighbouring trees, as in that case it would kill them. No plant or weed will grow upon this bed or path.

An improvement upon the gas-light system has been offered to the inhabitants of London, by Mr. W. Pether, architect of Bristol, by a discovery by which fires are made to consume their

own sooty smoke, and to preserve heat longer on its own level; prevent the nuisance of smoky houses, clear the atmosphere, and decrease the annual expense of coals; but sufficient patronage to warrant Mr. P. in divulging his secret to the world is still waited for.

An ancient library has lately been discovered at Glogau, in Germany, in consequence of the recent dissolution of a religious society there, by order of the King of Prussia. The number of manuscripts there are 500, consisting of 300 decretals, papal bulls, &c.; and the rest, particularly 60, all classical Latin. Among these, is a manuscript of Cicero's *Natura Deorum*, which perhaps, though not earlier than the twelfth century, has evidently been transcribed from an original, much more perfect than any hitherto known to be in existence. The readings which it exhibits are excellent. This valuable work will be published.

M. Wiegand, of Leipzig, has projected a critical edition of all the works of Plato, with a Latin version, annotations, &c.

A fossil human skeleton, sent from Guadalupe, by Sir A. Cochrane, has been deposited in the British Museum. Part of another of these skeletons was sent to France, and is now in possession of M. Cuvier, the naturalist. The specimen now in London, is perfect from the neck to the ankles, and is supposed to have been a female. A drawing has been made of it, and dextrous workmen employed in detaching the stone from the form of the skeleton. When ready for public inspection, it will be exhibited in a glass case.

Mr. Northcote, the painter, has lately been engaged in decorating Congleton Hall, in Cheshire, the seat of C. W. T. Shakerley, Esq. the subjects of his pictures are Joseph, let down into the pit by his brethren.—Daniel in the lion's den.—A lion hunt in Africa.—The judgment of Solomon.—In these pictures, the figures are as large as life. Mr. N. has also just finished a portrait of Mr. Brunell, the celebrated mechanic and engineer.

Mr. Craig, the celebrated painter in water-colours, proposes to open, in April next, a grand saloon, furnished with pictures and drawings of subjects in history, landscape, cattle, still life, &c. executed for the purpose. Mr.

Calso intends to deliver a course of lectures on the principles and practise of drawing and painting in water-colours.

Norway.—This country, of late years so little the object of political observation, is likely to become soon, from recent circumstances, the scene of momentous events, or the subject of most important discussions. Some interesting parts of its history may not be generally known. Norway was long ruled by its own hereditary sovereigns; and so long continued an independent kingdom: but on the demise of Hagen V. in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Snick, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen VI. husband of the celebrated Margaret, and, at his decease in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof V. who dying without issue, Margeret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew, Eric of Pomerania. Sweden was afterwards separated from Denmark by the valour and address of the renowned Gustavus Vasa; but Norway has ever since continued inviolably united to the Crown of Denmark. A few prominent points in its natural and statistical history may be equally interesting. From its northern situation and rocky soil, Norway is not populous proportionably to its extent. The intelligent Mr. Coxe esti-

mates the inhabitants at between 750,000 and 800,000. They maintain their own army, which ordinarily consists of 24,000 foot and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery, and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are much attached to their country. Their horses are small, but strong and active. The Norwegians are blessed with a particular code, called "The Norway Law," compiled by Grieffelsfeld, at the command of Christian V. the great legislator of his country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericstadt; and the benefits of this code are visible in the great difference in their appearance between the free peasants of Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, though living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner, and are frank, open, and undaunted. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the soil, vegetation is in some places so quick that the corn is sown and cut in six or seven weeks; it does not, however, produce sufficient corn for the internal consumption. It is rich in pasture, and the cattle are numerous. The fishing, particularly on the Wern Coast, finds employment and wealth for the natives, and supplies the finest sailors for the Danish navy. These have been procured for that purpose to an amount exceeding 14,000. The revenues accruing to the Danish crown from Norway are estimated at £250,000 sterling.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

COVENT GARDEN.

The Farmer's Wife.

THIS new comic opera is attributed to the pen of Mr. T. Dibdin. The principal characters were thus filled:—

Sir Charles Courtly, Mr. Jones; *Cornflower (the Farmer)*, Mr. Fawcett; *Captain Belton*, Mr. Sinclair; *Farmer Barnard*, Mr. Incedon; *Mr. Williams (the Curate)*, Mr. Chapman; *Dr. Pother (the Village Apothecary)*, Mr. Mathews; *Peter (Valet to Sir Charles)*, Mr. Liston; *Robin (Servant to Barnard)*, Mr. Emery; *Mrs. Cornflower*, Miss Stephens; *Miss Courtly*, (Sister to Sir Charles) Miss Matthews; *Susan*

and Fanny, Maids of the Farm, Miss S. Booth and Miss Rennell.

The plot lies in the narrowest possible compass. Cornflower, a blunt, honest farmer, somewhat advanced in years, having, at the hazard of his life, saved Miss Emma Belton from the flames, and afterwards rescued her father, who had impaired his fortune, by fashionable follies, from a gaol, the lady, notwithstanding the inequality of age and education, actuated by mingled feelings of love and gratitude, repays his services "with herself." Scarcely has she become Mrs. Cornflower, when she is discovered by Sir Charles Courtly—who determines to attempt her virtue. Ta-

king advantage of the absence of the farmer, in town, he, by a forged tale of the upsetting of his postchaise, gets admittance into the house, where he is hospitably received by Mrs. Cornflower, under whose care he speedily recovers from certain bruises which he pretended had been occasioned by his accident. Meantime, he takes care not to miss so favourable an opportunity to forward his suit.—The lady listens to his raptures; and, dazzled by his accomplished manners, instead of ordering him out of the house, she faintly chides. The farmer's return, however, disconcerts the baronet's project; who, instead of proceeding with the seige regularly, now resolves on a *coup-de-main*. And, while Cornflower is busily employed at a county meeting, he, *vi et armis*, forces away his wife and her attendant, and bears them to a villa he possesses, situated on a bleak and dismal heath.—Thither the fugitives are pursued, by Captain Belton, the brother of Mrs. Cornflower, who is in love with Miss Courtly, the sister of Sir Charles. Here a scene of *equivoque* takes place—the baronet supposing that Belton's visit is for the purpose of making proposals for his sister, who had just given him a hint of the affair, and not to reclaim Mrs. Cornflower, with whose relationship to Belton he is unacquainted. The arrival of the farmer elucidates the mystery,—the innocence of Mrs. Cornflower is established,—Sir Charles acknowledges his error,—and, to conciliate the forgiveness of Belton, presents him with the hand of Miss Courtly.

Messrs. Emery and Liston as a Yorkshire clown and a cockney footman, are rivals in the love of Miss Booth, a fair dairy-maid. The characters were excellently supported—but, whatever applause they elicited, must be attributed exclusively to the merits of the performers—for Mr. Dibdin has not given them a single tolerable joke.—Dr. Potter, the village apothecary, who amuses himself, and wearies every person else, by telling long stories, unintelligibly, is evidently enrolled amongst the *Dramatis Personæ*, merely to afford Mr. Matthews an opportunity of displaying his imitative abilities. His song, descriptive of a debating society, is amusing, and his execution of it, deserved the approbation which it received; but, beyond this, the part presents nothing

that can create a smile.—In the serious department, Mr. Dibdin was more successful.—Some of the sentiments were very forcibly expressed; and the scene in which Cornflower is apprised of his wife's supposed elopement, possesses considerable interest. In this scene Mr. Fawcett's acting was most natural—the pangs of the doating, deceived husband, were described with masterly force. The character of Miss Cornflower, which was sustained by Miss Stephens, is nothing more than a vehicle, and a very mean one, for some beautiful music, by Messrs. Bishop and T. Welsh. The most unbounded applause attended the exertions of Miss Stephens. Her first song and a *polacca* were *encored*,—Miss Matthews, whose illness occasioned the postponement of the Opera, was received in the most flattering manner. She executed her songs very well—but her appearance did not indicate perfect convalescence. Mr. Jones supported the character of Sir Charles with his accustomed ease and gaiety.—Messrs. Sinclair and Incedon were in fine voice, and sang with great animation and effect.

The music, being furnished by six different composers, Messrs. Bishop, T. Welsh, Davy, Reeve, Condell, and Addison! is of a “mingled yarn.” The Opera went off extremely well,—and, supported as it is, by the whole comic and vocal strength of the house, it will probably exist for a moderate time.

Mrs. Jordan (February 24th) made her second appearance this season in the character of *Peggy*, in *The Country Girl*. We are disposed to think Wycherley's comedy will be laid aside whenever, by the final retirement of Mrs. Jordan, the heroine shall be deprived of her most distinguished representative. The whole wit and merit of the piece are concentrated in a single character, and to its development, nothing short of the rich and original talents of this actress could do justice. The public are well acquainted with the usual felicity that marks her performance of it, and we were not sensible of any diminution of the spirit and force with which she has often delineated it when possessing the advantages of a lighter figure and a less matronly appearance.

After the play, the managers produced a new Dramatic Romance, called *The*

Wandering Boys; or, The Castle of Olival. To enter into a detail of the incidents would be superfluous. Miss Matthews and Miss Booth are in male attire, and certainly perform with a great deal of vivacity.—The progress of the plot is interesting, and managed with considerable knowledge of stage effect. The music is lively; and we were gratified with the active part to which Mr. Farley is appointed, and with the more subdued tone in which he now expresses the energy of his feelings. There was some opposition, but by far the major part of the audience seemed to think that of this description of trifles the present was sufficiently attractive. The house was crowded in every part.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

This theatre has happily, according to all expectation, been graced with the appearance of a second Garrick, in the person of a Mr. Kean, who appears for the present to have chosen tragedy as his forte. His first appearance has been in the character of *Shylock*, his performance of which made an immediate impression upon some of the best critics, that he would rise to the very summit of his profession. Upon this occasion it was justly remarked of Mr. Kean that there was "an animating soul distinguishable in all he said or did. It was this that gave fire to his eyes, energy to his tones, and such a variety and expressiveness to all his gestures,

that one might almost say, 'his body thought.'" In the character of *Shylock* Mr. Kean is represented as something very different from the impassioned energy of the late Mr. Cook, and the tame judiciousness of Mr. S. Kemble. When the Jew utters that cruel and insolent impiety:

"An oath, an oath, I have an oath in heaven:
"Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?"

Mr. Kean gives this speech in a manner which shews his conception was new and excellent. He delivered the passage in a tone of humour, almost bordering on the ludicrous; it was the bitter, ironical joke of a man, sure of his darling purpose, just about to triumph in his iniquity.—When *Shylock* looks at the bond and answers:—

"I cannot find it; 'tis not in the bond;"

Mr. Kean, instead of giving this, as Cook always did, with a savage sneer, "gave it with a transported chuckle." This was a fine touch of nature, because it has been observed the most ferocious and deadly passions will relapse into an almost idiot paroxysm of joy, when they have, or think they have, their victim in their power. Of this the history of modern wars, and the murders and assassinations of former times, afford but too many instances.

Mr. Kean has since performed the character of *Richard the Third*, with the increasing approbation of a crowded house.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THOUGH the present month, as well as a part of the last, has been divided between fighting and negotiating, circumstances which resemble building with one hand and pulling down with the other. The latter, notwithstanding, afforded particular pleasure to every friend of his country and humanity at large. It was not without much satisfaction that many persons learned from the French papers, "that M. Caulincourt, viz. the Duke of Vicenza, had not only renewed his passports but had actually dined with Lord Castlereagh at Chantillon sur Seine, the place of negotiation." However, as there are great numbers who thrive upon discord,

blood, and devastation, this circumstance occasioned strange reflections in some of the public prints. Lord Castlereagh, said one of them, "has sat at the same table, feasted on the same banquet! Lord Castlereagh has dined with the Duke of Vicenza and the Duke of Vicenza has dined with Lord Castlereagh, he has exchanged the pledge of conviviality and friendship with the assassin of the Duke D'Enghien! The reflection is horrible and the anticipation of what is to follow dreadful, unless the whole negotiation be a piece of mockery!"

To have supposed some years since that England, or that an English nobleman, would have lent their names to a

proceeding so dishonourable as a *sham* negotiation or a *sham* congress, would have been resented as a disgrace to the country; but, on the occasion we are now speaking of, another daily paper, the scandal of the times and which sometimes censures and directs public morals, had the following remark: "What the French papers represent as a congress, we hope, trust, and believe, will prove only a *diplomatic farce*!!!" This, in other words, is only expressing a wish that a business in which the faith of nations is most solemnly pledged, which has for its object every thing held most sacred among men, and which is generally sealed by an instrument in the name of the ever blessed and undivided trinity will prove only a solemn mockery—a diplomatic farce!!

As morals are seldom strict where manners are loose, we learned, without any apology whatever, through a demi-official journal, on the 18th of February, that the negotiations at Chatillon might be considered as at an end, that it was then ascertained that at the hopeful dinners given to Lord Castlereagh and Caulincourt, not a single step was taken towards negotiation, where nothing but general, the most general, conversation had taken place, though Caulincourt had said, "*Enfin il faut mettre un term aux malheurs du monde.*" "There will, we trust," said the print alluded to, "be no new opportunity for the *Moniteur* to blazon forth the mutual attentions and kind civilities between Lord Castlereagh and the kidnapper of the Duke D'Enghien; Lord Castlereagh has left Chatillon and is more particularly attached to the court of the Emperor Alexander." Another public paper had, about the same time, expressed its hope that, should Lord Castlereagh sign a treaty with the tyrant, he would be hooted through the streets on his return to England! Yet the fears of the latter were, no doubt, much alleviated when they were informed, through the medium of the former journal, that the allies (notwithstanding their and our solemn declarations) will receive overtures and proposals to a preliminary basis, even before their armies get to Paris; but it is at Paris they will make a full and explicit declaration of their views." In the mean while, the narrator proceeds, with unblushing effrontery, to inform us, in substance, that

Buonaparte will yield to nothing short of what the allies at first proposed, and that he will not cede Franché Comte, Alsace, or Lorraine, to Austria, &c.

Like the hyena that laughs over its prey, the court-writer then exclaims, "What a crisis is at hand! What events must be disclosed before the expiration of even the present week!"

That such a dereliction of principle as this should have occurred without occasioning some discrepancy would have been truly astonishing; accordingly it has been acknowledged that the resignation of the Earl of Liverpool had nearly taken place very early in the month of February; his Lordship and some others in the cabinet being decidedly of opinion that we ought to have made peace with the French Emperor, as much upon the score of good policy as upon that of justice.

It had been fondly wished, for the sake of putting a stop to the calamities of war, that the restoration of the Bourbons would have been proposed by the allies and accepted by the people of France; but hitherto a motive so generous and disinterested as this seems never to have entered seriously into the views of any one of the contending parties. Besides, it may be questioned whether any of the Bourbons could so far forget themselves as to accept of the crown of France upon the degrading terms which it is feared the enemies of France would propose: as men of honour could they possibly set the seal to their own everlasting disgrace and that of their country, which probably might be offered them in case of the death of Buonaparte; and, if in case it is not offered them, this circumstance it is to be feared, instead of ministering to peace, will only lay the foundation for future wars. In fact, it seems as if no circumstance in the world could be looked upon with greater dread and apprehension than any event which would suddenly tend to settle France in a state of tranquillity and prosperity.

Let us now inquire how far the views of the everlasting war-party have been or are likely to be promoted by military acquisitions.

The despatches from Lord Cathcart and Sir G. Stewart, previous to the battle of La Rothiere, or, as it is called by the French, that of Brienne, related principally to skirmishes and

movements, which brought the allies, from the vicinity of the Rhine, nearer to that of Paris.

A supplement to the London Gazette was published on Saturday, the 19th, containing the important and highly interesting despatches brought by the way of Paris, by the messenger Sylvester. The despatch, from Sir C. Stewart, is dated Chateau de Brienne, 2d instant; those from Lord Burghersh are from Bar sur Aube, and Bar sur Seine, and come down to the 6th inst. They enclosed military reports from Colonel Lowe, who is attached to the army under Marshal Blucher, and who was eye witness of the engagement fought on the 1st inst. Lord Burghersh calls it the battle of La Rothiere, the French that of Brienne. The troops immediately engaged on both sides amounted to 70 or 80,000 men. The whole of the allied corps were placed, as a particular mark of confidence, under the command of Marshal Blucher, and Buonaparte commanded the French in person. The engagement commenced at twelve o'clock. Both armies occupied extended positions. The most obstinate resistance was experienced at the village of La Rothiere, where Buonaparte led on the young guards in an attack, and had a horse shot. At twelve at night victory, crowned the valour of the allied troops, and the skilful combinations and movements of their commanders. The enemy, defeated at all points, retreated in two columns upon Lesmont, Lessicourt, and Rouay. His loss, which could not be ascertained, was supposed to be immense. Thirty-six pieces of cannon and four thousand prisoners were taken by the allies. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and Gen. Wrede pursued the enemy in his retreat; and Gen. Guilay took Lesmont by assault. The result of the victory of La Rothiere was the immediate advance of the allied armies.

Colonel Lowe's report in the Gazette, says, it was stated, by the prisoners, that Buonaparte led on the young guards in person, and had a horse shot under him.

After the battle of La Rothiere, Buonaparte retreated upon Troyes, and after that to Nogent sur Seine, thirty-six miles nearer Paris. Troyes was a

most immediately occupied as the head quarters of the allies.

The Foreign Office, on February 15, published a despatch, dated Troyes, February 8, which place was taken possession of, by the allies, on the 7th: it is said to contain a population of 30,000 inhabitants. General D'York's division took Vitry, on the 5th. He also attacked and defeated Macdonald's army at Chaussée on the same day, pursued the enemy to the gates of Chalons, which he bombarded, till Macdonald capitulated upon condition, that he should retire with his army and the troops of Sebastiani and Arighi to the left bank of the Marne.

In the south of France, Chalons sur Saone, was captured by the Austrians, from hence General le Grand retired upon the road to Lyons, where Marshal Augereau had collected about 4000 men. The left of Count Bubna was near Grenoble, his centre at Bourg, and his right at Maçon, from whence he communicated with Prince Schwartzemberg. Thus the different corps, united with the Austrian standard, occupy an oblique line through France, from the capital of Dauphine to that of Champagne.

In an official bulletin, published here on the 15th, it was stated that accounts from Lord Castlereagh had been received, dated Chatillon, the 10th inst. The head quarters were then at Troyes. There had been no general action, but, on that day, a division of Gen. Blucher, consisting of 6000 men and 15 pieces of cannon, had been cut off by the French. The Cossacks had advanced as far as Laon.

Though the official account of this battle of La Rothiere or Brienne was generally hailed here as a distinguished victory, and though the Gazette says, "this battle, in the numbers engaged, in the losses of the enemy, and in its consequences will perhaps be found one of the most important of the war!" still, for some mysterious reason, hitherto unexplained, it was not announced in the usual mode to the Lord Mayor, or by the firing of the Tower guns! and, though Lord Burghersh also in the despatch which he wrote, congratulated Lord Bathurst upon this first success in a general affair, upon the territory of France! it was nevertheless thought

proper to let it pass here among the number of ordinary events!

It is, therefore, supposed that from the vigorous opposition which it is allowed was made by the enemy, that the loss of the allies, though not mentioned, was very severe.

Lord Burghersh says, in his despatch of Feb. 2d,—“Buonaparte continued the action of yesterday with considerable obstinacy till towards twelve at night; his principal efforts were directed to the reoccupation of the village of La Rothiere; he directed himself the attack of the young guards upon that place, but was repulsed with considerable loss.—Gen. Blucher was present at the defence of this village, and contributed materially by his exertions in the repulse of the enemy. General Guilay was engaged till near 12 o'clock in the attack of Dienville; the vigorous opposition he met with was only overcome by the skill and ability he displayed, and by the gallantry of his troops. The place, after several hours of the most severe contest, remained in his undisputed possession. Baffled in the different attempts to regain the advantages he had lost, Buonaparte at last decided upon a retreat; his columns appear to have begun their movement to the rear about one in the morning, his rear guard was however in occupation of the position of Brienne at day-light.”

These successful movements were soon followed up by the allies, though not with equal happiness; on the 10th of February, it seems that, in endeavouring to profit by the retreat of the enemy to Nogent sur Seine, they began again to advance.

The Austrians entered Troyes, while the Russians under Sacken, and the Prussians under Blucher, pushed on across the Aube towards Pianeg, to turn the enemy's left, who occupied both banks of the Seine, and at once covered the Fontainebleau and the Provins road to Paris. At length the defensive line of the enemy from Nogent to Chateau Thierry, was reduced to only forty-five miles in length, while that of the allies was weakened by extension to nearly 100. The allies confident in their numbers, seemed only bent on surrounding Paris, and thus exposed their divided force to be attacked singly. Buonaparte, aware of the snare he had

led them into, moved back his left wing and Macdonald's army still nearer to Paris, while Blucher and Sacken were rushing forward in the hopes of turning it; thus increasing their distance from the Austrians. On the 10th, Buonaparte suddenly resumed the offensive, and fell, at Champ Aubert, on the corps of Gen. Onsouwief, and compelled him to surrender, with all his officers, 6000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, all his caissons and baggage. Having thus pierced the line of his enemies, on the 11th, he threw his centre in advance, and bringing up his left, marched back on Montmerail, a league beyond which, he encountered Blucher, who was in the rear of Macdonald; here an action of two hours took place, and Blucher's army, the French tell us, was overthrown and completely routed, infantry, artillery, and ammunition, falling into Napoleon's power. The results of the victory are said to be immense; for, on the 12th, the French, following up their success, drove the allies from position to position till they reached Chateau Thierry, entering the place together pell mell. Previous to this a strong rear-guard, of 4 Russian and 3 Prussian battalions placed to protect the allies, had been surrounded and taken with its commander. The results of this day are 30 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of baggage-waggons, and 3000 prisoners, and among them five or six generals. Sacken is supposed to have been killed. In consequence of these movements, General Blucher seemed to have been pushed an hundred miles from the army of Schwartzenburg, while the main force of the enemy, placed between them, prevented their junction unless another battle should take place and restore the advantage ground lost by the allies.

The Emperor, it was said, on the 12th, was still in pursuit of the corps of Gen. Sacken, who, separated from Blucher, had taken the road to Soissons. The wreck of the allied army was represented as in a dreadful state.

All this while it was asked, what has Prince Schwartzemberg been doing with the grand army? If he has omitted to take advantage of the opening palpably presented to him, the cause may have suffered an irreparable blow, and the coquise, as Moreau said, may still be

heureux, (fortunate!) But, after all, this battle of Brienne is thought "not to have been a general affair; that Napoleon himself was not in the action; that it was the rear guard of the French army only that was engaged, and that even this stood its ground against the united and reiterated attacks of the main body of the allies, who were compelled to give way, by the French, and to abandon the height of Partha, the castle of Brienne, and a position beyond La Rothiere." Thus, it appears to be true, as stated in the French papers, that their rear guard maintained itself in a vast plain against the whole of the enemy's army and quintuple forces. All the French generals and marshals too, mentioned in our Gazette, are known to belong to the rear of the French. In fact, the great inferiority of the French force seems partly admitted by Sir Charles Stewart, who said that Buonaparte is supposed to have had about the same strength as the allies, though among the latter we have an actual combination of the forces of Russia, of Austria, of Prussia, and of Wirtemberg. And, while Sir C. Stewart says the victory of the allies was complete in every quarter, Lord Burghersh tells a very different story. He says—"So ended the affair of this day; the enemy still held the ground beyond La Rothiere, and was still in possession at dark of the heights of Brienne." And, while it is said 3000 prisoners and 73 pieces of cannon were taken, it is not said that the allies had a single man killed, wounded, or missing, excepting one orderly Cossack shot by the side of General Blucher!!! There is good reason to believe that the loss of the French was much the same as they have stated.

It was again very cheerily said, "Let us suppose that Prince Schwartzberg does not advance, and that the guilty domes of the Tuilleries, for this once, escape the avenging fire, still the transient success of the tyrant ought not to affect the great principles of our policy." It would be weak indeed to be shaken by a breath of ill fortune.

The same French papers which brought the account of these advantages confess that the populous city of Rheims had opened its gates to a very inconsiderate number of Cossacks and some regular troops; and thus it seems that, contrary to the expectations of many, it has

turned out that the progress of the allies in France has hitherto been rather favoured than opposed by the disaffection and indifference of the French people. They have not displayed any of those symptoms of that enthusiasm which in the year 1793 confounded the calculation of their invaders and defied the prowess and resources of the continent united. Anxious only for the restoration of tranquillity it does appear that the nation, weary of supporting Napoleon's tottering power, has rather inclined to submit to existing circumstances rather than persevere in an unavailing struggle. It could not well have been otherwise when they observed the glory of their emperor tarnished, and his resources destroyed. Thus is it evident the French people have not been conquered, but rather induced to give up a man whose fatuity in wasting their best blood and treasure had reduced them to a state of weakness, of which their enemies have been enabled by circumstances to take the most ample advantage.

But, as the fortune of war is mutable, it is true that on the 18th, while it was reported and believed here "that the allied army was within a day's march of Paris, where they had committed the most dreadful excesses," and that the confusion at Bologne was indescribable, that town rung with cannon peals, proclaiming a new triumph, gained by Buonaparte 60 or 70 miles from his capital, as appeared by the following bulletin:

"Bologne, Feb. 16.

"Telegraph Line of Bologne.

"The director of the telegraph to M. Martin, commissary-general of the police, &c. &c.

"On the 15th the emperor gained a fresh victory over the Russians and Prussians, near Montmirail, and has taken 10 pieces of cannon, 10 stands of colours, and 10,000 men prisoners.

I have the honour to be,

NAPOLEON."

Unfortunately for a speedy termination of the war the Paris papers of the 11th brought official details of the sanguinary action of the 14th and 15th, announced by the telegraph, and, as it has been remarked, "proved the justness of Lord Liverpool and Lord Castlereagh's pacific recommendations, by casting a shade over the brilliant prospects which the allies and all Europe lately enjoyed. Notwithstanding the movements of Bu-

naparte towards the north-east, the Austrians have not been *able*, or perhaps *willing*, to profit by his absence, and do not seem to have taken a single step in advance towards the capital." It has been asked, "Does the Emperor Francis wish to testify his disapprobation of the continuance of hostilities, when a safe, advantageous, and honourable, peace might have been *dictated*, by ordering his troops to remain inactive at this decisive moment?" Certainly not the least mention has been made of Prince Schwartzberg, or of negotiations, in the last French papers; and all the loss sustained by the Russians and Prussians alone, seems at least to justify an apprehension that Austria is now less disposed to push on the contest with vigour than formerly. There may then be some reason why Lord Castlereagh returns or attaches himself entirely to the movements of the Emperor Alexander.

The tyranny of Buonaparte has appeared in nothing stronger than in his late treatment of the legislative body, a committee of whom he appointed to examine the diplomatic correspondence with Count Metternich. Their report, when it was returned, was never suffered to be printed in France; but, from a Dutch paper in which it lately appeared, it seems it gave him great offence.

The manner in which it recommends peace was not the only nor the chief motive of Buonaparte's displeasure. It ventured upon subjects of a much more delicate nature, as will be seen by the following extract:—"In the mean while, it is not enough for the inspiring of a people to summons them, according to the laws, to place themselves in a defensive attitude; but the government must establish the surest and speediest means of compelling the enemy to make peace on durable grounds. These means will be effectual when Frenchmen shall be convinced that their blood shall no longer be shed, but for the defence of their native country and its protecting laws; but the sacred names of peace and country may be echoed to the winds, when men cannot secure those constitutional limits on which the blessings of peace depend. Your committee considers, as one of the most imperious duties, while the government adopts the speediest measures for the defence of the state, to beseech his majesty to maintain the full

and complete execution of the laws, which secure to the French the rights of personal freedom, and of security of property, together with the free development of their political rights. This security appears to your committee the best means of communicating to the French the necessary vigour for their own defence.—Your committee founds these ideas only on the wish, and the necessity, of re-uniting more closely the throne and the nation, for the purpose of their joining their efforts against mis-government, arbitrary power, and the enemies of our country."

When this report was read, M. Lainé, a celebrated lawyer of Bourdeaux, was the person chosen, and he had no sooner finished, than he was declared an outlaw by the president, to whom he replied with great spirit. The next day the emperor appeared unexpectedly in the assembly and told the members they would lay France waste, and that the loss of two battles in the heart of the country would not have given him so much uneasiness as their conduct. After a very passionate harangue, M. Lainé was arrested; but, contrary to all expectation, only sent to Bourdeaux to remain on his own responsibility. Soon after the assembly he called traitor, whom he said would wish him to sign a peace more disgraceful than the allies would have proposed. * This it seems was a prejudice of his, at which time and the subsequent conduct of his enemies have probably cured him. His own behaviour, with respect to the assembly, was undignified and unjustifiable, but certainly not equal to our Charles the First in his attempt to seize the five members of our House of Commons.

A question now arises, may not the good fortune of Buonaparte tend more than ever to secure his power, that is unless the accounts in the French papers are wonderfully exaggerated? His success, more or less, however, might have been foreseen as within the line of possibility, before we sent our last instructions to the allies not to treat in *reality* till they had entered Paris. What a check to this childish wish must the sight of a Russian prince and 15,000 prisoners brought into that city have been, about the 16th of this month, probably just as the ill-timed resolution of our cabinet arrived at headquarters? Without giving credit to the statements

of the French accounts of their having routed and dispersed an army of 80,000 men in a few days, with forces totally unequal in point of numbers, still there is but too much reason to suppose that what has happened will encourage and animate them beyond measure, even though it may not be literally true; "that all measures are taken for surrounding the enemy on all sides as soon as he retrogrades one step; that millions of arms wait only for the moment to raise themselves, and that the sacred territory which they have violated will become a land of fire which will devour them."

But though the French conclusion of their accounts, down to the 16th, conclude, that the Silesian army, composed of the Russian corps, Sacken and Langeron, and the Prussian, Kleist and Yorck, 80,000 strong, has been in four days beaten, dispersed, annihilated,—without a general action, and without any loss, proportioned to such great results. This must be a gross exaggeration. All hope likewise of any misunderstanding between the Russians and Prince Schwartzberg have also proved as visionary; it appears, even from a report of the 17th, addressed to the Empress and published in the *Moniteur* of the 18th, that this Prince, with the grand allied army, was making rapid progress towards the French capital, and had actually arrived, on the 13th, before Melun on the Seine, within 27 miles of Paris! The report furnishes very scanty details of the march of the allies. On the 11th they presented themselves before Nogent, where it is said they were detained two days. Victor, (Duke of Belluno,) and Gen. Gerard commanded the enemy at that place. Oudinot, (Duke of Reggio,) was stationed with the 7th corps at Provins, and a Gen. Pagol had some troops near Montereau and Melun. It would appear that the attack upon Nogent was not more than a feigned demonstration on the side of the allies; for another division of their troops had, in the interval, passed the Seine, at Bray, which induced Victor to make a hasty retreat from Nogent, upon Nanges, which was attended by a similar movement of Oudinot upon the Yeres. This stream falls into the Seine, below Melun, about 24 English miles from Paris. The enemy had previously destroyed the bridges of Nogent, Mon-

tereau, and Melun. Here a most unaccountable chasm occurs in the report; and not even the slightest allusion is made to the operations which may have taken place, from the 15th to the 16th. On the latter of which days, the report states, that Buonaparte arrived upon the river Yeres, and marched his headquarters to Guignes.

The Parisian account from Nanges runs thus, "Paris, Feb. 18. — Letters from the army at Nanges, the 17th, at noon, announce that the Emperor who had attacked the enemy, (the Austrians,) had, at that moment made 3000 prisoners, among them several generals, a great number of officers, and 14 pieces of cannon. — They are to enter this city to day, by the barrier of Charenton.

Now, Nanges is more distant from Paris than Guignes, where Napoleon had his head quarters, on the 16th."

At length we have heard something of the Crown Prince, who has not only arrived at Cologne, on his way to Rheims, but is said to have brought with him an army of 70,000 men, part of which is composed of Danish troops, who take the route of Dusseldorf. — Dare he trust himself in battle near these said Danes?

The Prussian General D'Yorck, mortally wounded in the battle of Chateau Thierry, died there in the house of a post-master, who had bestowed on him all the care and assistance which humanity dictates; but which it seems the French officers seldom meet with, unless in England.

P.S. More important French papers, of the 21st, mention, that another battle has been fought, at Montereau, twenty miles further from Paris, on the morning of the 18th, in which the enemy claims another important victory, 3000 prisoners, 1 general, and 5 pieces of cannon. Prince Schwartzberg, in consequence, was decidedly retreating,* though perhaps in good order, and thus it is observed; "thousands of the deliverers of the continent have uselessly perished for the barren honour of taking Paris; and whilst one of the invading armies is defeated and dispersed, the other, after two disastrous engagements, traces back its way, with fallen numbers and diminished hopes."

It also appears that the Austrian prisoners made at Nanges, on the 17th, and the Russians and Prussians, taken

with Blücher, arrived at Paris, at one o'clock on the 18th, and was made to defile before the people, and within sight of the Tuilleries. To the immortal honour of the Parisians, who crowded the streets and the tops of the houses, it is said, to witness the arrival of the gallant captives, they did so without offering any incivility or rudeness towards them.—When it is recollected that the populace, particularly in Prussia, were suffered to insult the French officer, who unfortunately fell into the hands of the allies, it is hoped the generous example of the French capital will have its due weight upon their enemies in future.

The late advantages said to have been gained by the Vice Roy of Italy, over the Austrians, must certainly have been misrepresented; their loss in different affairs is swelled to 15,000 men. Of Murat, King of Naples, nothing is said!

Military Operations to the 20th inst.

Official bulletin.—“Sir Charles Stewart, in a despatch, dated Chatillon, the 19th instant, encloses reports from Colonel Lowe, of the preceding operations of the army, under Marshal Blücher, up to the 19th instant inclusive.

“General D'Yorck attacked Chalons on the 5th of February, which surrendered by capitulation: Marshal Macdonald retired over the Marne, in the direction of Meaux: he had with him the corps of Sebastiani and Arrighi, besides his own.

“On the 6th, Marshal Blücher's head-quarters were at Sandron. On the 8th they were moved from Vertus to Etoges, General Sacken being then at Montmirail, General D'Yorck at Chateau Thierry, and General Kleist at Chalons; the whole advancing upon the army of Macdonald, who was retreating with one hundred pieces of artillery. On the evening of the 8th, Marshal Blücher's head-quarters were again removed to Vertus, on the report of a Russian regiment having been attacked at Brly. The advanced posts of D'Yorck from Dormont, and of Sacken from Montmirail now stretched as far as Chateau Thierry, and La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

“In the afternoon of the 10th, the Russian corps of Albenis being at

Champaubert, was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy from Sennane, and after an obstinate resistance, was compelled to retire, after considerable loss.

“On the 11th, Marshal Blücher's head-quarters were at Bergeres. On that day the corps of Sacken and D'Yorck marched upon Montmirail against the enemy. A severe engagement ensued for several hours, both armies remaining in their positions. General Sacken lost four guns; the hottest part of the action was in the village of Marchais, which was taken and re-taken three times. The enemy was thirty thousand strong, under Buonaparte.

“On the 12th, Sacken was at Chateau Thierry, and D'Yorck at Biffert—Marmont with the sixth corps at Etoges. On the same day Marshal Blücher, with the corps of Kleist and Kassiowitz, were in position at Bergeres.

“Duplicates of subsequent despatches from Colonel Lowe to Sir C. Stewart have also been brought by Mr. Robinson, from the 13th to the 17th inclusive.

“On the 13th, Marshal Blücher's head-quarters were at Champaubert. He had advanced from Bergeres to attack Marshal Marmont at Etoges, who had about nine or ten thousand men. The enemy gradually retired, and several brisk attacks were made upon his rear, particularly by the Cossacks. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond Champaubert. The enemy bivouacked in front of Fromontieres. In the mean time Buonaparte marched upon Chateau Thierry, from whence Generals D'Yorck and Sacken had retired behind the Marne.

“On the 14th, Marmont retired from Fromontieres to Janvillieres, where he was joined by Buonaparte, who had made a forced march from Chateau Thierry, with the whole of his guards and a large body of cavalry. A very severe action now took place. Marshal Blücher's force being very inferior in numbers, and particularly in cavalry, his infantry was formed into squares, and he determined on a retreat. The enemy made the most desperate attacks of cavalry upon these squares, but were received with such undaunted firmness, that not one of them was broken.

“After a very severe and unequal contest, carried on during a retreat of

nearly four leagues, Marshal Blücher observed a large corps of cavalry posted on the Chaussée in his rear near Etoges. He resolved to force his way through this obstacle, and by opening a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon this cavalry, posted in a solid mass on the Chaussée, he succeeded in his object.

"Upon reaching Etoges, towards night, he was assailed by a body of infantry, which had penetrated through by roads upon his flank and rear, but Generals Kleist and Kassiewicz forced their way through this obstacle also, and placed their corps for the night in the position of Bergeres.

"General Blücher's whole loss on these days is estimated at 3500 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; that of the enemy is stated to have been very great, as he was exposed to a tremendous fire of artillery, in which Blücher was superior.

"General Blücher subsequently retired to Chalons, where he was joined, on the 16th, by Generals Sacken and D'York. Part of General Winzingerode's corps had carried Soissons by assault, taking two generals and about 3000 men; General Winzingerode was himself at Rheims.

"Counts Langeron and St. Priest were rapidly advancing to join Marshal Blücher, whose whole army would speedily be united at Chalons, ready to resume the offensive.

"Lord Burghersh writes from Troyes one the 13th and 16th February:—

"The town of Sens was taken by assault on the 11th by the Prince-Royal of Wirtemburgh, who immediately marched on Bray by Pont-sur-Yonne.

"On the 9th, Count Hardegg attacked the rear of the enemy at Romilly and St. Hilaire; and, joined by General Wittgenstein, he again attacked them near St. Aubin and Marmay, and drove them upon Nogent, part of which was occupied by Count Hardegg on the 10th.

"Count Wittgenstein having advanced towards Pont-sur-Seine, General Wrede towards Bray, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges, which were re-established by the allies; and General Wrede advanced towards Provins. General Wittgenstein crossing at Pont-sur-Seine, Generals Bianchi and Guilay were at the same time marching on

Montereau, and measures were taken to place the grand army on the left of the Seine, with the right at Mery, and the left at Montereau, with the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince-Royal of Wirtemburg at Provins and Villeneuve.

"On the 16th, dispositions were made, on receiving intelligence that Marshal Blücher had repulsed the corps opposed to him, and was advancing beyond Etoges, to remove the head-quarters to Bray, and the corps of Wrede and Wittgenstein by Nangis towards Melun,—that of General Bianchi pressing upon Fontainebleau.

"Mr. Robinson was officially acquainted, on his road, at Troyes, that, on the 17th instant, Fontainebleau was taken by Counts Hardegg and Thurn, and General Platoff: the enemy lost some guns and prisoners, and the allied advanced posts were pushed on towards Paris. On the 18th Buonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, at Nangis, the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back, with considerable loss both of men and artillery. Prince Schwartzemberg then withdrew his army behind the Seine.

"On the 19th, the enemy made three desperate attacks upon the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, posted at Montereau, and occupying the bridge at that place. He was repulsed with loss; the Prince of Wirtemberg took some cannon: late, however, in the evening the attack was renewed, and the enemy succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge; and, it was understood, that he had passed over a considerable part of his army. The head-quarters of Prince Schwartzemberg were to be at Troyes on the night of the 19th.

"On the morning of the 20th Mr. Robinson passed through Marshal Blücher's whole army, from fifty to sixty thousand strong, in admirable order. It was marching from Chalons to unite with the grand army. The head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, and about eighteen or twenty English miles from Troyes."

This additional abstract of the military operations of our allies coincides more than could have been expected with the French accounts. It proves that the allies have totally failed in their at-

tempt on Paris. On the 11th inst. it seems, Blücher's army had reached Forte sous Jarre, only 45 miles from Paris; on the 16th, it had retreated 78 miles to Chalons, collecting its scattered divisions 123 miles from the French capital. On the 17th, the Austrian army occupied Fontainebleau and Nangy, 45 miles from Paris; on the 19th, it had fallen back 75 miles to Troyes, or 111 from the metropolis; on the 14th, Gen. Winklerode, carried Soissons by assault, 69 miles from Paris; on the 16th, he was at Rheims, 39 miles in the rear of Soissons, and 108 from the capital. It is, therefore evident, if a retreating army is a beaten army, that for the present the allies have failed. Prince Schwarzenberg had accordingly withdrawn his army behind the Seine. The despatches go no further, but Mr. Robinson, the messenger who brought them, heard, that, on the 18th, Buonaparte attacked, with a large corps of cavalry, the advanced guard of the allies, under Count Pahlen, and drove it back with considerable loss of men and artillery. He afterwards made three desperate attacks on the Prince of Wirtemberg's corps, at Montereau, and succeeded in gaining the bridge, and passing over a considerable part of his army. This bold movement, induced Prince Schwarzenberg to fall back and replace his head-quarters at Troyes, on the 19th inst.

With respect to a negotiation still possible, the circumstance of Mr. Robinson's being permitted to come through France, has led to a belief that this gentlemen may probably be the bearer of the news, that the allies will make a peace with Buonaparte not dictated at Paris. This, no doubt, would be a bitter pill to the war-faction; but, it is not unlikely that the late reverses may convince the allies, that there is a great deal of difference between devising fine projects here, and that of carrying them into actual execution in the face of a bold and persevering enemy.

It seems undeniable that Murat has compounded with the allies for keeping his kingdom of Naples; for, having given up three islands and his whole fleet to the English, he is to have a sufficient compensation in the south of Italy, as far as to the right bank of the Po. On this ground, the Neapolitan troops have taken possession of Rome, where

the holy father may again return and live under the protection of a revolutionary Frenchman and a usurper.

HOLLAND

A second supplement to the Gazette of Saturday the 19th, contained despatches from Sir T. Graham and Lord Clancarty. Gen. Graham's letter is dated Merxem, near Antwerp, describing an attack upon that place, in concert with Gen. Bulow, which village they carried, taking two pieces of cannon, and 180 prisoners; about 18 cannon and mortars were afterwards planted against Antwerp, and a bombardment continued two days and a half, when Gen. Von Bulow, receiving orders to march to the south, to reinforce the grand army, it became necessary for the British to return to their former cantonments, and it was understood they were to go into winter quarters.

This attack was made, for the purpose of driving the enemy from their position at Hoogstraten and Wortel, in order to make a reconnoissance on Antwerp; and which was accomplished, after some resistance, the enemy being driven into Antwerp with considerable loss.—Sir Thomas expresses his warmest approbation of the conduct of his troops; no veterans ever behaved better than those men, who then met the enemy for the first time.—The British loss consisted of nine killed, twenty-nine wounded, and one missing.

SPAIN.

Despatches from the Marquis of Wellington, dated St. Jean de Luz, the 23d ult. represent Soult as having recently called in most of his out posts, and strengthened the centre of his army, which had besides received considerable reinforcements from the interior. Though the military operations therefore may be impeded by the severity of the weather, we must expect shortly to hear of fresh engagements, in which, from appearances, Soult will be the assailant.—Letters of the 25th ult. from Lord Wellington's head-quarters, mention, that Colonel Bunbury had arrived there on the 23d; that Soult had left Bayonne to his garrison of 15,000 men, under Gen. Reille, and was himself at Peyrehourade, a small town on the Gave.

Connected with the affairs in this quarter, is a fact stated in the Madrid papers of the 23d ult. which arrived on

Tuesday, that the celebrated Palafox, who distinguished himself in conducting the defence of Saragossa, had arrived at Vich, from France, in a coach and four, escorted by 50 French carabincers. On his arrival he despatched a courier to the Regency at Madrid. The Spanish editors seem to think that Palafox is, like the Duke of San Carlos, a tool employed by Buonaparte, in this crisis of his fate, to persuade the Regency and Cortes to recognize the treaty made with Ferdinand. But we cannot, on surmise, believe that the heroic defender of Saragossa will ever prove a traitor to his country.

AMERICA.

The small and ineffectual success of the Americans, by land, appears from the following particulars, published by authority in this country.

Sir George Prevost mentions, that the signal defeats sustained by the American heroes, Wilkinson and Hampton, have driven them back to winter-quarters, within their own territory, under the accumulated pressure of "discontent, desertion, and disease."—A projected attack on Burlington Heights, by Harrison and Chauncey, had been frustrated by the severity of the weather.—We learn, in addition, from the Halifax papers to the 20th ult. which arrived on Wednesday, and which contain a general order, issued by Sir G. Prevost, that the American Gen. McClure, being apprehensive of attack at Fort George, as the British army, which was at Burlington-Heights, had moved from thence, ordered the village of Newark to be destroyed, and the works of the fort to be razed. On the 11th, by order of the American Secretary of War, he evacuated it with his small force; and next day Fort George was entered by a British detachment, under Cols. Murray, Hamilton, and Elliot, sent by Gen. Vin-

intelligence is articles, which quote official advices from Upper Canada of the 2d Dec. stating the dispersion and wreck of a great part of Chauncey's squadron, on Lake Ontario. Four vessels, including the Madison and the Lady of the Lake, had gone on shore; and another, on board which was Gen. Harrison, was supposed to have gone down. The same gale is reported to have proved more disastrous to the American squadron on Lake Erie—ten

vessels have been stranded or lost—two of which had gone down the falls of Niagara. These severe losses will give a superiority to Sir James Yeo, as soon as the season for operations shall arrive. A second general order, issued by Governor Prevost, orders into custody all the American officers, prisoners of war in Canada, in retaliation for the 46 confined in the United States, on account of several English-born subjects, taken with arms in their hands, having been sent home for trial.

American papers, to the 23d of January, mention that the President had nominated Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky (speaker of the House of Representatives), and Mr. Jonathan Russell, of Rhode Island, commissioners, jointly with Messrs. Bayard and Adams, to conduct the negotiations with Great Britain, at Gottenburgh. Mr. Russell is also appointed plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden. An American paper observes that Mr. Clay was one of the foremost in bringing about a state of hostility between the two countries, and, he being still strenuous for war, such a nomination cannot be considered as holding out much hopes of a speedy peace. The New York Gazette, of the 18th Jan. contains a long financial report from Mr. Jones, acting secretary of the treasury, by which it appears that a considerable defalcation of revenue has accrued, in consequence of the embargo; and he submits whether it may not be expedient and prudent to provide new revenues, capable of producing either the whole or part of such sums as are unprovided for, but necessary to fulfil the public engagements.

A plan for filling up the military ranks, similar to a French conscription, has been alluded to in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Troup, chairman of the military-committee, in reply to Mr. Sheffey, admitted that he had expressed himself in favour of such a project. There was also a rumour, that it was in agitation to appoint a person representing the character of a military dictator, in order to put a stop to the disorganization of the American forces.

DOMESTIC.

A grand national imposition was played off in the metropolis, on Monday, the 21st, when a person, wearing a white cockade, passed rapidly by the Royal

Exchange, in a post-chaise drawn by four horses, and decorated with sprigs of laurel. We have learned, that a chaise similarly decorated, with a person of the same description within, was seen in the vicinity of Downing-street; not proceeding directly thither, but apparently wandering about in want of a guide, as Lauriston was when he came over with the preliminary treaty of the last peace, and could not find his way to the Foreign Office, till old Philip Astley picked him up and conducted him. All the city and all the west end of the town was in a tumult of joy. The approaches to the public offices were crowded with persons anxiously intent on the same research; thousands had already assembled to see the guns fired in celebration of the glorious event, chiding the delay, which was considered the more extraordinary, as it was known for an *absolute fact* that the Tower guns had fired already; although it was at the same time made matter of similar surprise and blame in the city, that the Tower guns did not open their mouths, while it was *quite certain* that those in the Park had been blazing away long before!

Down till five o'clock, the crowd was still waiting in the Park for the firing of the guns; but in the city the business was, long before that time, suspended.—Omnium fell back from its previous high and sudden elevation, in proportion as the delusion vanished, leaving multitudes of cheated speculators cursing the deception that had been practised on them, and their own credulity. In the course of the evening, however, another attempt was made to revive the trick. It was asserted, by the authors of this version, that the mission of the man with the white cockade was not to the British government, but to the Bourbon princes; and, that he had certainly arrived at the residence of the prince of Condé and the duke of Bourbon. Inquiry in this quarter also proved that the whole business was a trick; and all that remained was to sit down and ruminate on the consequences—whether the bargains made on the faith of the falsehoods should stand—and ruin and riches be awarded accordingly.

As soon as the story of the arrival was generally known, all the ministers, all the principals of all the government offices, all the ministerial members of parliament, all the chief politicians of the

clubs, hastened to, or towards, the Treasury and Downing-street. The Duke of Montrose, seen riding rapidly down, with a groom in the royal livery attending him, as master of the horse, was supposed, at first sight, to be either the Prince Regent, or somebody deputed by him; and this—even this—enhanced the agitation of the tremulous feelings of the multitude! The earl of Liverpool, whose inability to go out of doors without danger, according to the declaration of his medical attendants, had been made, an hour or two before, the ground of putting off the trial between lady Perceval and Mr. Phipps, of the News (Sunday paper), was now seen bravely hazarding his life, in his anxiety for the general good, hastening to Downing-street, where he, like the rest, found only that it was all a hoax. It appears certain, that a chaise and four, marked and decorated, as we have stated, came first towards Whitehall, from Westminster-bridge; afterwards got back over that bridge again, as it is sometimes done on the return after landing the fare; then went round by the Borough over London-bridge, as if to gratify the city with the sight in passing to the westward: but somewhere on the way the vision vanished, we believe before it reached Fleet-street! Where the fox earthed, we are therefore unable to state; how he started, the following letter will, in some measure, serve to shew; and the circumstances may furnish some means to trace him:—

Dover, Feb. 21.—A circumstance occurred here last night, which, probably, ere this reaches you, has occasioned a wonderful sensation amongst the political circles, and particularly with the speculators in the funds, the particulars of which, as well as I could collect, I will relate:—

About one o'clock in the morning a person accosted a watchman on the custom-house quay, and requested to be immediately shewn to the nearest inn, where he could be accommodated with a speedy conveyance to London, as he had just landed from France, and was the bearer of most important despatches, and that he brought over the gratifying intelligence that Buonaparte had, in a very late action, been killed. The Ship inn being within a hundred yards of the spot where this person first discovered himself, he was shewn thither, where

he also related the same account; and, from his appearance, being dressed in a rough travelling coat, fur cap, and seemingly with two or three days growth of beard,—also being wet about the legs, as if occasioned by his leaping from the boat to the shore, and well supplied with Napoleons, which bespoke he was what he represented himself to be, he had every facility given him, as is usual with such persons on their arrival. Whilst the necessary preparations for his departure from hence were going on, a messenger was despatched to prepare relays of horses in readiness at two different post-towns. He also addressed a letter to admiral Foley, at Deal, to whom he said he was well known, announcing his arrival, that a telegraphic communication might, as early as possible, be made to government of his mission, which was also sent off by a courier. He called himself Col. de Bourke, or Bourg, or some name of a similar pronunciation; and he quitted this place about half after one, in a post chaise and four, giving to each of the post-boys a Napoleon, to induce them to use all expedition. No doubt was entertained but that the representation he gave of himself was correct, until six o'clock this morning, when a messenger arrived here from admiral Foley, stating that the person who landed at Dover was unknown to him, and requesting further particulars as to his landing. As no one could give an account at which spot or from what boat he landed, it became a matter of doubt as to the truth of his statement. All the picquets that were on sentry last night (and they are so arranged that had a boat landed one or other must have observed it), and the revenue-officers and boatmen who are in the practice of watching the arrival of ships up channel, were questioned, and not one knew of a boat or person being landed in the night, nor was it believed that such a circumstance could have taken place without the knowledge of some of the party."

It has been ascertained that one broker sold for his employers, in the early part of yesterday forenoon, the enormous sum of £650,000 in omnium, which sale, it is estimated, on a moderate calculation, produced a net profit of £16,000. The whole amount of the transfers in the course of the day, it is said, exceeded a million and a half. The report of the committee of inquiry is expected with much anxiety, and it would give infinite satisfaction to the community to find that the delinquents were compelled to regeorge the thousands which they have compassed by manœuvre and management.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Feb. 24.
Sitting before Lord Ellenborough and a Common Jury, at Guildhall.

PERJURY.

The King v. Mitford.

THIS was an indictment for perjury. The perjury was alleged to have been committed by the defendant in an affidavit sworn in June last, in conjunction with Mr. Phipps, the proprietor of *The News*, in answer to affidavits, on which Mr. Holt moved for a criminal information against that publication for inserting certain letters respecting the

Princess of Wales, purporting to have been written and signed by Lords Eldon, Castlereagh, and Liverpool, and Lady Anne Hamilton. In that affidavit Mr. Mitford swore, that, on or about the 31st day of March, 1813, he was sent for by Lady Perceval,—that he went to her house at Blackheath, when Lady P. informed him, that she had letters of great consequence indeed, which she wished to have published,—that Mr. Phipps, of *The News*, appeared to be the man that was likely, and that ought to publish them,—that he then received the three letters from her, which were

afterwards published, with the desire to copy them; that he accordingly did copy them, afterwards carrying those copies to Mr. Phipps, agreeably to Lady P.'s directions. When she delivered these letters to him, she said it was a dangerous experiment which she was going to try, but something must be done to rouse *John Bull*, &c. This was the alleged perjury.

Mr. Holt powerfully addressed the Jury, contending that Lady Perceval had been compelled to institute this prosecution, to protect her character, her honour, and her name, against an infamous conspiracy.

Mr. Laws then called Lady Perceval. Her ladyship said, in effect, previously to the 2d of April, the 26th March was the last time I saw Mr. Mitford; I did not send for him. On the 31st March, I never mentioned to him that I had letters of the greatest consequence, which I wish to have published; neither on that or on any other occasion. I never said that Mr. Phipps, of *The News*, was the man most likely to do justice to the Princess of Wales. I never spoke to him respecting any "dangerous experiment;" nor did I ever say that something must be done to make them give her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales a proper establishment. On three letters being shewn to her, she said, "I never desired Mr. M. to copy three letters. I never had any MS. of those letters, — the first time I ever heard of them was from Mr. Phipps, as he sent me his paper of the 4th of April, containing them. This paper was accompanied by a letter. I had taken in that paper previous to that day. I never said to Mr. M. or any one else, that the spirit of *John Bull* was dying away, but that this would make him clamorous. I never told Mr. M. after these letters were published, that it might be necessary for him to be out of the way. [Mr. M. in his affidavit, swore that she did, and that she suggested the propriety of his pretending to be mad, and of his submitting to be sent to Mr. Warburton's madhouse, and that she promised him £2000 and patronage.]

In consequence of Mr. M.'s complaining of illness, and of being sorely bent, I did recommend him to remove further from town for a short time. This was before I knew of any such

letters being in existence. I never did ask with reference to these letters whether he had any objection to submit to be sent to Whitmore-House, Mr. Warburton's private madhouse; nor did I ever offer him £2000 if he would so submit. I never did express any apprehension to Mr. M. respecting these letters. I never did say that I was afraid of the matter being brought before the bar of the House of Commons, before the House of Lords (as sworn by Mr. M. in his affidavit,) or before any other house. I never gave Mr. M. any directions whatever as to where he was to take the letters; for, indeed, how could I, as I knew not of their existence. I did not tell him to go to Mr. Phipps, or interest myself in any way about their publication. On seeing *The News*, the first thing I did was to send Mr. Speechly to tell Mr. Phipps, that I knew nothing at all about the letters which he had published. I received a letter from Mr. Phipps—this [It was produced; but Mr. Alley objected to its being read till after he had cross-examined Mr. Phipps.] I sent for Mr. M. to come to me to explain his conduct respecting Mr. Phipps's publications. Mr. M. came on Sunday, April 4, I gave him the paper and Mr. Phipps's letter, saying—"In God's name, Mr. M. what have you been about? Do you know any thing about these letters in *The News* of this day?" "What do you mean?" said he; "read," I replied, "and then you will understand." He then proposed to go to Mr. Phipps, I said that was useless, as I had sent for him, and expected him very shortly. Mr. P. came between four and six that day. When Mr. Phipps was announced, Mr. M. immediately rushed out of the room, and I saw no more of him. I sent Speechly and Hardcastle for Mr. M. again on Wednesday, and they brought him about eleven at night, but he escaped from the house without my seeing him. I have never seen Mr. M. since the 4th April; I am quite certain I did not see him from the 26th March till the 2d April.

Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEY.

I have been sometime acquainted with Mr. M. I knew where he lodged, but I did not take the lodging for him. It was in Crawford-street, Portman-square, at a house kept by Mr. Donovan. I

certainly did speak to Mr. D. in favour of Mr. M. and his wife. His visits were not very frequent, nor did I call on him at all hours in the night. I certainly called on him frequently, and I have called on him so late as twelve at night, but never later, to the best of my recollection. I left my carriage at the end of the street sometimes, but that was because the paving was so bad. The street was not paved.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—If the street were not paved—and that prevented you from driving to the door, the same cause would prevent you at all times.

Lady Perceval.—When I could get up to the door, I did. I never recollect walking up the street, leaving my carriage at a distance when it could pass up the street.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Your servant of course followed you.

Lady Perceval.—To the best of my knowledge. I did not call on him thirty or forty times, I might call on him twenty times. Mr. M. did not visit me frequently at my house;—certainly he was permitted to come occasionally. I did employ him to copy writings for me, but certainly not often, scarcely ever to my recollection.

Mr. Alley.—Pray did you ever employ him to carry paragraphs to the diurnal publications for you?—A. Occasionally I did desire him to offer articles for insertion.

Q. Might I take the liberty of requesting to know on what subjects they were, love or religion?—A. Neither.

Q. Oh, neither. Pray were they on politics?—A. They were on the subject of the affairs of an illustrious personage.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—You must speak out. Who do you mean by an illustrious personage?—A. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Mr. Alley.—Were all your squibs and crackers, or whatever else you call them, received by the papers?—A. Some of them were received.

Q. And why were some refused?—A. Because they were thought too strong.

Q. What, too libellous I suppose. Well, and were any of them inserted in a mutilated state?—A. One was.

Q. Do you recollect writing to Mr. M. to find fault with the articles being

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so altered?—A. I have some recollection of it.

Q. It was not inserted possibly quite so "strong" as you sent it?—A. It was altered.

Q. Did you ever give to Mr. M. an article entitled "*Nelson when a Boy*," it being your writing?—A. I wrote it and sent it to Mr. M. certainly, but not for publication.

Q. Did you send Mr. M. an article entitled a "*A curious Fact*?"—A. I do not recollect that I did.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Lady Perceval won't recollect it by mere catch words; shew her the paper itself.

Mr. Alley.—(shewing the article) Is that yours?—A. Yes.

[Other articles shewn to her, the writing and sending of which she admitted.]

Q. Is that letter (producing it) written by you to Mr. Phipps, in the name of *Lady Anne Hamilton*?—A. Yes.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH cautioned the witness against answering anything that might tend to criminate herself; if she thought any question had that tendency, she might demur to it. Those article, of which she was admitting herself the author might be strong libel. She might demur, but if she did answer, she must answer truly.

Mr. Alley.—Mr. Phipps waited on you at Blackheath?—A. Yes; on Sunday afternoon. My son announced him, Mr. M. being then in the room with me.

Q. Did you not send for him to come and make a *rectification*, as you call it in your letter, of his conduct?—A. To give an explanation, or a rectification, which you please to call it, of his conduct, which I could not understand.

Q. Did your son continue in the room all the time of your conference with Mr. Phipps?—A. He might have gone out for a few moments, but I think he was there the best part of the time.

Q. Did not Mr. Phipps say he had been very ill used?—A. He made use of some such expressions.

Q. Did he not demand that you should produce Mr. M. that face to face their conduct might be discussed and explained?—A. No.

Q. Did not you say that you had not

X.

seen Mr. M. for a considerable time?—A. I said I had not since Friday.

Q. Did you not say that Mr. M. was not then in your house?—A. No.

A. Did you not say that you had not seen Mr. M. for a considerable time, which accounted for the letters being published?—A. No; for I knew nothing of the letters.

Q. If you sent for Mr. Phipps to make "rectification," why not have Mr. M. to confront him?—A. He had rushed out of the room.

Q. Did you not request Mr. Phipps to contradict the letters next day, as well as in his next paper?—A. I said to him, that if he could, consistently with his duty to the public, avoid the exposure of Mr. M. I hoped he would do it.

Q. Did not Mr. Phipps say, that, consistently with his public duty, and his own honour, that he could not avoid explaining the whole business?—A. He said he must explain the particulars. I wished him to contradict generally, for the sake of the name.

Q. Wonderfully benevolent! Why, I thought you were angry with Mr. M.?—A. I was; but I respected the name. Believing Mr. Phipps to have been imposed upon, I said I would contradict the letters in the manner the least humiliating to Mr. P.

Q. Before Mr. Phipps left the room, and while your son was absent, did you not draw your chair closer to Mr. Phipps's, and take his hand between yours, saying, at the same time, "*My dear Mr. Phipps, if you will but do this for me (simply contradict the letters) God will be the saviour of me and my family*"?—A. (*With much apparent agitation and great warmth.*) No; most assuredly not.

Q. How old is your son, who was present at part of this conference?—A. Eighteen.

Q. Did you not say to Mr. Phipps, "*Things go on as I wish, another Perceval, in six or seven years, will become, I hope, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then shall come the printer's reward*"?—A. No; I spoke nothing about reward, not about any Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Q. When your name expressed the hope that your son might become Chancellor of the Exchequer?—A. No; I

did not; though I heartily wish he may!

Lady P. in her cross-examination, further deposed, that she did not ask Mr. M. to submit to go to a mad-house,—that she did not persuade Mrs. M. to get her husband to go to Warburton's. Mrs. M. said she was afraid to go home, in consequence of the violence of her husband; and she then suggested the propriety of having a person from Warburton's to take care of Mr. M.; but she did not propose to send him to Warburton's. She had Lady Anne Hamilton's leave to write that letter in her name which she sent to Mr. Phipps. She admitted that she had desired Mr. M. and Mr. P. to write to her under cover, addressed to *Lady Anne Hamilton*,—but that was only when she was in the country.

Re-examined by Mr. LAWES.

Mr. M. had been unwell, that was, disordered in his mind, in January, 1812; and he was sent to Mr. Warburton's, at the desire of his relations. On seeing Mr. Phipps, on the 4th of April, she asked him how he got these letters? and he replied, from Mr. Mitford. That document, purporting to be a copy of *Nelson's will*, she sent to Mitford, but did not request it to be inserted in any particular paper.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH. — Q. How often did you get Mr. M. to insert paragraphs in the newspapers for you?—A. Not often, and wished him not to use my name.

Q. What, he was to get the "strong paragraphs" inserted if he could, but your name was to be kept a secret?—A. I was to be secret,—I was not to be known.

Q. Through whose procurement did Phipps offer the columns of his newspaper to Lady Anne Hamilton?—A. He offered them to Lady H.

Q. Why did he offer them?—A. That Phipps best can tell.

Q. Why did not she answer her own letter, or why did you not answer in your own name?—A. It was quite immaterial.

Q. The more immaterial it was, the more material, or the more likely way would be to write in one's own name?—A. It was accidental.

Lady P. further said, that no civilities, such as drawing the chair near Mr.

P.'s, or taking his hand, took place; and she answered Mr. P.'s letter to Lady H. at her request.

John Hardcastle took Mr. M. to Blackheath, on the 4th of April, to Lady P.'s from London, at her request. She peremptorily asked him as to the letters in *The News*, and whether he knew any thing of them. Mr. M. denied them

_____vely and repeatedly, and said

"Down the fellow (meaning Phipps), I never saw him but twice in my life."

Mr. M. wished to go to town, and when Phipps came, M. hastily left the room. Mr. Speechly and Mr. John James Perceval, Lady P.'s son, were also then in the room; and they afterwards confirmed this statement.

In cross-examination, he said he was a clerk in Woolwich-dock; but visited Lord and Lady P.

Mr. Speechly said, he was a nephew of some female in Lady P.'s establishment; he was there till he got a situation to go abroad. He and Mr. Perceval met Phipps at the gate entering the house; and Mr. M. was then coming out of the house.—Mr. Phipps and Mr. M. shook hands, and stepped back a little, and talked together for a short time.—[This statement was confirmed by Mr. Perceval.]—He and Mr. Perceval went to Mr. M.'s lodgings on the Wednesday following, and after great difficulty they got admittance to Mr. M.'s rooms. They found him lying on a bed, apparently much agitated. He said, I hope you are come as friends. I told him, no doubt of that,—and all Lady P. desires of you is, to give a candid explanation of all you know about this publication of the forged letters. He said he had committed himself and his reputation—he was a ruined man. We wanted him to go to Lady P.'s; he said he could not bear the interview; he had been so long accustomed to Lady P.'s smiles, that he could not bear her frowns. We asked him why he had imposed on Phipps. He said, not being able to see his wife and family in distress, he could not resist a bribe. He said he had received a bribe from Col. Bloomfield to act as he had done. He said he should never rise from his bed again. He, however, shortly afterwards jumped up, and said, "Down them all, I'll publish their names." He then went to a looking-glass, and afterwards turned round, and

said, "Don't I look horrible,—have I any other countenance than that of a villain?" Mr. M. went with them to Blackheath about eleven that night, but Lady P. did not see them that night, and before morning Mr. M. had left the house, although he and Mr. Perceval lay in the next room, to prevent him from going away.—[All this statement was afterwards confirmed by Mr. J. Perceval.]

Mr. J. J. PERCEVAL examined.

Besides confirming the statements, as before-mentioned, he deposed, being cross-examined by Mr. Alley, that his mother had proposed to Mrs. M. to send Mr. M. to Warburton's, and that Mrs. M. objected to it; and it was at last agreed between them that a man should be sent for from Warburton's.

Mr. Alley, for the defendant, said, that he should be able to show, out of Lady P.'s own mouth, that she must have known of the letters,—that she was any thing but the witness of truth. He noticed the contradiction between Lady P. and her son respecting the suggestion about sending Mr. M. to Warburton's. She was, he said, unworthy of belief; at least, so much so, that the defendant ought not to be found guilty on her bare oath. The jury would remember the various papers which he had shown to Lady P. From them he would demonstrate that she was capable of doing much more than forge those letters,—that such forgery was only of a piece with her conduct in what she called the good cause,—and that she must have known of the letters. Mr. M. was the instrument in this intriguing female's hands,—the honest, but unfortunate instrument. The article entitled *Nelson when a Child*, he should first read. Its tendency was obvious,—it was to scourge the printers of newspapers for their timidity in not publishing her libels. Nelson, it said, knew not fear; but Mr. S. (the proprietor of an evening paper, but he should avoid names altogether,) could never have won the battle of the Nile. Let cowards tremble, and those who stand up for an unjust cause. We fight for justice,—for the Princess of Wales,—for our future Queen, and we shall never finish. I hate half-measures,—half-arguments,—half-appeals, to the people: You must be bold,—rush on your enemy at once,—and terror unhorses him. I hope the abortion of my

letter, however, may do some good; but is it not vexatious to be pulled to pieces so? I hate those mutilations and alterations,—by it, in my article used by Mr. S. we have lost the tide-serving moment spoken of by Shakespeare. In future, remember no mutilations,—no alterations. If Mr. S. has not stomach for what I send you, somebody else may be able to digest them, and something more light and easy of digestion shall be sent for him. It is cruel to be thus torn. How difficult now will it be to join the snake, and before, how easily might the venom had the effect it was wished to have. It might then have taken effect without the fear of libel. Did not, said Mr. Alley, such an article demonstrate that she was the fabricator of the letters. After such an illustration of the character and conduct of Lady P. the jury would not, he was sure, find Mr. M. guilty on her oath. To contradict her, he should call Mr. Phipps; for, although he had been subpoenaed on the other side, they had not dared to call him.

Thomas Aderly Phipps was then called. He was proprietor of the *News*. In March, 1813, he received a letter in Lady Anne Hamilton's name, but written by Lady P. praising his paper most extravagantly, and thanking him for the polite offer of his columns to promote the cause of the Princess of Wales. The letters which he inserted on the 4th of April, he received from Mr. M. he saying he had received them from Lady P. They were in the handwriting of Mr. M. At Lady P.'s request, he went to Blackheath, on Sunday, 4th April, Lady P. said, she knew nothing of the letters. Her son only was in the room, and he not constantly. She said, this is a very sad thing Mr. Phipps,—I know nothing of the letters. I said, I am astonished to hear it, for I received them from Mr. M. She then said, there must be some mistake; for Mr. M. has been at Woolwich since Thursday.—I replied, your Ladyship must be mistaken, for I met Mr. M. not five yards from your door. She drew her chair towards mine, after a short time had elapsed, and her son not being in the room, and said, these letters must be contradicted. I said, I could not contradict them, without giving a full explanation how I came by them. This I told her repeatedly.

I said I had been at considerable pains and expense in advertising the letters, and placarding them about town. I said that the letters, which he had delivered to me on the Thursday preceding, were not the only letters of hers, which I had in my possession; that I had letters, paragraphs, and articles of hers besides delivered to me in the course of the fortnight I had known Mr. M. Some of them purported to be in her Ladyship's hand-writing, and one, in that of the *Princess of Wales*. They had the necessary and usual signatures and seals. She said, *Mr. Phipps, they are all forgeries, and I hope you will burn them, or deliver them up to me.* She repeated this with so much earnestness and agitation, that, although I had the letters in my pocket, I did not think it prudent to avow that fact. She so wearied me by her prayers and entreaties, that, appearing to consider my manner as consenting, she drew close to me, took my hand between her's and said, *you are the saviour of me and my family.*

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—That you are sure of!—I swear it my Lord.

Witness continued.—Her son then came into the room. She desired him to take me by the hand, and to *vow an eternal friendship for me.* She added, she doubted not that her son, some years hence, would fill an important post in the administration of his country, and that then I should not be forgotten.

In cross-examination, by Mr. Holt, witness said, that when he waited on Lady H. he told her that Mr. M. had said to him that he had copied the letters in the presence of the Princess of Wales. Mr. M. did say so, and he had always understood Mr. M. to say that the Princess was present when he copied the letters on their being given to him by Lady P. Witness should never have thought of writing to Lady Anne Hamilton but for the letter of compliments he had received from her. I showed the letter in my possession purporting to come from the Princess of Wales to Lady A. Hamilton, and she said it was almost impossible to know her Royal Highness's hand, that she wrote twenty different ways. Lady Hamilton said, that there was nothing on the face of the letters to induce her to believe that they were not genuine, if witness was sure he had received them from Mr. M. and as to

Lady P. using her name, she had a *carte blanche* to use it in every thing respecting the Princess of Wales.

Mr. Holt then called Lady Anne Hamilton to contradict, as he said, Mr. Phipps.

Lady A. H. was much agitated. She said that Phipps had called on her with his papers, when, on looking over them, she told him they were all forgeries. Mr. Phipps never said that Mr. M. had got them from Lady P.; on the contrary, he represented Mr. M. to have obtained them from an illustrious personage, the Princess of Wales. Never said the Princess had twenty different ways of writing, and that Lady P. had a *carte blanche* to use her name. She only gave her leave twice,—once to order Mr. Phipps's paper; and, secondly, to decline politely the offer of Mr. P.'s columns; and then only because she had not time to write. If Lady P. had written otherwise, it was a scandalous breach of trust.

Mr. Alley and Mr. Holt replied.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH summoned up, observing very pointedly on the character and conduct of Lady P. Much had been said about character and honour, but he did not see how there could be either about her. She was an habitual libeller, and to call her so was not casting any unwarrantable imputation on her. There was but her oath against the defendant; and after the Jury had heard the extraordinary case of this day, he thought it was not going very far to say, that she who could give, and who had given, such directions to Mr. M. as appeared under her own hand, might have given such orders, as Mr. M. in his affidavit, had sworn her to have given him respecting the letters published in *The News*. On such evidence would the Jury convict Mr. M.? His lordship having placed the case in a variety of appropriate views, was proceeding to read the documents which had been put in as evidence, but the foreman of the Jury interrupted his lordship by observing, that he need not trouble himself further,—that they were fully satisfied; and they almost immediately returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

This extraordinary trial lasted nine hours, not terminating till after six o'clock in the evening.—The Court was much crowded throughout, and the verdict appeared to give general satisfaction.

Sentence of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, for a Libel.—The well-known Mrs.

Mary Ann Clarke was, on Monday, Feb. 6, brought up to receive sentence in the court of King's Bench, for a libel on Mr. Fitzgerald, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland. She had suffered judgment to go by default. The libel was contained in a letter, addressed to that gentleman, and published as a pamphlet. It stated in substance, and asked, "What would the world think of him who seduced the wife of his intimate friend, and caused the husband to be sent to a distant and an unhealthy climate, that he might sooner fall a victim to the hand of death; then indulges his licentious passions, and, when the ill-effects began to be apparent, by deleterious and poisonous drugs attempts to destroy the innocent for the guilty, that his avarice might be spared the charge of educating his offspring? This cold-blooded monster," she observed, "was Mr. Fitzgerald. When the unhappy victim was languishing under the deleterious effects of the drugs he administered, and was hastening, in the flower of her youth, to a premature grave, Mrs. Clarke (it asserted) was employed by Mr. Fitzgerald to use her influence to procure an asylum for the unhappy female." In a different page she inquired, "Who was the grandfather of Mr. Fitzgerald, but a petty-fogging attorney, at Ennis, who got his living by suing out dirty writs; his uncle was hanged for horse-stealing, and his aunt and sister were common street-walkers. It now remained to be seen (added the letter) whether the people of Great Britain and Ireland will allow such a profligate to exist, whose vows and false enticements were common as the air he breathed, who had committed a crime for which our language had no name, and who was a deliberate destroyer of the unborn." During the reading of the passages, Mrs. Clarke often smiled. An affidavit was put in, on her part, stating, "she felt great concern that she had been betrayed into a violation of the law; that she had been intimately acquainted with the prosecutor and his father for fourteen years; that his father introduced the prosecutor to her before he went to college, considering that she could do him much service in his progress in life; that the dependent did render him many important services, and that they were upon a

imagery, that she had been long in habits of correspondence with the prosecutor and his father, and that by these means she became possessed of many of his letters, and which letters, in a late inquiry, were submitted to the notice of the House of Commons; that the contents of some of those letters during that inquiry, transpired, and it was suggested to Mr. Fitzgerald, that if those letters were disclosed it would be highly detrimental to him and to his family, and that he would be no longer able to represent in parliament the borough of Emsay, which had cost him considerable sums of money; that by these suggestions the prosecutor was much alarmed, and in consequence he came to the deponent in great distress and agony of mind, and obtained possession of the greater part of his letters, on a promise of reward and favour, and the letters were destroyed in her presence; that the deponent having great confidence intrusted him with various letters and papers of importance, as well as a letter from a person of high authority, respecting a provision for her only son; after he had obtained this correspondence, the father of the prosecutor withdrew, and from that time to the present he had abstained from the friendly intercourse that had before existed between them; and burnt the letters with which she had entrusted him. Deeply hurt at the ingratitude of the prosecutor for the favours she had bestowed upon him, she wrote and published the pamphlet in question. If the letters the prosecutor and his father had destroyed were still in existence, they would establish the assertions contained in the libel. She had first pleaded not guilty to the indictment; but, finding that any facts she could state would not procure her acquittal, she had admitted judgment to go by default. The affidavit concluded, by praying for the merciful consideration of the court, on account of her two daughters, who were approaching womanhood, and whom she had hitherto educated and brought up in honour and virtue."

The attorney-general, in support of the prosecution, characterised the libel as a most flagrant attempt to extort money, the writer declaring that she would not permit ingratitude, or neglect of promises, given to dupe or exjole her, go unpunished, and announcing, by way of hint, the publication of some

volumes of letters, to be followed by others, as "*circumstances required.*"

Mr. Brougham, in mitigation of punishment, remarked, that the intercourse between the prosecutor and the defendant was a kind of family connection; while yet a youth at college he was by his father introduced to her patronage and protection, as likely to assist him in his progress through life. This delicate connection had subsisted fourteen years. She had conferred numerous favours on both father and son, but had never received any in return; to all these facts she had distinctly sworn, and her affidavits, it must be remembered, remained uncontradicted.

Mr. Justice Le Blanc then passed the judgment of the court — That Mrs. Clarke be confined nine months in the Marshalsea, and give securities in £400 to keep the peace for three years; and that Wm. Mitchell, aged 70, who had, at the request of his friend's son, put his name to the libel, as printer, without receiving any emolument therefrom, but who had refused to give up the name of those who had made a tool of him, be imprisoned in the same gaol four months. — Mrs. Clarke wore a large white lace veil, a chip hat, scarlet velvet spencer, and white gown. She conducted herself with her usual flippancy, courtesying, ironically, to the attorney-general, at the conclusion of his speech. The age and appearance of the companion, (Mitchell,) with whom misery had made her acquainted, seemed to entertain her very much; but when Mr. Justice Le Blanc came to speak of imprisonment, her gaiety failed her, and she shed a few tears.

Fire at the Custom-House.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 12th, about a quarter past six o'clock, this dreadful fire broke out, and though numerous engines soon arrived, about seven the flames had made so rapid a spread that little hope was entertained of saving any of the building. The exertions of the firemen and others were then directed to the warehouses and other buildings on both sides of Thames-street, when a report that a great quantity of gunpowder was deposited in the vaults, caused all the spectators as well as the firemen to withdraw to a distance. At half-past nine o'clock, this report was proved not to have been an idle one. The explosion caused the shock to be distinctly

heard and felt several miles; burnt papers, leaves, &c. was scattered as far as Hackney, Low Leighton, &c. and some far on Whitechapel-road. Numbers of persons were seen running about Thames-street and the lane, almost naked, and were severely scorched. At one o'clock the whole of the Custom-House and the adjoining warehouses were reduced to ashes; but, about three, all fear of the further extension of the flames had subsided. Ten houses opposite were burnt down by two o'clock, viz. Holland's Coffee-house, the Rose and Crown and Yorkshire Grey public-houses, the King's Arms much damaged, &c. A man standing close to one of the persons that held a branch-pipe in his hand, was killed by the explosion of the gunpowder, the branch-holder did not sustain the least injury.

The books and papers of the searcher's office, on the quay, were saved, being conveyed out of window and put into a lighter lying alongside. In the secretary's office few or no documents were saved, consequently the bonds, in the coast-bond office, were lost, particularly the books belonging to the collector inwards. Among the rest, documents nearly 100 years old are said to have been destroyed.

The actual loss to government, by the sudden destruction of the Custom House cannot be calculated; books, bonds, debentures, pearls, coral, valuable property of every description, and securities of all kinds have been consumed. Business must remain quite at a standstill for some time; numerous vessels ready to sail cannot clear out, and consequently the injury to the mercantile world will be most severe and distressing. The private property lost within the building is very considerable. Several gentlemen are said to have left large sums of money in their desks, ready to make payments on the following day. One gentleman lost upwards of six thousand pounds in bank-notes, which will be irrecoverable, as the memorandum of the numbers was in the desk with the notes, and met this fate.

A very fine collection of pictures, which the Commissioners had permitted a gentleman to leave in deposit till it would be convenient for him to pay the duties, amounting to £1500.

A bundle of signed debentures are said to have been picked up by a gentleman at as great a distance from the scene of destruction as Spital-square,

The fire is thought to have originated in a fire-flue in one of the offices of business, adjoining a closet attached to the housekeeper's room, all upon the two-pair of stairs. Miss Kelly and her sister had a very narrow escape, bursting in a manner through the flames, with their brother, Captain Hinton Kelly; he had but the day before returned from Brighton, where he had been for the recovery of his health. It was but too soon ascertained that two poor orphan girls in the service of the housekeeper perished in the flames. Miss Kelly, by her shrieks, endeavoured to waken them; but it was impossible for her at that time to get to the chamber where they slept.

The rest of the servants providentially saved themselves by getting to the top of the building, from whence, by the help of ladders, they were very soon removed.

The first Custom-House built in London was in 1559, 255 years ago. This being burnt in 1718, the late Custom-House rose upon its ruins, being rebuilt the same year. The insurance on the late building amounted to £100,000.

Gallant Actions.—America.—The President of the United States, in his speech on the opening of Congress, notices "a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious Commander." Upon a perusal of the American papers, we conclude, that the new trophy thus boasted is the Boxer gun-brig, Capt. Blyth, by the American brig Enterprize, Capt. Burrows. It took place on the 5th of September, between Seguin and Cape Elizabeth, near Portland. Capt. Blyth was killed by the first shot from the enemy, which cut off his left arm, and nearly severed his body in two.—The first shot from the Boxer also mortally wounded the captain of the Enterprize, but he would not quit the deck until he received the sword of his antagonist, when he expired immediately, and they were both afterwards buried with all due honour in the same grave.

The following is an extract of a letter from Falmouth, (Jamaica,) dated Nov. 17:—"On Saturday, the 30th ult. the brig Sir John Sherbrooke, Capt. T. Robson, from Quebec bound to Kingston, with fish and lumber, being off Cape Maize, which bore N. distant 15 leagues, was captured by the Subey

Jack schooner privateer, Chazal, commander, after a very obstinate engagement of near two hours, towards the close of which Capt. Robson was shot through the mouth, the ball entering on the right side, came out near the left ear, and carried with it several of his teeth. The privateer mounted one long Tom, and ten 12 pounders; had 130 men, 70 of whom were expert rifle shots: the Sir John Sherbroke had one man killed, two dangerously wounded, exclusive of the captain, and some others slightly: the enemy admitted they had 15 wounded in the action, but none killed; Capt. Robson, his officers, seamen, and passengers, were only 24 in number, and the brig had 10 carriage-guns. The enemy treated Capt. Robson and his people with much humanity; landed the captain, passengers, and some of his crew, on Cuba, from whence Lieut. Yates, of his majesty's brig Variable, brought them into this port on Wednesday, and proceeded with them on Saturday morning to windward, Capt. Robson being on his way to Kingston.—The enemy did justice to the cool gallantry of the captain and his ship's company, during this most unequal conflict: and we are happy to learn, that Capt. Robson is in a fair way of recovery.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Capt. Gore, of the 94th reg. who is related to many noble families in Great Britain, was recently killed at Vittoria, in a scuffle. It appears that he had engaged the affections of a young lady of rank, who eloped to his quarters; and on being applied to by her family, he refused to restore her. Her relations next applied to the commanding officer to interpose his authority, which he refused. They then applied to the magistrates of Vittoria, who, pursuant to law, sent the civil officers to demand the deluded female. Capt. Gore refused to deliver her up. The officers attempted to take her by force; on which he resisted, and in endeavouring to expel them, he was shot through the head.—We believe that our government, however they may deplore the event, think it a case of which they cannot take cognizance.

John Mulford, Esq.—This gentleman did not die at Basingstoke (as stated in our hat) but about six miles from that town, at a place called Tadley, where he had resided many years. He

was interred in his own Chapel-yard, close to the remains of Mr. Whitburn, who was a *protégé* of Mr. Mulford and a preacher to the poor of Mortimer; where his name is remembered with enthusiastic veneration. Many public charities experienced his bounty, but in individual charities his humility almost always induced him to conceal his name from the object of his liberality. His dress was certainly so mean as to excite pity in some persons whose hearts were liberal beyond their pockets; and I once knew a man, in very moderate circumstances, make him a present of a shilling, out of philanthropy to the forlorn appearance he cut on a journey to Basingstoke, whither he was going to bestow a donation of one thousand pounds in one sum. I saw him about three months since, when his venerable beard swept his breast, and as he was a comely looking man his appearance excited in me feelings of respect beyond my power to describe. It was his custom to give the poor of his parish an annual supply of faggots in the winter, and the expression mentioned by you, that the gossips would say he was dead without question, alluded to this circumstance, his liberality in the fuel way not having then been carried into execution. His mind was stored with the truest philosophy; and it may be said with truth that no person ever spent an hour in his company (after he had retired from the gaieties of life) without an opportunity to improve by it. His having been King of the Gipsies, though currently reported amongst some of his connections, was not recognized by himself; it therefore rests on dubious authority; but, however this may have been, he had seen life in as much variety as any man of the day. Though all I know of him would fill a moderate volume, the following anecdote, which he related himself, shall close my present intention.—Going once with a party of gay sparks, to visit at a house of high respectability (at the time when large cuffs were worn) he silly conveyed a handful of grains, from a cart that was passing, into the cuff of one of the gentlemen's coats, who, on his arrival in the parlour, raising his hand to his hat, in order to make a very graceful bow to the lady of the house, discharged the said refuse of the brewhouse in all directions over the floor, to the no small amusement of the whole party.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

MR. Shirley, a butcher, of Slough, near Windsor, packed up and sent one of the finest barons of beef he could procure to the Marquis of Wellington, to keep his Christmas with. The noble Marquis felt extremely grateful for this true English fare, and Lieut.-Col. Cathcart, the son of Lord Viscount Cathcart, who arrived in town with dispatches for government from the Marquis of Wellington, brought also a letter of thanks from the noble Marquis to Mr. Shirley, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the present in the most polite terms, and informs him that it arrived in time for the day on which the Queen's birth-day is celebrated, when he and the officers who dined with him, to commemorate that day, partook of it. After drinking the health of her Majesty and the royal family, they drank Mr. Shirley's health, thanks to him for his present, and for his attachment to him and his army.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Great as have been the exertions of the Earl of Hardwicke on all public occasions, they have perhaps never been exceeded in point of utility by his lordship's unremitting and successful endeavours to render that part of the north road between Royston and Caxton (as well as a branch on the Cambridge road towards Melbourn) passable, during the late unexampled obstructions from the snow. His lordship had several of his new-invented machines or sledges working for five or six days, each machine drawn by eight horses, and thus cleared away the snow which was more than three feet deep, in consequence of which carriages of every description passed with the greatest facility. The advantage thus rendered to the public cannot soon be forgotten. His lordship personally attended during the greater part of the time, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and thus encouraged the men to proceed with alacrity in their arduous employment.

DEVONSHIRE.

Two gentlemen, during the late severe frost, dashed over Haldon Heath at night in a chaise and four,

but had almost paid dearly for their temerity; for, with the utmost difficulty, they escaped being twice or thrice buried in the snow. Three of Messrs. Russell's broad-wheel waggons, laden with goods, which were proceeding from hence to Plymouth, were wedged in on Haldon, nearly a week; twenty powerful horses attempted in vain to move one of them; in consequence of being thus unfortunately stationary, a man was appointed to guard them day and night. Two other gentlemen left the Star Inn, with a determination to proceed to Chudleigh on horseback; for six hours they encountered the snow, but at length they were compelled to quit their horses, and after much fatigue reached and took shelter in the hospitable mansion of Montague Parker, Esq.; the poor horses were found in the evening, almost perished. The manner in which the wind had raised the snow, and the forms which it had caused it to assume, all over the down, and as far as the eye could ken, were novel and curious, forming an infinite variety of mountains of all sizes, which presented a grand and awful scene.

ESSEX.

A singular Circumstance.—The mill of Mr. Daniel Wade, Sen. of Great Coggeshall, having, it is said, been frequently robbed of quantities of flour and wheat, a spring gun had been fixed within the premises; but soon after, as Mr. Wade's own son was shutting the door of the mill to secure it for the night, his foot slipped, the gun sprang, and lodged the contents in the young man's neck and shoulders. He was living, though in great agony, on the 7th of this month.

A serious accident lately occurred in the family of Mr. Groves, a farmer, residing near Billericay. One of the maid servants experiencing some difficulty in striking a light to kindle her fire in this morning, took, as it appeared she had often done before, a powder horn belonging to her young master, and shook some grains of powder into the tinder box, which suddenly taking fire, communicated with the powder in the horn, which exploded; the unfortunate girl's right hand was shattered in a most dreadful man-

ner, her thumb being literally torn off, and her face and other parts of her body were severely scorched. The powder-horn was split into several pieces, some of which penetrated the ceiling of the room.

HAMPSHIRE.

A most horrid murder was committed at Woodside, on the body of a private belonging to the Second French Independent Company, on duty at Hurst Castle, by three men, supposed to be sailors, who, after forcing the door of the house in which the man was (a house of ill fame) inflicted a wound with a knife in the left side, which caused his death; and another of the same company received a severe wound in the head. The magistrates have used their utmost endeavours to discover the perpetrators of this horrid deed, and two men are in custody on suspicion.

KENT.

A singular Accident.—Ferris, the butler, at Leeds Castle, whilst clearing away the snow from the roof, stepped upon a projecting spout, when his foot slipping, he fell, but the top of his hoot catching the spout, he remained suspended in that perilous situation till persons arrived to extricate him from his extreme danger.—The height of the spout from the ground is between 50 and 60 feet.

Horse Stealing.—Francis Wicks, who has been committed to Dover gaol, for trial, on a charge of horse stealing, in a confession he has made, states that he is a native of St. George's parish, Gloucestershire, where he is engaged with Robert Barrett, of the same place, in stealing donkies. That about two years ago, they stole two horses from a common at Horton, near Pucklechurch, and sold them at Staines, Middlesex. They soon after stole a horse from a field at Beaminster, Dorset, which they sold at Farnham. A fortnight after they took a horse from the tail of a travelling waggon, between Basingstoke and Whitechurch, and another horse from a farm-yard at Whitechurch, one of which they sold at his native place, and the other at Shaftesbury. They were now joined by Samuel Barrett, a cousin of Robert, and they stole three horses at Harvill, about three miles from Bristol, which they took to Whit-

church, where he was apprehended, and committed to Winchester gaol, but in a month afterwards was discharged. The two Barretts made their escape shortly after: he and Robert Barrett, with Amor Pratt, since dead, stole two horses near Bedminster, and sold one of them near Brighton, and the other near Reigate. Just before Christmas, 1812, he, with John Atherway, stole two horses near Arundel, which with another horse they stole at Havant, they sold about St. George's. He was joined in July, 1813, by Joseph Pratt, who lives near Gloucester-lane in Bristol; and they stole two horses and six donkies, about twenty miles below Bridgwater, near the sea shore, which they sold near Chertsey in Surrey, except four of the donkies, which Pratt took at a certain sum.

LANCASHIRE.

Miss Lavinia Robinson.—By a mistake, the death of this unfortunate young lady was placed under the head "Staffordshire," in page 86 of our last Magazine. Her body has since been found, drowned in the river Irwell. The following particulars as detailed at the Coroner's Inquest, will be found highly interesting.

The Inquisition was held on Tuesday the 15th inst. before Nathaniel Milne, Esq. the Coroner, and a very respectable Jury, at the Star Inn, Manchester.

Miss Esther Robinson, the eldest sister, deposed, in substance, that on the evening of the 18th of December last, she retired to rest at nine o'clock, leaving her sister Lavinia and Mr. Holroyd (who is a surgeon) together. She also left a brother and sister up, who followed her in the course of a couple of hours.

The brother, in his evidence, spoke to the preceding evening, which was, that about eleven o'clock he heard a noise as that of his sister in a distressed state, and on listening at the door, he heard Holroyd say, "All's ready, all's prepared," to which she said, "No don't, its shameful; you shan't." When, to alarm them, and intimate that somebody was still up, he went into the kitchen, took the poker, and made a noise with it—shortly after he heard his sister again distressed, when

he repeated the noise with the poker, and finding all quiet, went to bed.

Mr. Bentley, the brother-in-law, committed his knowledge of facts to paper, most part of which he gave in evidence, and was principally as follows:—On Friday, December 10, Lavinia was at our house, until nine o'clock in the evening. Holroyd came about a quarter-past eight, spoke frequently of the wedding; remembers particularly he asked the child if she would have him for an uncle; he invited me to dine with him on the Wednesday in next week. He thanked me for the trouble I had taken in causing the banns to be published. On Wednesday 15th, dined and spent the afternoon with Holroyd; conversed the greatest part of the time about the approaching ceremony, and fixed that no person should be present but Lavinia's relations; the day they had fixed upon was Wednesday the 12th Jan. 1814. We concluded upon the following plan:—That on the morning of that day I should meet Holroyd and his intended wife at breakfast, at her house, and after to proceed to church in a coach;—viz. Holroyd, Lavinia, Esther (as bride-maid), and myself, to give away the bride, with any other of the family. After the ceremony was over, it was fixed that Holroyd and myself should attend to our usual avocations until two o'clock, at which hour I invited the party to partake of their wedding dinner at our house. That after tea they should return home. This plan Holroyd proposed, being much averse to great ceremonies and parade. I heard no more of the parties until Friday afternoon the 17th, when James informed me of what had occurred, and that his sister Esther requested me to call and advise what steps to take; I went there immediately; she informed me that not being very well the two nights before she had retired early to rest; that on the night before she had gone to bed before Holroyd came; that about two o'clock in the morning, she was suddenly awoke, which she supposed must have been from hearing a noise or being suddenly startled. She awoke in the manner she should have done if some person had suddenly shouted or closed a door violently. She was alarmed, and got up to look through

the window, being much afraid of fire; but not seeing any light in the yard, or hearing any further noise, she went to bed again; however, she did not feel comfortable the remainder of the morning, nor could she compose herself to sleep, the manner of awaking had agitated her to such a degree. About a quarter before four o'clock she got up and dressed herself, and came down stairs, as the chimney-sweepers were to come on that morning early. She found that the floors had not been fastened, and blamed Lavinia a good deal in her own mind for her carelessness; when Emma got up, Esther asked her why Lavinia did not come down, and then found, for the first time, that she was not in the house; she was then much alarmed, and more so when she found wrote upon the back of a tax-paper, the following:

“ With my last dying breath I attest myself innocent of the crime laid to my charge. Adieu; God bless you all I cannot outlive his suspicion.”

About noon she sent for Holroyd, and asked him where Lavinia was; he appeared surprised, and said, “ Good God, is she not here?” and when Esther told him the particulars, he appeared much agitated, and said, “ they had had serious words, which had produced a serious quarrel, and that he had left her about or a little before twelve.” After some other conversation with Esther, I thought it my duty, as a friend to the family, to call upon Holroyd, which I did immediately, and found him at home. I asked if he was within. The old woman, his servant, answered he was. I said, is he in the parlour? She answered no; he was busy up stairs. I went into the parlour, and sat down; in about two minutes he entered the room, and the following conversation ensued:—

“ Mr. B.—Well, Mr. Holroyd, what is this business of Lavinia?”

“ Mr. H.—Indeed, Sir, I can't tell; I am miserable, I can't tell what to do.”

Mr. B.—Esther mentioned a quarrel you had; I should be glad to know the particulars, and what you fell out about.

“ Mr. H.—Why, Mr. Bentley (here he paused a little) all delicacy in this

business must now be laid aside. I discovered——

"I was a great deal hurt at his expressions; but restrained my feelings as well as I could; he appeared violently agitated all through the conversation.

"Mr. B.—Why, Sir, she has left the house; do you know any thing of where she is?" He declared he did not; "wherever she is, if I marry her I shall never live long, and be always miserable and unhappy."

"Mr. B.—I did not call to say any thing of that, but merely to endeavour to find out where she is."

[A dialogue of a peculiar kind ensued, which it will not be necessary to insert. Mr. Gentry's narrative then concludes as under.]

"Here the conversation turned upon the manner of finding her. I told him my opinion was, that she had drowned or made away with herself; he hoped not, but would go about the canal and river banks, and endeavour to discover her. I bid him good bye, and left him. I then returned to Esther, and told her as much of the foregoing conversation as was at all delicate, giving her to understand the conclusion. I sent on Saturday and Sunday to inquire if any thing had been heard, but nothing had. On Sunday evening I became very uneasy, and thought, as well as my wife, that some inquiry should be made at the public offices to discover her. I came to town, to Esther's, and sent for Holroyd; he said in conversation, that on leaving Lavinia, she put her arm round his neck, and gave him a kiss, saying, Farewel. I proposed to him to give information at the Police Office of the business; he declined attending me. James was with us, and said he would. I asked Holroyd how we must go about it; he said you had better go in at the door that opens into Back King-street, and inquire for Mr. Nadin. We went and gave a description of her person and dress, and returned to Esther's, telling them how I had proceeded, and Holroyd, James, and I, left together. On Monday the 20th saw Mr. Nadin, who promised to put it in train."

Mr. Barlow was going home, past the western walls of the New Bayley, between 11 and 12 o'clock on the even-

ing before stated. Saw a gentleman and lady who seemed to be quarrelling. Followed them some time. Saw the lady struck and knocked down by the gentleman. She got up again and laid hold of his arm, and he wrenched it from her. He, seeing the witness following, suffered her to take hold of his arm, and walked on. Witness heard her say, 'believe me; but you won't; I don't care if you murder me, if you'll only believe me.' He heard him say, 'who was it; if you don't tell me, I'll never forgive you.' He saw them under a lamp near the late Mt. Beck's brewery: on being asked to describe their dresses, it corresponded with the dress worn by Miss Robinson and Mr. Holroyd that evening. They afterwards went to the new road leading to the river, and when they were about one hundred and fifty yards from the banks of the river, he left them, and went home.

A Mrs. Fitzhugh deposed (in effect) that she called some little time after Miss R. was missed, upon Mr. Holroyd, and asked him if he knew any thing of Miss R. He said he did not. In the course of the conversation which was continued between them, he said he had given her a double dose of laudanum, which had like to have killed her, poor thing! and made her sleep twenty-four hours. On being pressed what he meant, he said it was a woman that did live in Back Bridge-street, but was since dead.

The mother of the woman before alluded to was called, and examined as to what physic her daughter had taken, and whether she had slept for 24 hours at any one time. She stated, that she died of a dropsy, and for some time past had never slept for more than four hours at a time.

Mr. Goodier, of Eccles, said, he works the mill at Mode Wheel, found the body of Miss R. about nine o'clock on Monday morning, on a sand-bank left by the flood, near to the mill, about — yards from the water. She had lost one shoe, the mantle and her bonnet.

Mr. Ainsworth, surgeon, opened the body and the head. Says the right temple bone had a crack in it of two inches. Supposes it was done by the ice. She was much bruised about the neck. Nothing was found in the sto-

much but a little blood and water. Mr. A. signed his deposition.

Mr. Thorpe as well as Mr. Ainsworth stated (in effect) that there was nothing to shake their conviction that she had passed a strictly unimpeachable and virtuous course of life.

Second day (Wednesday).

At ten this morning the inquiry was resumed, and Mr. Bentley (who married Miss Robinson's sister), the brother and sister were again examined; the substance of which was much the same as they before had given. The young ladies said, she wore a fawn-coloured gown, and silk handkerchief tied round her neck, but missed mantle and black beaver hat.

Two sisters and a brother, on oath, believed, that the letter purporting to be Lavinia's hand-writing was not written by her.

Mr. Holroyd's housekeeper was examined as to what time he came in. She said he went out about ten, and came back before the clock had struck twelve. He had a dark-coloured coat and light leggings on. [His dress corresponded with the statement given by Mr. Barlow.] In answer to a question proposed to her, she said, neither his shoes nor leggings were dirtier than usual. He gave some instructions to her before he went out, in the kitchen, where he left her. Was asked if they had any conversation about Miss R. She said he was very unhappy. She asked him if he did not know where she was; he did not, wished to God he did. Master has been very unhappy ever since.

Mr. Bramall gave the substance of an altercation he had with Mr. Holroyd respecting Miss R.

Mr. Holroyd was called, when the Coroner informed him, he was not compelled to answer any question unless he thought proper, particularly any that might criminate himself. The Coroner then asked him, had he any thing to say? He said, if he could be permitted to have the evidence read over, he might speak to it. That not being allowed, he had no more to say; he should give in his defence, which was lying on the table, and signed as being his defence. He left the room, and it was cleared of all ex-

cept the Jury and the Coroner, who, in summing up, told them the evidence might be read over, but believed they were sufficiently impressed with the nature of it. After about two to three hours consideration, the Jury returned the following verdict, "that the said Lavinia Robinson was found drowned in the river Irwell, on the 7th day of February instant, in the township of Pendlebury; but how or by what means she came into the water of the said river, no evidence thereof appears to the said Jurors."

It will not be superfluous to observe, that Mr. Holroyd voluntarily appeared at the Police-office on Wednesday, to inquire into, and submit to the consequences of the Coroner's verdict. Mr. Nadin assured him he would have received a visit long before, if the result had been contrary to what it was. Before his departure, he spontaneously intimated, that he believed his surmises respecting Miss Lavinia Robinson were erroneous.

MIDDLESEX.

Singular Robbery.—As Mr. Hastermere, of Mile-end, was proceeding on horseback along one of the bye-roads leading towards Edmonton, he was overtaken by a person in the garb of a clergyman, who entered into conversation with him; and, among other topics, descended on the state of the police, lamented that patrols by day had not been established on retired roads as well as by night, and recited various anecdotes of robberies committed within his own recollection in the broad day. Mr. H. had scarcely assented to the justice of these remarks, when, to his surprise, his sanctified companion drew forth a pistol, and with an oath demanded his money. Mr. H. was at first so confused, that he could scarce articulate; but the ferocious countenance the robber assumed convinced him of his danger, and without further parley he delivered his pocket-book, containing 39l. in Bank-notes, and a bag, containing 8l. in silver, and two guineas. The robber then wished him good morning, and, advising him to suggest to the magistrates the establishment of a day patrols, clapped spurs to his horse.

and soon disappeared. Mr. H. rode briskly after him, but the superiority of the villain's horse soon left him far in the rear.

NORFOLK.

A melancholy accident occurred at Great Melton, near Norwich:—As Mr. T. Betts was giving instructions to his men, who were felling a pollard tree, it fell before it was expected, killed his horse on the spot, and Mr. B. was so dreadfully bruised that he survived but a few hours. It is melancholy to relate, that his uncle, father, and grandfather all lost their lives by accidents.

SUSSEX.

A coroner's inquest was lately held at Brighton, on the body of the infant daughter of Mr. Harrington, the lieutenant who has the command of the signal station there, and a verdict was returned of *Accidental Death*. The facts are these:—The child, about four years of age, was on a visit at No. 23, New Steyne, in the care of her female attendant, on Wednesday se'night, and was there put carefully to bed, and not left until asleep. Soon after 10 o'clock the infant was picked up on the pavement, on the exterior of the house, with its skull fractured, and in the agonies of death; from which time it survived about one hour. The deceased, it is now supposed, on awaking, and finding herself in a strange bed, had got out and wandered to the window, near which stood a chair and a table, and, in endeavouring to raise herself upon one or both of these, had accidentally fallen against one of the panes, through which she passed, and produced the fatal catastrophe described.

WILTSHIRE.

An inquest lately sat on the body of Mr. James Clement, of Mere, who was killed by a most melancholy accident. It appeared that the deceased went shooting the day before with Mr. James Glover, of Mere, and that while pursuing their sport, Glover fell into some deep water, and called to his friend Clement to assist him, who immediately took hold of the muzzle of Glover's gun, in order to pull him out of the water; but while in the act of this assistance, the gun went off, and its contents entered Clement's left

breast, who instantly fell, exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me," and died in about five minutes. He has left a widow and two children. The Jury brought in a verdict—*Accidentally shot*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

As Mr. Thos. Wall, of Tenbury, nephew to the late Mr. Wall, of that neighbourhood, of sporting celebrity, was on a shooting party, he stepped into a rivulet, and continued walking for several hours afterwards: from the inclemency of the season his shoe and stocking were frozen to his foot to such a degree, that they were taken off with great difficulty, and his toes were frost bitten; the extreme pain he suffered till the next day, and the violent inflammation that ensued, threatened a rapid mortification of his foot: these alarming symptoms were arrested in their progress, and ultimately removed; by the repeated and almost constant application of snow to the part, under the direction of an old experienced surgeon in that town.

WORKSHIRE.

Lately, Mr. Thomas Lang, a respectable blanket manufacturer, of Littleton, deposited in a drawer of his desk two bills of exchange, of the value of upwards of seventy pounds. Mrs. Lang having occasion to refer to the bills, went to the drawer, but to her great consternation no bills were to be found. Every article in the desk was turned over, and the search was continued until midnight without effect, and resumed the next morning with no better success. When all hopes of finding the lost property had vanished, a neighbour came in, and having heard the story of the loss, removed the desk, and on the back part of it, a small aperture was discovered. On continuing the search a similar hole was found in the floor, and upon removing three flags, a mouse's nest was discovered, in which were the lost mite, almost reduced to their original rags, and which the mouse, with great ingenuity, had converted into a very comfortable lining for its nest; but fortunately the bills, though torn into minute pieces, retained sufficient of their writing to ascertain their identity.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Feb. 19th, 1814.

INLAND COUNTIES.								MARITIME COUNTIES.									
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	75	6	37	7	39	3	28	9	Essex	70	4	41	0	37	0	27	8
Surrey	76	8	44	6	39	6	31	4	Kent	72	6			40	4	28	10
Hertford	71	0	41	0	40	6	30	10	Sussex	68	8			34	10	26	0
Bedford	70	11	40	0	37	5	27	4	Suffolk	69	8			37	9	25	7
Hunting.	68	5			36	8	21	10	Cambridge	68	10			35	10	21	4
Northa.	72	2			34	1	23	4	Norfolk	65	0	37	0	35	8	23	4
Rutland	73	0			34	3	25	0	Lincoln	67	0	44	0	37	5	20	9
Leicest.	78	8			37	7	25	11	York	69	11	53	10	38	9	23	0
Notting.	76	4	45	0	40	6	26	10	Durham	66	5					27	0
Derby	83	4			41	4	29	0	Northumberland	65	5	52	0	38	4	26	9
Stafford	81	10			45	7	35	10	Cumberland	75	0	50	0	40	2	25	4
Salop	78	9	60	6	44	1	32	7	Westmorland	79	2	60	0	41	7	23	4
Herefor.	76	9	54	4	38	0	29	9	Lancaster	80	3					30	11
Wor'st.	80	7			44	1	30	2	Chester	80	2			48	3	30	0
Warwic.	88	10			42	7	34	11	Flint	92	10						
Wilts	72	10			33	6	25	4	Denbigh	83	1			47	8	30	7
Berks	72	6			35	1	26	0	Anglesea					40	0	21	6
Oxford	79	0			36	9	26	3	Carnarvon	86	8			46	8	25	0
Bucks	77	10			37	0	28	0	Merioneth	93	1			47	6	30	10
Brecon	84	10	54	4	46	4	24	0	Cardigan	84	0			36	0	17	11
Montgo.	72	9			43	4	32	3	Pembroke	67	10			37	2	17	6
Radnor.	82	11			42	8	27	10	Carmarthen	78	6			36	8	18	1
									Glamorgan	80	8			40	8	23	4
									Gloucester	82	0			40	6	30	1
									Somerset	92	9			38	6	21	8
									Monmouth	82	8			39	2		
<i>Average of England and Wales.</i>																	
Wheat	76s.	9d.	Rye	47s.	8d.	Barley		Devon	78	11			39	11	22	0	
39s.	5d.	Oats	26s.	6d.	Beans		Cornwall	78	11			37	7	21	6		
50s.	8d.	Pease	53s.	2d.	Oatmeal		Dorset	79	1			33	4	25	10		
24s.	0d.						Hants	72	1			35	7	26	9		

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 76s. 9d.; Rye 47s. 8d.; Barley 39s. 5d.; Oats 26s. 6d.; Beans 50s. 8d.; Pease 53s. 2d.; Oatmeal 34s. 0d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JAN. 26, 1814, to FEB. 22, 1814.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.					
Males	653	Males	934	Between	2 and 5	172	60 and 70 218
Females	622	Females	977		5 and 10	49	70 and 80 195
					10 and 20	44	80 and 90 74
					20 and 30	101	90 and 100 15
					30 and 40	166	
Whereof have died under two years old 461					40 and 50	199	
					50 and 60	207	
Peck Loaf, 4s.5d. 4s.5d. 4s.5d. 4s.2d.							
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4s. per lb.							

Peck Loaf, 4s. 5d., 4s. 5d., 4s. 5d., 4s. 2d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER-WORKS, BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

Feb. 26, 1814.

DOCKS.
Commercial, 140l. per share
West-India, 150l. per cent.
London, 108l. ditto

CANALS.
Grand Surry, 80l. per share
Grand Junction, 233l. ditto
Grand Union, 74l. per share
Kennet and Avon, 22l. ditto
Lancaster, 17l. 10s. ditto
Leicester Union, 110l. ditto
Wilts and Berks, 19l. 10s. ditto

WATER-WORKS.
East London, 63l. per share
Grand Junction, 50l. ditto

Kent, 53l. ditto
West Middlesex, 32l. ditto

INSURANCE-OFFICES.
Albion, 43l. per share
Globe, 112l. ditto
Imperial, 45l. ditto
Rock, 2l. 10s. ditto

BRIDGES.
Strand, 42l. per share
Ditto Annuities, 15l. per share prem.
Vauxhall, 41l. per share

SUNDRIES.
London Institution, 43l. ditto
Surry, 13l. 10s. ditto
Beeralstone Mines, 70l. per share prem.

L. WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N^o CXXIV.—VOL. XXI.] — For MARCH, 1814.

[NEW SERIES.]

“ We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth.”—DR. JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the following valuable article from the pen of the Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, which contains not only some interesting political history, but breathes those sentiments which are founded upon deep general principles.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I AM very desirous that the inclosed should be preserved in your valuable Magazine. It contains some important facts, with which I am persuaded no one now living is acquainted, but our unhappy sovereign, a peer who was high in office at the time, and myself.

You know that my brother, Alderman Townsend, was the confidential friend and adviser consulted on all important occasions by the old Marquis of Lansdown when he was minister; since that time, in conversation, he himself related to me the interesting facts I have here stated,—facts, the knowledge of which posterity should have possession.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

29, Pulleney-street, Bath,

March 9, 1814.

PEACE, COMMERCE, and NO COLONIES.

IT is reported of the Emperor Napoleon, that on a certain occasion he declared to Germany, “ I do not wish for increase of territory. To extend the bounds of my empire is not the object of my ambition. I want ships, colonies, and commerce.” He well knew that he was sufficiently distinguished as a military chief, and

he was solicitous to establish his fame by rendering his dominions rich, flourishing, and happy, in the improvements of agriculture, the establishment of manufactures, the increase of canal communications, and the extension of commerce. Such were the sentiments professed, not once, but frequently by this great warrior; and happy had it been for Europe, had these views been realised.

As to colonies, in the modern acceptance of the word, it was not to be expected that a soldier, trained to arms, and accustomed from his youth to the noise and bustle of a camp, should understand their nature and effects. But when a statesman, nurtured in the arts of peace, instructed in the principles of political economy, and supposed to be well acquainted with every thing that contributes to the wealth of nations; when such a man, raised to the highest pinnacle of power, becomes the echo to this soldier, and being called upon at a Bacchanalian festival by merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and mechanics, gives his toast, *Ships, colonies, and commerce*—we turn a deaf ear to the shouts and plaudits of this assembled multitude, and are disposed to examine the precise import of his words.

By colonies, neither the soldier nor the statesman meant simply swarms from the hive, emigrants established in distant settlements, cherished and protected by the mother country both during their infancy and in the maturity of age, retaining an affectionate remembrance of their origin, and, from old habits, keeping up commercial correspondence with the parent state, such colonies, as in more ancient times, existed both in Asia and Europe. No; it is to be feared, that

by colonies these distinguished characters meant territories, and people subject to their dominion, restrained in their mercantile transactions, confined to one market for their commodities, and existing only for the benefit either of the mother country, or of some other state to whom she has transferred them. Such in the present day is the import of the word *colony*, and such communities have been established within the last three hundred years by all the maritime powers of Europe. Here then let us examine how far such colonies contribute to the prosperity of a nation.

One of the greatest statesmen this country ever knew, being desirous of information on this subject, about three and thirty years since, consulted Dr. Franklin. To his inquiries the good old philosopher replied, "Supposing a merchant in the city of London were to say, I will not purchase provisions for my table in Leadenhall market, with which I have no connection, and over which I have no controul; I will have farms and gardens of my own on Dartmoor and Ragshot Heath, that from these establishments I may receive an ample supply independently of London markets: would this be economical? would this be wise?" His lordship saw the drift of this supposition. It was a sufficient answer to his question, and it prepared the way for a most interesting conversation, in which both had in view the connection of England with her transatlantic colonies, and a memorable speech in the house of Commons by the greatest orator of this nation, in which he delivered his opinion, that America should not be permitted to manufacture even a hobnail for herself. Such were not the sentiments of those two most enlightened politicians; and experience has demonstrated the wisdom of their conclusions, that monopolies are detrimental to a state, that commerce should be free, that the produce of every climate, the manufactures of every country should pass without restraint, so that in this race of industry all nations would be gainers, and each a greater gainer, than if it could establish a monopoly.

The baleful effects of monopolies were rendered most palpable by the

impolitic conduct of Colbert, when, to encourage manufactures, he prohibited the export of grain from France. By this measure he expected to make bread cheap, but he made it dear; because he discouraged agriculture, the consequence of which was scarcity, and that sometimes in the extreme. Without a market there will be no production; but with extensive demand for a commodity, the production of that commodity will proportionally increase. Colbert was ignorant of this. He was not aware, that by limiting the market for grain he should diminish its production. But when the occupiers of land perceived that the demand for grain did not keep pace with its production, they diminished their tillage and increased their pastures. In consequence of this their straw and dung became deficient, and the soil became less fertile. To such a height had the want of manure arisen, that many, now living, may remember seeing children in the autumn plucking leaves from the forest trees to make manure, and near the entrance of the villages old women and children with little baskets watching for the dung which fell from horses as they travelled on the road. Colbert was reckoned a wise minister, but, by establishing this monopoly in favour of the home consumer, he defeated his own purpose, and proved that he was not well informed. This monopoly was revoked by Turgot, and the consequence has been most beneficial to the agriculture of France.

By a similar deficiency in the knowledge of political economy, Spain, among its numerous and most absurd prohibitions, prohibited the exportation of raw silk, not considering that her power of production had no limits. This prohibition was intended to give the weaver a monopoly against the growers, that he might purchase the raw material cheap, and command an extensive market for the produce of his looms. The effect has been to discourage the plantation of mulberry trees, diminish the number of silk worms, and annihilate the demand for their silk manufactures in the foreign markets.

If then monopolies are detrimental to a nation, colonies, such as here de-

scribed, must be far from beneficial.

Did the question respecting colonies turn upon this single point, whether monopolies are detrimental; we might here let the matter rest. But this point is not the only one: other considerations present themselves and demand attention.

No man will hesitate to say which is most profitable, the commerce of a rich country, or the commerce of a poor one; the commerce of countries well peopled; or that of countries in which population is deficient; the commerce of nations which abound with all the fruits of industry, or the commerce of such as are restricted to agriculture.

The wants of agriculturists are few; the wants of shepherd nations are fewer; and fewest of all are the wants of savages,—consequently extremely limited are the articles these last require from the merchant, and still fewer those which they can give in exchange for his commodities.—What scope then would there be for commerce, if all nations were reduced to savages?

But let us suppose a country with extensive manufactures, such as England is, trading with a poor country restricted to agriculture, such as was America; where can we look for gain? With such a country the merchant could have little traffic, and for that little he would be obliged to give long credit, and must expect to have a multiplicity of bad debts. Would it not have been more profitable for these two countries, had they freely exchanged commodities, such as each was best suited to produce; would not both have been enriched by this commerce, and would not America, instead of being in debt and overwhelmed with poverty, have accumulated wealth? Here we may appeal to experience, for since America has established her independence, she has rapidly increased in wealth; and trade with her has been much more profitable than it was before that time.

The treatment of America, and the restrictions on her commerce, were not singular; for in all modern colonies the mother country, having a monopoly against the planter, obliges him to purchase dearer and to sell cheaper, than if the competition ex-

tended to all nations. When Ireland was considered a colony, her exports were restricted to provisions and raw materials. Her liberty of commerce, since the establishment of legislative independence, has been extended; and is much more profitable to both countries than it was before that time.

But the jealousy of the mother country is still more detrimental than the rapacity of its merchants, because in the apprehension that the colony, if prosperous, may cast off its dependence, such laws are enacted and enforced as tend effectually to keep them in subjection. It has never been conceived to be the policy, and most certainly it has not been the practice, of the mother country to encourage the wealth, the power, and the population of its colonies.

If two nations, each abounding in the wealth which industry procures, have unrestrained communication, and, free from jealousy, meet in the market upon equal terms—the industry of both will be increased, and the prosperity of each will be rendered more abundant, than if they had no such communication. But if a free intercourse between two industrious countries, unfettered by laws of contraband and systems of monopoly, tends to increase the wealth of both; surely such intercourse with more, with many, with all industrious nations, must tend to universal wealth.

But should one of these industrious nations for a time be poor and the other rich, the superabundant wealth of the rich nation will overflow, and, attracted by industry, will enrich the poor one, and thereby render its commerce more productive than it was whilst it continued poor.

Before Spain had colonies, she had an abundant population; she was industrious, powerful, and rich. What is she now? With one of the finest countries in the world, productive of all the fruits and commodities of every climate, she is poor, and miserably destitute of culture. With a soil which, if well watered, would annually produce three crops to feed an abundant population, it may be said, that a great proportion of her land remains uncultivated, and that, comparatively speaking, she is destitute of people. She has had colonies, and a

numerous navy to protect her commerce: but she has had scarcely any commerce to protect. She was at the whole expense of defending colonies, which exhausted her finances, whilst more industrious nations ran away with all their commerce. This was carried on by English capitals, and fed principally by English manufactures. In such circumstances Spain might say,

Sic vos non vobis iudificatis aves.

Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves.

Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.

Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.

During the present contest with renovated France, when Spain was first compelled to abandon the coalition, and afterwards provoked to join her arms to those of France; it was more than once in contemplation to send Lord Hugh Seymour into the Pacific Ocean against either Peru or Mexico, but the minister wisely listened to the remonstrances of his first instructor in political economy, who convinced him that such an expedition, however successfully conducted, would be detrimental to the manufactures and commerce of this country, and beneficial only to the officers employed in it.

Should Spain abandon her colonies, and leave them to regulate their own concerns; should she be well governed, and regain her industry; she could not fail to increase her wealth and population, and would be fully equal to her own defence against all the powers of Europe. It must not be imagined, that her inhabitants are indolent. They are among the most laborious people that ever have been seen. It is not their disposition which is to blame; it is their government, civil and religious. It is to her colonies, her inquisition, and the usurpation of arbitrary power by her monarchs, that she must attribute the degraded condition in which she now appears.

Among the many evil effects, produced by colonies in the present day, we must reckon *war*. And we may venture to say, that as long as the universal object of pursuit shall be monopoly in commerce; so long will the trumpet sound to arms; not perhaps incessantly, but, should there be

intervals of peace, from the same cupidity, war will be speedily renewed. Should England utter unremottingly the Bacchanalian cry, suggested by her favourite minister, "Ships, colonies, and commerce," will not France utter the same cry, and will not the other potentates be impatient for the time to arrive, when they may assert their claim by arms?

Various have been the causes of martial strife.

1. The first *Wars* of savage nations are for the defence of their hunting grounds, and these have not been confined to the Cheviot hills.

2. The contentions of shepherd or nomade hordes originate in a desire to obtain more extensive pasture for their flocks. "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, (said Abraham to Lot) between me and thee, and between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we are brethren. Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left." (Gen. xiii. v. 8, 9).

3. The hardy and adventurous inhabitants of elevated regions rush down like torrents from their mountains into the plains beneath them to ravage the ill-defended possessions of the peasant, and then hasten back to their strong holds with their collected spoils.

4. The military chief, fired by ambition, leads his victorious legions against weak, oppressed, dispirited, and discontented states, that he may multiply his vassals and increase the splendour of his throne.

5. The last and concluding contest among nations in their progress of civilization, is for *ships, colonies, and commerce*.

From the three first sources of aggression there has long since been no cause to fear. The nations of Europe are no longer savages. They universally cultivate the soil; and their flocks, excepting only Spain and Portugal, are stationary. All predatory excursions from mountain fastnesses have ceased.

Even a military chief, should he with his veteran bands assail a well-governed and united nation, well

armed, and fighting for all that is valuable to man, would make no permanent impression.

It is from the colonial system, that the nations of Europe have most to apprehend. Even France, that colossal power, has been shaken to its centre in this conflict, and has lost what she most highly prized. She had numerous colonies, from which she was supplied with fish, timber, hemp, iron, sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton; in exchange for which she gave her wine, oil, brandy, fruits, linen, woollen, silk and cotton goods, manufactured steel, and other articles of commerce. So far all was well. But the hope of obtaining more extensive monopolies involved her in expensive wars. Such was the seven years war, in which her purpose was to subjugate the English colonies of North America, and such the war in support of American independence, which produced derangement in her finances, and a revolution of her government, followed by the death of her king and of her queen upon the scaffold, the banishment of the royal family with almost the whole of her nobility, a desolating war, which has raged already more than twenty years, loss of her colonies, and the establishment of a military despotism. Such have been the fruits of her avidity for ships, colonies, and commerce.

A country, like France, without colonies, would be invulnerable, and must ever command commerce to the full extent of her capital, which is the produce of her soil and of her industry. With numerous colonies she exhausted her strength in their protection, and found herself assailed in every quarter of the globe. Their loss has been her gain. Even the great hero of the north, Frederick, the wisest as well as the most warlike prince of modern Europe, was ambitious to become a naval power. Even he envied the countries which had ships, colonies, and commerce. —He was not, however, satisfied with wishing for that which was not within his reach. He made one trial preparatory to the establishment of an East India Company; but his supercargo, instead of returning to his destined port, came to London, sold his Indian commodities on his own account, and could not be pre-

vailed upon to gratify the impatient desire of the king to see him, because he was assured by his physicians, that the air of Berlin would not agree with him.

Russia has had no colonies. But ever since the days of Peter, surnamed the Great, her sovereigns have aimed at making her a naval power. With this view Petersburg was built, and became the royal residence. This city being established on the Gulf of Finland, in the extreme corner of the empire, it has been found expedient, for the protection of the new capital, to possess Esthonia, Livonia, and Finland. The Empress Catharine never lost sight of this object, for which she was prepared to hazard a war with England. She well knew that the traffic of India had enriched all those who had been engaged in it, and she was solicitous to divide the spoil with Britain. That she might gain access to these inexhaustible mines of commercial wealth, she endeavoured to open a passage to Japan and China by the river Amour, but her efforts were all vain, because she never could protect her trade from the depredations of the Tartars. She then turned her attention toward Egypt and the Arabian Gulf, and with that view entered into negociation with this country, during the contest with America, for the cession of Minorca as a commodious refuge for her fleets. But having failed in this negociation, she, in revenge, projected her neutral code with an armed neutrality, and resolved to extend her conquests on the side of Persia, that she might secure the navigation of the Caspian sea. Her successor, although his first study was on all occasions to express his indignation for the murder of his father, by counteracting the plans which his mother had laid down for the improvement of her empire, yet even he is reported to have seized with avidity the hope of obtaining Malia, that he might have a good port, a dock yard, and an arsenal in the Mediterranean for his fleets. He made peace with Persia, and recalled his troops; but his son Alexander renewed the war. In short, Russia, ever since the days of Peter, as if she intended to embrace the continent of Asia, and to seize the commerce of the east, has

stretching forth her arms from Kamtschatka to the Persian Gulf. But the intervening hordes of Tartars, Kalmucks, Mongols, &c. oppose a barrier to her commerce, which she will never be able to surmount.

In modern times the competitors for the oriental trade and colonies have been the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danes, the English, and the French.

The great Indian empire of the Portuguese, the envy of Europe, has almost vanished. Of this nothing remains but the little settlements of Goa and Macao, the former occupied by a subsidiary garrison of two thousand British troops, the latter protected by the jealousy of China.

Respecting the Indian empire of Great Britain, suffice it to say, that no fewer than 200,000 men are required for its preservation.

The most formidable of her commercial rivals, as long as the colonial system shall prevail, and the first with whom a commercial treaty should be settled, when the colonial system shall be abandoned, is France. She is the nearest, the most accessible, the most industrious, the best cultivated, the most civilised, the most enterprising, and the most enlightened of the surrounding nations: her soil is rich, and abounds with corn, wine, and oil, and her wine produces the best brandy; her manufactures of silk are elegant, and suited to the English taste; she has, or will have, sufficient internal communication by navigable rivers and canals; she has numerous and long-established mercantile houses; she has commercial habits, and her merchants know by woful experience, that more is to be obtained by commerce than by war.

Should England and France abandon their colonial monopolies, and should they in their commercial regulations make all nations equal; all other commercial nations must of necessity follow their example, and may safely beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning-hooks, for nation will not have occasion to lift up sword against nation, neither need they learn war any more.

Such were the sentiments of the minister, who, in the year 1783, gave peace to Europe. His lordship en-

tered into office at the close of a disastrous, ill-conducted war with the revolted colonies of North America, when by the assistance of France, and Spain they had effectually established their independence. Happy might it have been for England, that the government, in such critical circumstances, was committed to the greatest statesman this country had produced since the days of Cecil Lord Burleigh, and that to him was entrusted the fate of Europe, when exhausted by a long protracted war. He was to settle the terms of peace, between the contending powers.

In this arduous undertaking he considered that *permanence* is the most essential property of a *good peace*, and that to be permanent the terms must be equal, the benefits reciprocal, and the conditions such as all the contracting parties most heartily approve.

To attain this end he had to consult the interest of each, more especially of the two great potentates which had, for many hundred years, been almost incessantly engaged in war, and whose deep-rooted enmity originated in feudal claims, now prudently abandoned.

To eradicate this enmity, and to bind these two powerful countries by the bond of one common interest, he projected a commercial treaty, which he intended should be equal and advantageous to them both. This treaty and the free communication it would introduce, as he conceived, would prepare the way for a closer and more beneficial connexion between these countries, that is to say, for a quadruple alliance between England, France, Prussia, and Holland, not with a view to plunder neighbouring states, not to extend their dominions, not to plant new colonies and to establish new monopolies in trade, but to preserve the repose of Europe. By his retreat from office this project unfortunately proved abortive, and in its place was substituted, A.D. 1786, a *triple alliance*, which excited jealousy, and produced in the succeeding year a counter alliance between France, Russia, Spain, and Austria, and sowed the seeds of war with France for dominion over Holland and her then powerful navy. His commercial treaty and his *quadruple alliance*

would have produced the opposite effect.

In his opinion it was *essential to the permanence of peace; that neither nation should have cause to fear the other*:

That his opinion was well founded must be obvious to every reflecting mind, and is beautifully illustrated by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in the account he published of his Travels in America. He tells us, that as he advanced among the Indian tribes, the natives either abandoned their huts, and fled to the woods with their women and their children, or assumed a menacing attitude, and prepared for war. They did not wait to be attacked, but bent their bows and vibrated their spears; they uttered the most terrific cries; they let fly their arrows, and by every gesture they betrayed their fears. Had they possessed the power, they would have utterly destroyed the objects which created their alarms. But when Sir Alexander presented himself alone, unarmed before them, he dispelled their fears and received from them every token of benevolence. One small party, consisting of three men, three women, and seven children, in lat. 55°, long. 122°, appeared with dishevelled hair, scratched legs, and bleeding feet; for in the hurry of their flight they had left their shoes behind them. Yet, when their fears were dissipated, they returned and did every thing in their power to assist the strangers from whom they had fled. This party belonged to a little tribe of ten families, who were almost constantly obliged to remain in their strong holds, where they were liable to perish with hunger and with cold, whilst they endeavoured to secure themselves in this abject, miserable, and fugitive condition from the Beaver Indians, who never failed to attack them whenever an opportunity presented itself. These Beaver Indians had their fears; however groundless those fears might be, and their fears urged them on to endless war. Nothing less could satisfy them than the total extermination of this little tribe.—(Mackenzie's Voyage, p. 201.)

What a picture have we here of human wretchedness and of the miseries produced by war. Yet such,

and infinitely more extensive, are the miseries produced among civilized nations by their jealousy and fears.

To see in the clearest light the operation of fear in producing war, let us look at the south of Spain. The inhabitants have warm hearts and vivid imaginations; they are friendly, and ready to oblige; they are compassionate, and fly to relieve distress; they are not insensible to moral obligation, and know that murder is a crime. With these amiable qualities, were it possible to divest them of fear, they might indeed occasionally feel keen resentment, but they would not contract the guilt of blood. Yet, when they have the least contention, they instantly hasten to anticipate the attack of their antagonist, and the one, who is most active, rips up with his long clasp-knife the entrails of the other. From the influence of fear many hundred murders are perpetrated every year. The Lord Chief Justice, Count Campomanes, affirmed, that not fewer than two hundred persons annually suffered death for murder, and that many more escaped, either by flying to the churches, or by large bribes given to the *Escrivano*. Thus, in the south of Spain, if a jealousy has been excited, or a dispute arisen between two friends or neighbours—could you divest them of fear—they would have no need to bribe the *Escrivano*; *let fear prevail, and one of them must die*.

In order to remove every cause for fear, such arrangements were made in 1763, that no seeds of jealousy were sown, no discordant interests were cherished, and not one of the contracting parties had reason to complain. How then did it happen that the minister resigned?

It is not my intention to rend the sacred veil which profane hands should either never touch, or touch with the profoundest reverence. Suffice it then to say, that he did not meet with that support which he had a right to claim. He was not dismissed, nor, at the time of his resignation, was it in immediate contemplation to dismiss him. For, when he requested permission to retire, he was urged to retain his situation.—Nay, so unexpected was this step, that arrangements were not made for a

successor till at the end of forty days from the time of his resignation.—Had he been certain of support, he would not have abandoned all the plans he had formed for the service of his country; by the "*diminution of her burdens, the regulation of her revenue, the redemption of her debt, the establishment of a good police, and the revision of her trading system,*" such as would have rendered this little island the emporium of the world; all which purposes originated with him, and to all which he had pledged himself, as may be seen in the first speech from the throne, after he entered into office.

Indeed, when he accepted the invitation to take the guidance of the helm, it was upon this express condition, well understood by all the high personages concerned in this arrangement, that government by corruption should cease, and that no preferment in either church or state, that neither place, pension, nor peerage should be given through special favour and affection, through parliamentary interest, through family connexion, or through any other inducement than acknowledged merit or distinguished services. Such were the stipulations, and such was the firmness with which he adhered to them, that, however strong the temptation, however urgent the solicitation, no human being could accuse him of having departed from them even in a single instance.

But when, by the coalition of two adverse parties assisted by a third, from whom he had a right to claim the most unlimited support, the best peace that was ever made by this country, had been voted a bad peace; this minister, whom no one could exceed in either loyalty, or love of liberty, and admiration of our happy constitution; this firm friend to religious toleration, and this *best friend* to the established religion of his country; this minister, whose life had been from early youth devoted to the state, who rejoiced when he could bring forth talents from obscurity, and never lost an opportunity of rewarding merit; in a word, he, who would have been the saviour of his country, retired to lament in secret over multiplied abuses, the ruinous tendency of which he clearly saw, but was no

longer able to prevent.—*Si pergamus dextra defendi posset; etiam hac defensa fuisset.*

Among the numerous accusations urged by the declaimers of that unpropitious night, which immediately preceded the tender of his resignation, the one most insisted on was, that he had ceded colonies to France and Spain, which should have been retained, and lost the fur trade, stated by them to have been abandoned by the western part of the boundary line fixed upon between the United States and Canada, when in fact not an orator among them, nor any human being at the time, had even the least knowledge of those unexplored deserts. This Sir Alexander Mackenzie has demonstrated; and, not only at the present moment does Canada enjoy the fur trade, but did so at the time in question. When the eastern extremity of this boundary line was fixed by the minister, his design was to conciliate America, to remove all causes of jealousy, to establish confidence in the sincerity and good faith of England, to secure her commerce, and to derive that accession of strength from her friendship, which never could have been acquired by her subjugation. In his concessions to France and Spain, he rendered Britain more invulnerable than multiplied colonies could have made her.

This minister had a perfect knowledge of the ground on which he stood. He was well aware himself, and clearly explained to his confidential friends, that when he should have concluded his negotiation for peace, his staff would be broken; yet with this persuasion he made peace.

Had he resolved to continue the war, and to do as other ministers had done before him, he would have had the same patronage and means of corruption as they possessed, in the army, in the navy, in the church, in the civil departments of the state, and in foreign embassies and governments. He would have had contracts, peerages, and pensions to bestow, and might for a longer period have retained his power; but in the mean time what would have been the condition of his country?

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORDER.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' Act,
(34 Geo. III. Chap. 37.)

BY sect. 1. in order to render effectual the provisions of the statute 53 Geo. III. c. 102, it is enacted, that from the passing of this act, every keeper or gaoler of any prison in any county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty within England, shall make a true and perfect list alphabetically of the name or names of all and every person or persons who upon the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen was or were, and have since continued to be, and at the time of making out every such list shall be really an actual prisoner or prisoners in the custody of any keeper or gaoler of any prison respectively, upon any process whatsoever, for or by reason of any debt, damage, costs, sums or sums of money, or contempt for non-payment of money; and an account of the time when such prisoner was or were respectively charged in custody or received in prison; together with the name or names of the person or persons at whose suit or prosecution such prisoner or prisoners are detained, together with the amount of such debts as the said prisoner or prisoners are detained for; and shall deliver the same to the justices of the peace at their first or second general quarter sessions or general sessions of the peace, to be held after the passing of this act, or at some adjournment thereof, for such county, riding, &c. respectively

By sect. 2. Keepers and gaolers of prisons are, when they deliver in lists of prisoners in their custody to take an oath, that the person or persons whose name or names is or are inserted and contained in the list, was or were, to the best of their knowledge and belief, upon the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, really and truly prisoners in actual custody in the prison with which they are entrusted with the management; which oath is to be administered in open court by the justices of the peace at their first or second general quarter sessions or

general sessions of the peace, or at some adjournment thereof, and the words thereof are to be entered or written at the end or bottom of such list, and are to be subscribed and sworn to by them in open court; and every such list, subscribed and sworn to in pursuance of this act, shall be kept by the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace of every such county, city, town, place, or liberty respectively in which any such list as aforesaid shall be sworn to, for the better satisfaction of the said justices, and information of the prisoners therein named, and so as the same may from time to time be seen and examined by any creditor or prisoner without fee or reward.

By sect. 3. And to discover any fraudulent entries or commitments of prisoners in any prison or gaol books, the justices at any general or quarter session or adjourned session, may, at the request of any creditor or creditors of any prisoner, examine at some certain time to be appointed by them; any keeper or gaoler, or deputed keeper or gaoler of any prison or gaol within their respective jurisdictions, touching the commitment and continuance in custody of any such prisoner, and if any sheriff, gaoler or keeper, shall neglect or refuse to bring before any such justices, any such prisoner as shall be directed and required by warrant of any justice or justices as aforesaid, or to attend on being summoned for that purpose, he shall on conviction suffer six months imprisonment; or if attending, he shall refuse to make such answer and discovery as shall be reasonably required, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of ten pounds to any person who shall sue for and recover the same in any of his Majesty's courts of record in Westminster by action of debt.

By sect. 4. If any keeper or gaoler or his deputy, shall, without just cause, to be approved of by the justices at some general quarter session or general session or adjourned session of the peace, refuse or delay to bring any prisoner as aforesaid to

any such general quarter session or general session or adjourned session of the peace, in order to his or her discharge; or shall neglect, refuse, or designedly omit to insert in any such list the name or names of any such prisoner or prisoners who was or were actually in custody in his or their respective prison or gaol on the 6th day of November, 1813, or shall neglect or refuse to make put, fix up, or deliver such lists as aforesaid; or shall neglect or refuse to take any of the said oaths before mentioned, or shall detain any such prisoner after he or she shall be discharged as aforesaid; or if the printer of the London Gazette or other newspaper, on request, shall wilfully refuse or neglect to insert therein the notice by this act directed to be given, every such keeper and gaoler and printer shall respectively forfeit to such prisoner the sum of 100*l.* which may be recovered with treble costs of suit by action in any of the courts of record at Westminster.

By sect. 5. Keepers or gaolers forswearing and perjurying themselves, and convicted thereof, shall, over and above the penalties for the conviction of perjury, upon every such conviction, forfeit the sum of five hundred pounds, to be recovered in like manner as for not complying with the regulations of this act, by and in the name of the person or persons, to whom an assignment or conveyance in pursuance of this act shall be made of the estate and effects of such prisoner or prisoners; and if no such assignee or assignees shall be living, then in the name or names of any other creditor or creditors who shall sue for the said penalties, to be applied one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety towards satisfaction of the debts of such creditor or creditors.

By sect. 6. If any clerk of the peace or his deputy, or town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace, shall delay or refuse to give any prisoner, within fourteen days after adjudication of his discharge, a copy of the order of such adjudication, on the payment of two shillings, or shall take more than 2*s.* 6*d.* for such copy, or shall take more than 1*s.* for an assignment or conveyance of such

prisoner's estate or effects, on conviction of every such offence at any general or quarter session of the peace, or at any adjournment thereof, he shall forfeit to every such prisoner the sum of twenty pounds, as the justices of the peace at such general or quarter sessions, or adjournment thereof, shall order, and who are hereby empowered to cause the same to be levied by distress and sale of his goods.

By sect. 7. Every keeper or gaoler must, ten days at least before the first or second general quarter sessions or general sessions of the peace shall be held after the passing of this act, for the county, city, town, place or liberty in which any prison or gaol shall be, or to which the same shall belong, fix up in some conspicuous place or places in every such prison or gaol, and at the most frequented or usual gate, door or entrance into every such prison or gaol, three or more true copies of the list or lists proposed or intended to be delivered in by any such keeper or gaoler at the said general quarter sessions, or at some adjournment thereof.

By sect. 8. Every prisoner for debt conforming to the provisions of this act, shall, as to his person and effects respectively be for ever released, and discharged, to such extent and in such manner as is herein after provided, and no otherwise.

By sect. 9. Justices of the peace of any county or place within England, may, upon the petition of any prisoner within their respective jurisdictions, and provided that at the time of such petition being presented, a true copy of the schedule containing the intended discovery of such prisoner's real and personal estate, be left with such justices to be sworn to at the first or second general quarter sessions next ensuing after every such petition, or some adjournment thereof (and at the foot of which said schedule the gaoler or other proper officer shall set forth and sign the amount of the debts with which such prisoner was charged on the said 6th day of November, 1813), by warrant under their hands and seals, require the sheriff, keeper, or gaoler of any such prison within the jurisdiction of such justices, to bring before them at the first or second next general

quarter sessions or general sessions of the peace, or any adjournment thereof, to be held next after the expiration of ten days from the date of such warrant, the body of such prisoner with the warrant of his detainer, together with a copy of the cause which he is charged with in any prison or gaol aforesaid at the time aforesaid; for which copy of such cause such prisoner shall apply to the said keeper or gaoler of such prison, or to the clerk of the papers, or other proper officer or person, who shall make out and transcribe the same, at least six days before the time of his appearance.

By sect. 10. And to prevent any delay which may intervene between the passing of this act and the next general quarter sessions or general sessions of the peace, any two or more of the justices of the peace for any county or place may upon petition from debtors as aforesaid assemble their respective courts as soon as may be after the passing of this act, for the purpose of administering the oaths and other the matters required by this act, and may appoint such day or days for the discharge of prisoners as they shall see proper.

By sect. 11. The copy of every schedule, which shall be left or delivered in as aforesaid, shall remain with the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace for the county, or place in which the same shall have been so left, to be inspected by any creditor of any such prisoner who shall at any time desire to inspect the same.

By sect. 12. Every debtor confined in any gaol in England, who shall intend to apply to be discharged under this act, shall first cause public notice to be inserted in three several London Gazettes, previous to such general or quarter sessions or general sessions of the peace or adjournment thereof, at which such application shall be made; and if such debtor shall be in custody in any such gaol, out of London, or the weekly bills of mortality, or shall have been moved by habeas corpus from one gaol to another, then also in some newspaper which shall be published in or near the county, or place, in the gaol whereof he shall be or have been so in custody, containing the name,

trade, occupation, and description, and the two last places of abode (if so many) of every such debtor, and the prison wherein he is confined, and of his intention to take the benefit of this act, and mentioning such notice in such Gazette or newspaper respectively, to be the first, second, or third notice, according to the time of publishing each of such notices; and for the insertion of each of the said notices only the sum of fourpence shall be paid each time, by every prisoner; and the first of these notices shall be so inserted twenty-one days, and the last six days at least before any such first or second general quarter sessions or general sessions, or adjournment thereof, shall be held as aforesaid, so that all the creditors of such debtor may have sufficient notice thereof.

By sect. 13. And, that all creditors may have full and sufficient time to consider the matters and things contained in the schedule intended to be delivered in by any debtor publishing the first notice of an intention to take the benefit of this act, the prisoner shall in such notice declare, that the schedule containing his intended discovery of his real and personal estate directed by this act, is lodged in the hands of the keeper or gaoler or the deputy of such keeper or gaoler of the prison wherein any such debtor shall be confined; and every such debtor shall deliver such schedule to such keeper, &c. before he shall publish the first notice, signed with his own christian name and surname, to be attested by such keeper, &c. and on pain of neglecting or refusing to deliver the same prior to such first notice, he shall, on due proof thereof, be remanded back to prison by the court to which he shall apply to be liberated, there to remain until he or she shall have complied with the directions aforesaid; and every keeper, &c. shall attest the signature of the debtor's name to such schedule, and receive the same into his custody and charge, giving a duplicate thereof to every such debtor, with an acknowledgment of his having received the original; and he shall also deliver a true copy of every such schedule, signed by himself, upon request made to him by any creditor for that purpose in writing.

within thirty days after demand made; and the several sums of money from on pen, that if any keeper, &c. shall neglect or refuse to conform to the directions hereby given him respecting such schedule, he shall forfeit ten pounds, to be recovered by action of debt in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, at the suit of any person who shall be aggrieved by such neglect or refusal.

By sect. 14. The form of the notice to be given by every debtor according to this act, shall be as follows:—

"I, [insert the name, trade, occupation, and description, and the two last places of abode, if so many] now confined in [insert the name of the prison and county] and being charged in custody on the 6th day of November, 1813, do hereby give this (first, second, or third) public notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an act passed in the fifty-fourth year of his present majesty's reign, intitled (*here set forth the title of this act, and if it be the first notice, then add*) And I do hereby give notice, that a true and perfect schedule, containing a discovery of all my real and personal estate, hereafter to be sworn to, is now ready to be delivered to any creditor applying for the same to the keeper or gaoler or his deputy of the said prison."

And every such notice shall be signed by the debtor, and countersigned by the keeper or gaoler, or deputy of such keeper or gaoler of such prison.

By sect. 15. Every debtor charged as aforesaid, applying to be discharged, under this act, shall in open court at the said general quarter sessions or general sessions, or any adjournment thereof, subscribe or deliver in a true schedule or account of all his real estate in possession, reversion, remainder and expectancy, and of any other nature and kind whatsoever, and also the whole of his personal estate which he or any person in trust for him, or for his use, benefit, or advantage, is seized of, interested in; or entitled to, or was in his possession, or which he, or such person had any power of disposing of, or charging for his use at any time since his commitment to prison, with the name of his several creditors, and where they respectively live or may be met with,

and the several sums of money from them respectively owing, and how the same respectively became due and are secured, and if by mortgage, speciality, contract, note, or other writings, then the name and names and places of abode of the several witnesses who can prove such debts or contracts; and shall also make oath to the following effect, according to the special circumstances, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions herein-after contained; (that is to say),

"I A. B. upon my corporal oath, in the presence of Almighty God, do solemnly swear, protest, and declare, that on the 6th day of November, 1813, I was really and truly a prisoner in the actual custody of [] in the prison or gaol of [] at the suit of [] without any fraud or collusion whatsoever; and that I have ever since continued a prisoner within the prison of [] in the actual custody of the keeper or gaoler of the said prison of [] (*or mentioning some other prison, as the case may be*) or within the liberties thereof, at the suit of [] and without any fraud or collusion whatsoever; and that the schedule now delivered by me and subscribed, doth contain, to the best of my knowledge, remembrance, and belief, a full, just, true, and perfect account and discovery of all the goods and effects, estates real and personal, in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, and of every other nature and kind whatsoever, which I or any person in trust for me or for my benefit or advantage are seized or possessed of, interested in, or entitled to, or was or were in my possession, custody, or power, or in the possession or power of any such person as aforesaid, or which I or such person have any power of disposing of or charging for my benefit or advantage, at any time since my commitment to prison; and of all debts to me owing, or to any person or persons in trust for me, and of all the securities and contracts (if any such there be); and whereby any money now is or will be or may hereafter become payable or any benefit or advantage may accrue to my use or to any person or persons in trust for me, and the names and

places of abode of the several persons from whom such debts are due and owing, and of the witnesses who can prove such debts or contracts, that neither I, nor any person or persons in trust for me, or for my use, have any lands, money, stock, or any estate real or personal, in possession, reversion, remainder or expectancy, or of any nature or kind soever, or power of disposing of or charging for my benefit or advantage, other than what are in the said schedule contained except wearing apparel and bedding for myself and family, working tools, and the necessary implements for my occupation and calling, together with a sum of money not exceeding five pounds, and these in the whole not exceeding the value of thirty pounds; and that I have not, nor any person for me hath, directly or indirectly sold, lessened, or otherwise conveyed, disposed of in trust, or concealed all or any part of my lands, money, goods, chattels, stock, debts, securities, contracts, or estates real or personal, whereby to secure the same, or to receive or expect any profit or advantage therefrom, or with an intent to defraud or deceive any creditor or creditors to whom I am or was indebted in any wise howsoever.

"So help me God."

And before such oath shall be taken by every debtor, the said justices shall examine, upon oath, such debtor, touching the several matters contained therein, as they shall think fit; and such debtor shall subscribe the said schedule and oath in the presence of the justices in open sessions of the peace as hereby directed, and be kept by the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace for the county or place, where the same shall be subscribed and taken, for the information of all the creditors of such debtors; and every such creditor shall be at liberty, at seasonable times in the day-time, to peruse and examine the same.

By sect. 16. Justices of the peace, as aforesaid, may, at the request or without the request of any creditor, examine gaolers, or any other person within their jurisdiction, on oath touching any of the matters contained in any of the oaths prescribed by this act, and if the oath which shall have

been taken in open court by any debtor shall not be disproved, and the justices shall be satisfied with the truth thereof then such debtor shall be adjudged to be entitled to the benefit of this act, and be set at liberty; and the order of such justices shall be a sufficient discharge to all sheriffs, or gaolers, as to any action which may be commenced against them for an escape.

By sect. 17. All the right and interest of such debtor in all the real estate as well freehold and copyhold as customary, and to all the personal estate, debts and effects of every such debtor, shall immediately after such adjudication be vested in the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as clerk of the peace for the county or place where any debtor shall be discharged, in trust for the benefit of his creditors; and every such clerk of the peace, &c. is hereby required to make an assignment and conveyance of every such debtor's estate and effects, so vested in him to such creditor or creditors of the said debtor, as the justices aforesaid shall direct; which assignment and conveyance shall be good and effectual without being written on parchment or paper stamped; and every person to whom any such assignment and conveyance shall be made, is fully empowered to sue as there may be occasion in his own name for the recovery of any estate or effects of any such debtor, and also to execute any trust or power vested in or created for the use or benefit of any such debtor, but in trust for the benefit of the creditors of every such debtor, and to give such discharge to any person indebted to such debtor as may be requisite; and every such assignee shall with all convenient speed after his accepting such assignment or conveyance, use his best endeavours to get in the estate and effects of every such debtor, and shall, with all convenient speed, make sale of all the estates of such debtor vested in him; and if such debtor shall be entitled to any real estate, either in possession, reversion, or expectancy, the same within the space of two months after such agreement and conveyance shall be sold by public auction, in such manner and at such place as the major

part of the creditors of any such debtor, who shall assemble together on any notice in writing published in *The London Gazette*, or in some daily paper printed in London, if the debtor before his or her going to prison resided in London or within the bills of mortality, and if elsewhere, then in some printed newspaper which shall be published in or near the county or place in which such debtor resided before he was committed to prison, thirty days before any such sale shall be made, shall under his hand agree on; and every such assignee at the end of three months at the farthest from the time of his accepting of the assignment or conveyance, shall make a fair and just dividend of all such debtor's estate and effects which shall have been then recovered amongst his creditors, in proportion to each creditor's respective debt: but before any such dividend shall be made, such assignee shall make up an account of such debtor's estate, and make oath in writing before a justice of the peace of the county or place in which any such debtor shall have been discharged, that every such account contains a fair and just account of the estate and effects of every such debtor got in by or for such assignee, and of all payments made in respect thereof, and that all payments in every such account charged were truly and *bonâ fide* made and paid; and notice of the making of every such dividend shall be published in like manner as a meeting of the creditors is hereinbefore directed to be published, thirty days at least before the same shall be made, and no creditor shall be allowed to receive any share of such dividend, until he shall have made out the justice and identity of his debt, by oath, or due proof in writing before some such justice or justices; and if any creditor of such debtor shall be dissatisfied with the reality or fairness of any debt claimed by any other creditor, then the same at the request of any such creditor or creditors so dissatisfied, shall be examined into by the justices.

By sect. 18. If the assignees of the estate and effects of any prisoner discharged by virtue of this act, or their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall not deliver or pass over such estate or effects, or the balance

of the produce thereof, according to the tenor of this act, the court before which the prisoner was discharged may order them to be committed to the next county gaol, there to remain without bail until they shall have fulfilled the duty required by the act, or until the court shall make other order to the contrary.

By sect. 19. Creditors of any debtor discharged by virtue of this act, for annuities or otherwise at any future time by virtue of any bond, covenant, or other security, are entitled to receive dividends of the estate of such debtor, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as creditors are entitled under a commission of bankruptcy.

By sect. 20. All the estate, whether real or personal, belonging to any debtor applying to be discharged under this act, and of which he is actually possessed or entitled unto at the time of making such schedule, shall be deemed to be part of the estate contained in such schedule, though not inserted therein, and shall become vested in the clerk of the peace, town clerk, or other officer acting as such, as if the same had been contained in such schedule, and had been delivered into the court according to the direction of this act.

By sect. 21. Holders of securities for which debtors never received any valuable consideration, are not entitled to receive any benefit from the estate of such debtor, unless they shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the justices at some general or quarter sessions or adjournment thereof, that they became possessed of the same *bonâ fide* and for good or valuable consideration.

By sect. 22. In case of the death or removal of any clerk of the peace, &c. in whom the estate, &c. of any debtor shall have been vested by the authority of this act, every such estate shall vest in the successor or successors to every such clerk of the peace, or town clerk, &c.

By sect. 23. No suit in law or equity shall be commenced by the assignees of any debtor without the consent of the major part in value of his creditors who shall meet together pursuant to a notice to be given at least ten days before such meeting in the *London Gazette*, or other new-

paper which shall be published in the neighbourhood of the last residence of such debtor for that purpose.

By sect. 24. Mortgages, charges or liens upon the estate of such debtor or any part thereof are to take place upon the real or personal estate comprised in or charged or affected by such mortgages, &c. and no statute staple, statute merchant, recognizance or judgment, acknowledged by or obtained against any such debtor shall take place upon his real estates; and also where an inquisition shall have been taken upon any such statute or recognizance, or any writ or execution shall have been taken out and delivered to the sheriff or proper officer upon any such judgment before the discharge of any debtor as aforesaid, his personal estate shall be subject thereto for so much as shall remain due upon the same, in preference to other creditors of an inferior nature.

By sect. 25. All the powers of leasing lands, tenements and hereditaments, all other such powers over real or personal estate, which are or shall be vested in prisoners aforesaid, are vested in the assignees of the real and personal estate of such prisoners by virtue of this act, to be by them executed for the benefit of all the creditors of such prisoners as aforesaid.

By sect. 26. Justices of the peace as aforesaid, may, at the request of the creditors of any such prisoner, or at their own discretion, administer to the keeper or gaoler of any such prison or gaol, at the time of bringing up any such prisoner in order to be discharged under this act, an oath to the effect following:

"I do swear, that I was really and truly a prisoner in my custody, in the prison of do swear, or in custody in some other prison was [as the case may be] to the best of my knowledge and belief, at or upon the 6th day of November, 1813, and that the copy or copies of the cause or causes of his (or, her) commitment or detainer, now by me brought, with the body of the said do swear, and produced to the said court, is or are a true copy or copies of the cause or causes of such commitment or detainer, without any fraud or deceit by

me or any other person, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"So help me God."

But if the person delivering in the list was not gaoler on the 6th day of November, 1813, he shall take the following oath:

"I do swear, that I have examined the commitments or books of or concerning the commitments of prisoners to the prison of do swear, [in the county, riding, division, city, town, place, or liberty,] and that I do verily believe that the said commitments or books of commitment are really true and not fictitious, nor calculated for this purpose; and by them it doth appear, that was on the 6th day of November, 1813, really and truly a prisoner in the actual custody of the then keeper or gaoler, or deputy keeper or gaoler of the said prison or gaol [or other prison, as the case may be] without fraud or deceit by me or any other person or persons, to my knowledge or belief.

"So help me God."

By sect. 27. If any debtor as aforesaid, shall wilfully perjure himself in any oath to be taken under this act, and be convicted thereof, he shall suffer as for wilful perjury.

By sect. 28. No person entitled to the benefit of this act shall be liable for debts, bonds, or damages due before the 6th day of November, 1813, but that upon every arrest for the same the judge of the court where the process issued, or any two justices of the peace, upon shewing the copy of the order of adjudication as aforesaid, may, on the prisoner's causing a common appearance to be entered for him, order the plaintiff in such suit to pay him the costs which he shall have incurred on such occasion, or so much thereof as to such judge or justices shall seem just and reasonable.

By sect. 29. No prisoner shall be discharged of any debts incurred subsequent to the 6th day of November, 1813; and if it shall appear to the justices at any sessions or adjournment, that any prisoner then applying to them to be discharged shall stand charged as well with debts previous to as subsequent to the said 6th day of November, 1813, in such cases the

justices may discharge the person of such prisoner on account of all debts which shall appear to their satisfaction, by the oath of such prisoner not being disproved (or otherwise), to have been incurred previous to the said 6th day of November, 1813, and may remand him back to the custody

of the keeper of the prison from whence he was brought, for all debts which he stands charged with in his custody, which shall appear to the justices to have been incurred subsequent to the said 6th day of November, 1813.

[To be concluded.]

COUNTY SURVEYS.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION of the COUNTY of SUSSEX, its CLIMATE, SOIL, &c. By ARTHUR YOUNG.

[From that valuable work, "The Agricultural Reports of Great Britain."]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

SUSSEX is a maritime county, bounded on the west by Hampshire, on the north by Surrey, on the north-east and east by Kent, and on the south by the British Channel.

It contains, according to the measurement in Templeman's Tables, 1416 square miles, and 1,140,000 acres: the extent, by the same authority, is 65 miles, and the breadth 26. But, according to this calculation, the real length is considerably under-rated, whilst the breadth is increased; which we find to be the case by later, and more accurate surveys. Another calculation reduces the number of acres to 908,952; both of which are confessedly erroneous.

The length of this county, as measured from Emsworth to Kent-ditch, extends 76 miles, and the medium breadth falls short of 20. The superficial contents amount to 933,360, and each parish averages 2982 acres.*

DIVISIONS.

The artificial divisions of the county are comprehended in six rapes; those of Chichester, Arundel, and Bramber, form the western divisions; and in which the quarter-sessions are held at Chichester, Midhurst, Petworth, and Horsham; Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings rapes, form the eastern quarter of the county, for which the quarter-sessions are always held at Lewes. The number of parishes in the county are 813.

* In the account annexed to the Poor Returns, drawn up under the inspection of the Right Hon. George Rose, the number is 935,040.

CLIMATE.

The climate in the western part of the maritime district is very warm, and highly favourable to the powers of vegetation. But upon the bleak situation of the South Down hills, exposed to the south-west, the winds have been known to strip the thatch off corn-stacks, and the covering from all thatched buildings; and it has sometimes happened, that farmers have suffered considerable losses by the violence of these westerly gales in harvest, blowing the standing corn out of the ear, and doing other damage. When impregnated with saline particles† occasioned by the

* As Mr. Young justly remarks, the climate of the South Downs is warm, and in some respects favourable to vegetation. In the severest frosts we had in the year 1789, I exposed a thermometer at Willingdon-mill, one of the highest points on the hills, after sun-set: it stood three degrees of Fahrenheit's scale lower than one in the village of Jevington, and three degrees higher than the thermometers were reported to have stood in London at the same time.

When I say the climate is in some respects favourable to vegetation, I mean, it hastens both the birth and maturity thereof, but no plants whatever attain that rank luxuriance commonly to be observed in particular spots in most countries. This influence affects the animals as well as vegetables indigenous on the hills; and the hares and partridges are apparently smaller than those of some other parts of England.—*Rev. Mr. Sneyd.*

† This is so generally received an opinion, that it is perhaps presumption to contradict it; but I greatly doubt if the spray of the sea does the injury here ascribed to it. It must

west and south-west winds beating the spray against the beach, all the hedges and trees on the windward side are destroyed, and, generally speaking, the foliage wears the aspect of its wintry dress. The hedges seem to be cut by the spray, as if it were artificially; and in very exposed situations it penetrates the houses, though built with brick, even at a considerable distance from the coast. The consequence of this has been, that the greatest part of the buildings in the district are situated in hollow protected situations, in order to shelter them from these distressing consequences.

SOIL AND SURFACE.

The investigation of the nature and properties of the varieties of soil, in this or any other county, so as accurately to chalk out the line where one soil ends and another begins, can be thoroughly made only by those who have a most exact and intimate knowledge of the county. In attempting

necessarily gain a considerable height above the level of the sea, to be carried far inland. Now, it is well known, sea-salts are not exhaled by the sun; and strong winds are observed to depress and bear to the ground all light bodies, such as smoke, steam, and the like. As to the spray produced by the sea, driven violently by the south-west wind on the beach, it must needs mount perpendicularly about 150 feet before it could surmount the cliff; whereas an easterly or south-east wind, which makes a more broken sea, and consequently more spray, has no cliff to surmount, between Beachy-head and Hastings, therefore would extend its influence farther and more powerfully: yet the foliage immediately exposed thereto is never injured thereby, though but at a short distance from the shore, whilst all the injury is done from the south-west; where, as I before remarked, we have the cliff, which seems to present an insurmountable barrier against those injuries we observe some how affected, and which perhaps is caused by the force of the wind *solely* obstructing by its agitation the course of those juices, which should nourish the leaves.

Rev. Mr. Sneyd.

to give the Board this information, it appeared that the variations would be more clearly traced out, and more accurately defined, by a map of the soil, than any other mode that could be adopted; sensible, however, at the same time, that it will be but imperfect, and liable to errors which are unavoidable.

The different soils of chalk, clay, sand, loam, and gravel are found in this county.

The first is nearly the universal soil of the South Down hills;* the second, in general, of the Weald;† the third principally occupies the north side of the county; the fourth is found on the south side of the hills; and the last lies between the rich loam of the coast and the chalk.

The soil of the South Downs varies according to its situation. On the summit is usually found (more especially in the eastern parts) a very fleet earth; the substratum chalk, and over that a surface of chalk rubble; covered with a light stratum of vege-

* This, strictly speaking, is not the case: the pure, native, untouched soil of the Downs is chiefly a rich, light hazel mould, whose immediate substratum is a loose chalk. These become mixed by the plough; and the more frequently the earth is turned, the more predominant the chalk becomes.

There is also a very considerable portion of the hills between Cuck-mare river and East Bourne, whose soil is a strong red loam. There is a vein of this sort near four miles long east and west, and full three-fourths of a mile, north and south, running from the western extremity of Excit-hills to Willingdon-mill. This soil is very deep, some feet even on the tops of the hills; it is rather what is called cold land, but when mended with chalk, becomes extremely productive. —Rev. Mr. Sneyd.

† The *Weald* is an indefinite expression for a country, the limits of which are unknown. In a legal acceptance, it means the woodland districts in the counties of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey, in which woodlands pay no tithes; but as a district relative to soil, it is extremely various, containing, besides the predominant clay, much sand, &c.

table calcareous mould. Sometimes along the summit of the Downs there is merely a covering of flints, upon which the turf spontaneously grows. Advancing down the hill, the soil becomes of a deeper staple, and at the bottom is every where a surface of very good depth for ploughing. Here the loam is excellent, nine or ten inches in depth, and the chalk hardish and broken, and mixed with loam in the interstices, to the depth of some feet, which must make it admirable land for sainfoin.

West of the river Arun, the soil above the chalk is very gravelly, intermixed with large flints. Between the rivers Adur and Ouse, a substratum of reddish sand is discovered; the usual depth of the soil above the chalk, varies in almost every acre of land, from one inch to a foot. The general average between Eastbourne and Shoreham, does not exceed five inches. West of Shoreham the staple is deeper, and between Arundel and Hampshire the soil is deeper still.*

* It is the remark of a nobleman in this county, that the surface of these hills being usually very steep to the north, the hard chalk, so favourable for all the purposes of the farmer, is at hand to assist his industry in the cultivation of the strong retentive soil of the Weald, which lies at the northern extremity of these hills; whilst the surface to the south gradually and almost imperceptibly unites itself to the rich district on the coast, where the soft chalk, or chalk marl, is found equally propitious to the pursuits of the farmer, which shews (to make use of his Lordship's words) how beneficially Nature has distributed her gifts, in adapting to every soil a culture so suitable and near at hand.

Directly opposite to the South Down hills, to the north, are the Surrey hills, falling abruptly to the southward, and sloping gradually to the north; and between these two lines of hills is the Weald of Sussex and Surrey, where the Sussex marl (which is nothing else than a concretion of shells) is to be found. The position and formation of these opposite hills is such, that in the opinion of his lordship, they appear as if torn asunder by some violent commotion of Nature.

At the northern extremity of these chalk hills, and usually extending the same length as the Downs, is a slip of very rich and stiff arable land; but of very inconsiderable breadth: it runs for some distance into the vale, before it meets the clay. The soil of this narrow slip is an excessively stiff calcareous loam on a clay bottom: it adheres so much to the share, and is so very difficult to plough, that it is not an unusual sight to observe ten or a dozen stout oxen, and sometimes more, at work upon it. It is a soil that must rank amongst the finest in this or any other county, being pure clay and calcareous earth: to the eye it appears whitish, from the mixture of chalk. Some of it that appears of a blacker nature, is less mixed with that substance: it is generally deep, and under it is a pure clay.

South of these hills is an extensive arable vale of singular fertility. This maritime district, extending from Brightelmstone to Emsworth, 36 miles, is at first of a very trifling breadth, between Brighton and Shoreham. The nature of this soil, which is probably equal to any in the kingdom, is a rich loam, either upon a reddish brick earth, or gravel; the general depth of the upper soil varying from ten to sixteen inches. Proceeding westward, gravel is generally found under the surface. This maritime district is in parts stiff, but more usually light, intermixed with sand, and beneath which is sand. Between Brighton and Shoreham, the general breadth of this uncommonly rich vale falls short of one mile; between the rivers Adur and Arun it is increased to three miles, and from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire, it becomes still wider; from three to seven miles. In the south-west angle the land is stiffer and more retentive, and in the Selsea peninsula, more argillaceous; and the farmers here not having the same opportunities of marling as their brethren on the eastern side of Pagham harbour, the soil is not equal to it in fertility.

Between this maritime district and the South Downs runs a vein of land, not equal to the foregoing in richness, but admirable land for the turnip husbandry. It is provincially called

stravey,* stony or gravelly, the flints (where they have not been picked off the land) lying so thick, as effectually to cover the ground; and it is curious to observe how vegetation flourishes through such beds of stones. The general opinion is, that if the farmers were to put themselves to the trouble and expense of picking them off the land, the soil would be most materially injured. Some, indeed, who have tried this experiment, are thoroughly convinced of the loss thereby sustained, the land having never since produced such fine crops of corn as before; but this remark applies only to some places where the stones are so numerous.

In the line from Chichester to Emsworth, north of the road, we meet with the same kind land for turnips and barley. The declivity of Hanbrook Common is wet and springy to the south, but on the north it is dry and gravelly. This common is a light gravelly or stony loam upon a gravel bottom: a brick earth, 18 inches in thickness, frequently intervenes between the upper soil and the gravel. It has been for some time in contemplation to apply to the legislature to enclose this common. Some of those who live in the neighbourhood of it, would, if it were enclosed, freely give 30l. per acre for the best of it; at present it is not worth one shilling.

The soil of the Weald is generally a very stiff loam upon a brick clay bottom, and that again upon sandstone. Upon the range of hills running through the county in a north-west direction, the soil is different.

* This term is applied by the natives of the South Downs more generally to those spots on the sides of steep hills, where the turf has slipped away and exposed the soil. These scars or holes are termed *straves*. I am at a loss for the true derivation of the word, but think it probably comes from the Saxon *Schpammie*, which signifies a scar, slash, or trench.—*Rev. Mr. Sted.*

The Earl of Egremont observes, that is a common provincial word for stony land, or any soil mixed with sandstone, &c.

It is here either sandy loam upon a sandy gritstone, or it is a very poor black vegetable sand on a soft clay marl. A great proportion of these hills is nothing better than the poorest barren sand. St. Leonard's Forest contains 10,000 acres of it, and Ashdown 18,000 more, besides many thousand acres more in various other parts of the county.

The depth of the sand on those rabbit-warrens is various—full 17 inches in many places: the soft clay, which in its outward appearance resembles marl, is much deeper. In the neighbourhood of Handcross, upon St. Leonard's, this substratum is several feet in depth, as may be seen on the declivity of a new road lately made by Mr. Marcus Dixon. An extensive tract of this unimproved sandy soil, stretching into Kent on one side, and, with some intersection of cultivation, into Hampshire on the other, and calling loudly for improvement, occupies chiefly the northern division of the county. I do not affirm that this unproductive soil is united from one end of the county to the other, since it is broken into and intersected by interventions of the clay district; but it is usually to be met with running east and west at the north side of the county. It is commonly understood to form a part of the Weald, which in its utmost extent comprehends all that district of Sussex at the foot of the South Down hills, or within two or three miles of them. In its more appropriate signification, it has reference to the deep and heavy clay loam district, being bounded to the west by the Arun.

Respecting the surface of this tract of land, the sands produce the birch, hazel, beech, and some other undergrowth, of which some profit is annually made.

So predominant is the timber and wood of one sort or another in the Weald, that when viewed from the South Downs, or any eminence in the neighbourhood, it presents to the eye hardly any other prospect but a mass of wood. This is to be ascribed to the great extent and quantity of wood; preserved by a custom of a nature so extraordinary, that it is not a little surprising no steps have been taken to put an end to it.

When this country was first improved by clearing, it was a common practice to leave a *shaw* of wood several yards in width, to encompass each distinct enclosure, as a nursery for the timber, &c. The size of these enclosures being small, must of course contribute to render the general aspect of it woody. Anterior to the Conquest, the Weald was a continued forest, extending from the borders of Kent to the confines of Hampshire, across the whole county of Sussex; and the names of a variety of parishes situated in this line, and evidently derived from Saxon original, attest this fact to the present day. In truth, the forest now remaining occupies a considerable portion of Sussex.

Besides the soils already treated of, there is a large tract of marsh land adjacent to the sea-coast between the eastern extremity of the South Downs and Kent. The soil is a composition of rotten vegetables, intermixed with sand and other matter, collected from the floods and filth which settle on the surface. In Lewes Level this vegetable mould is at least twelve inches in thickness.

In Pevensey Level it is many feet deep, and under it a very heavy black silt, intermixed with various sorts of shells. Water-logs, stumps of trees, and timber, have been dug from Pevensey Level; trees, each containing one load, cubic measure, have been taken from Lewes marshes.

MINERALS.

Respecting the minerals of Sussex, it is not inferior to many in the production of this most valuable material. Limestones of every description are to be met with in the most eastern parts of the Weald. The *Sussex marble*, when cut into slabs for ornamenting chimney-pieces, &c. is equal to most in beauty and quality, when highly polished. The Earl of Egremont has several chimney-pieces at Petworth, formed of it. It is an excellent stone for square building, and for paving is not to be exceeded. It affords a very valuable manure, equal, and by some thought to be superior, to chalk, and cheaper to those who live near the place where it is dug. It is found in the highest perfection upon an estate of the Earl of Egremont's, at Kirdford, from 10 to 20

feet under ground, where it is in flakes nine, or ten inches in thickness. Much of it was used in the Cathedral at Canterbury, the pillars, monuments, vaults, pavement, &c. of that venerable structure, being built of this article, called there the *Petworth marble*. The Archbishop's chair is an entire piece.

Besides the limestones of this district, I shall set down a short account of what I had a more immediate opportunity of seeing, by observing the gradations in the earth, and mineral beds of ironstone and limestone, to the depth of 120 feet, at Ashburnham-furnace.

The received opinion of the range of the limestone in this neighbourhood is, that it runs eight miles from east to west, and one from north to south. How far this opinion of the limited continuation of limestone is well founded, has not as yet been decided. The soil tending immediately to sand, is of the hazel kind: that tending to marl, connected either with iron or limestone, is formed of a more tenacious and closer texture; and every where the substrata bear a strict analogy to the surface. The limestone and ironstone generally rise very near the surface; often within three feet: the depth to which the limestone continues, has not as yet been discovered, having never in this country been drawn deeper than 120 feet, where it is firmer, and superior to that at any other depth.

The appearance of the ironstone more than 40 feet under the surface, is different; certainly not so good, being coarser, and seems more dull, and works heavier in the furnace; and the very best of the veins are frequently intersected with stripes, the thickness of a quill, filled with a soft marley matter; and the marl-beds which the iron lies in, wear a bluer appearance than where it is good; but the beds of limestone have no such resemblance at any depth. It is a curious fact, and worthy the attention of men conversant in matters of this sort, to account for the difference, which perhaps may not be very difficult, upon fully considering the component parts of each substance. The fact certainly is, that ironstone diminishes in goodness from

depth, and limestone does not; neither the grey, which is composed of shells, and the exuvia of marine animals; nor the blue, which is a perfectly indurated calcareous marl. As it is now sufficiently proved that there are under-stones, that, with clearing and burning, will make equally as good lime as the top-bed, or *great blue* (as is provincially called), from which one stratum is at the distance of 21 feet; so that instead of two to two feet and a half of blue stone generally drawn and used, there is now produced, without spoiling any more surface, upwards of seven feet. This fact shews that the perseverance of the Earl of Ashburnham, in drawing the deep under-stones at his works, and thereby setting an example which other limestone drawers are now following, has been truly useful: for that part of Sussex must have ceased to avail itself of the advantage of lime as a manure without some change of this sort.

The alternate order of sandstone and ironstone is every where found through the Weald in all directions. The sandstone, marl, and ironstone, all dip into the hill.

Under this, at a considerable depth the various sorts of limestone are discovered in the order in which they are set down, with the thickness and shale of each different sort.

	Thickness.		Shale.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
1st limestone	3	3...	8	0 grey
2d ditto	0	9...	9	0 ditto
3d ditto	4	0...	30	0 ditto
4th ditto	0	8...	3	0 ditto
5th ditto	0	8...	2	0 ditto
6th ditto	8	3...	4	0 ditto
7th ditto	2	0...	1	6 blue
8th ditto	0	6...	0	4 ditto
9th ditto	0	9...	1	8 ditto
10th ditto	1	2...	0	4 ditto
11th ditto	0	8...	1	1 ditto
12th ditto	1	1...	1	6 ditto
13th ditto	0	6...	8	0 ditto
14th ditto	2	3...		

The great blue by far the best.

This last stone is fine enough to set a razor.

This is the succession in which they are found.

The *Sussex* limestone, upon trial, has been discovered to be superior both to the *Maidstone* and *Plymouth*

stone, and it is now supposed that for cement, none equal to it is found in the kingdom.

Ironstone.

This mineral abounds in an eminent degree in *Sussex*; and it is to the ferruginous mixture with which the soil of this county is in many places so highly impregnated, that is to be ascribed the sterility of so large a portion of it.

At *Penhurst*, in the neighbourhood of *Battel*, the soil is gravelly to an indeterminate depth. At the bottom of the Earl of *Ashburnham's* park, sandstone is found, solid enough for the purpose of masonry. Advancing up the hill, the sand-rock is 21 feet in thickness, but so friable, as easily to be reduced to powder: On this immediately a marl sets on, in the different depths of which the ironstone regularly comes on in all the various sorts, as follows:

1. Small balls, provincially *twelve-foots*, because so many feet distant from the first to the last bed.
2. Grey limestone; what is used as a flux.
3. Foxes.
4. Rigger.
5. Balls.
6. Caballa balls.
7. White-burn.
8. Clouts.
9. Pitty.

This is the order in which the different ores are discovered. Advancing on, I crossed a valley where the mineral bed seems entirely broken, and the sandstone sets on. At the distance of something above a mile, the ironstone is again seen. Another intervention of sand, and then, at low water, when the tide goes out, the beds of ironstone appear regularly on the shore: an indisputable proof that, however the appearance of the surface may vary, the substrata continue the same.

In taking the range northwardly from the bottom of *Ashburnham-park*, for twelve miles at least, the strata are nearly the same, there being no material inequality of surface which does not partake of sandstone, marl, ironstone, and sand again at the top. Sand being the general cap to the hills, the cultivated soil of these districts is made up so largely of it;

even the loamy and marly soils, after rain, very evidently discover it in small glittering particles, which, in process of time, have been washed from their native beds.

Chalk, Marl, and Fuller's-Earth.

Beside the minerals above-mentioned, a vast range of hills, the composition of which is *chalk*, occupy a considerable part of the county, adjoining the coast. *Marl* is dug up on the south side of these hills, in various places. *Fuller's-earth* is found at Tillington, and consumed in the neighbouring fulling-mills; and red-ochre at Graffham, and in various places adjoining the sea, as Chidham, &c. much of which goes to London.

RIVERS.

The chief rivers are, the Ouse, the Adur, and the Arun; they rise in the northern parts of the county, and after dividing the chalk-hills into four or five parts, empty themselves into the Channel; the first at Newhaven, the second near Shoreham, and the third at Little Hampton. Although comparatively small, they render the greatest benefit to the county at large, by furnishing points of connexion for the canals already finished, or in agitation. Assisted by the public-spirited and enterprising conduct of one or two noblemen, *Sussex*, on the completion of those canals, will not be inferior to other counties in the advantages of inland navigation.

MISCELLANEA SELECTA.

CUSTOMS of the LAMA RELIGION, its TEMPLES and SACRED PLACES.

[From Klaproth's "Travels in the Caucasus."]

ACCORDING to a Mongol original work entitled *Spring of the Heart*, the earliest traces of the Lama religion among the Mongols are met with at the time of Dshingischan. After this conqueror had laid a solid foundation for his new monarchy, he penetrated in the year 1209 into the north of China, which was then subject to the Tungusian nation of the Niu-dschî, and in 1215 made himself master of their capital Yanggin, the modern Pe-king. Before his armies entered Tibet, he sent an embassy to Bogdo-sott-nam Dsinmo, a Lama high-priest, with a letter to this effect: "I have chosen thee as high-priest for myself and my empire; repair then to me, and promote the present and future happiness of men. I will be the supporter and protector; let us establish a system of religion, and unite it with the monarchy," &c. The high-priest accepted the invitation, and the Mongol history literally terms this step, *the period of the first respect for religion; because the monarch, by*

his public profession, made it the religion of the state. How little better Dshingis himself was for the adoption of this faith, is evident from his perseverance in his wanton attacks on every country and nation within his reach; and finally by his putting to death Schuddurga, the eminently pious and deified king of Tibet. Neither Dshingis nor his son and successor Oogödäh had, on account of their continual wars, much leisure for the propagation of the religion of the Lama. Möngkë-chan, the son and successor of Tooläh, was the second who invited Garma, the Lama of Tibet, appointed him high-priest to his court and his hordes, and took pains to introduce this religion among the principal persons in his dominions. On the accession of Chubilä Zazzänchan, his brothers sent from their midst prince Dondah, with the following imperious letter, to Sadscha Bandida, the Aemükkäkian (Indian) Lama, who had just arrived from his own country in Tibet: "Sadseha Bandida, thou must come to me; urge not thine age as a plea for the enjoyment of repose." It is your duty to promote the welfare of all creatures, and for this reason men of your profession are accounted sacred. In case thou shouldst not come, I could send nations to thee, and the hardships of so many people would grievously affect thy heart." Sadscha Bandida,

* This dynasty was termed in Chinese, *Gi, that is, the golden*; and its sovereigns are the *Altuchans* of the historians of western Asia.

seeing that he had no alternative, immediately repaired to Mongolia, where he was cordially received, and where Goudan, another brother of Chubila-chan, was the first who took at his hands the religious vow. This Lama, who was then very old, lived only seven years longer, in which interval he founded many temples; and brought the religion into a very flourishing state. But he rendered a still more important service to the Mongol tribes by inventing a new and peculiar character for writing, which bore no resemblance to any other, and which one of his successors Zordschi Osser brought to its present perfection; and also by commencing the translation of the religious books of India and Tibet. The Mongols from this period made such progress in literature, that they not only possessed the whole of their religious books in their native tongue, and even cut them in wood and printed them, but, as it is well known, they likewise performed the service of the temples and the domestic religious ceremonies no longer in the Tibetan, but in the Mongol language. By transmitting these works from one generation to another the Mongols who also resided upwards of eighty years ago on the frontiers in the Russian territory retained the use of their mother tongue in their religious worship, till the Tibetan method of reading and prayer was introduced by missionaries from Tibet, and the present clergy universally established; since which time all the Mongols are accustomed to have their domestic religious ceremonies performed partly by Lamas and partly by learned laymen, as is still done, chiefly in the Mongol language.

The propagation of this new religion therefore occasioned the erection of numerous temples and other religious places in Mongolia. The history of that country relates that the first temples in the empire were built on the river, and in the province of Seharrai-Gol, that is to say, without and to the north of the Chinese wall, and in the like direction from Liaodunn; and that convents and schools were founded at the same time.

They call their temples Dazzang, Kiet, and Sümme. They are built of stone and wood. Among the roving

tribes they are ordinary felt-huts, but of superior dimensions, and more solid and handsome than those which are used for habitations. It is in very few places in Mongolia that you meet with temples of stone, and that only in such settlements as have a large population and considerable markets. Numberless small temples are to be found in the great and small herds; for every tribe and district has for each of its divisions a particular temple, to which and to no other it belongs, according to the regulations established among them.

A licence from a Lama of very high rank is absolutely requisite for the erection of a new temple. Such a license is granted to the people, upon a petition delivered by a formal embassy; and the permission, accompanied with the most solemn benedictions, invariably enjoins them to conduct the building of the intended temple agreeably to all the established rules; to make such a use of it as shall be pleasing to God, to consecrate it, and to adhere inviolably to the covenant entered into upon that occasion. An honorary name is likewise assigned to the new temple, and it is placed under the particular patronage of some saint by the grand Lama.

Even in regard to the situation of the intended temple, there are ordinances which if possible must be exactly observed. The front, for instance, must command an open prospect over a level country to the south. It is most desirable to have a stream running past the front of the temple, and for want of that a lake or pond; but where there are springs, they must be situated on the west side. An eminence is preferred for the site of the edifice; with hills rising behind it, but none in front: neither must there be any on the right and left, though they should not by any means be wanting in the rear.

When a proper situation has been selected for the temple, the numerous ecclesiastics repair thither, attended by a great concourse of people. Here they offer up prayers relating to the presence of God, and to the vivifying and protecting spirits of the earth; in which the necessity of such a situation is considered, the grant of it for the purpose of erecting a temple solicited, and it is thereupon consecrated.

I have myself seen them not only pray for the grant of the site of the structure, but likewise of the timber, in the woods to which the procession repaired, and consecrate with the utmost solemnity the materials for building, and in a word collect with the highest reverence whatever belongs to the temple, in order to render it a real sanctuary. The work is accomplished by public contributions, and not only the meanest but the highest contributors make a point of occasionally lending their personal assistance, and of affording the labourers every possible convenience.

The ground-plan of a temple is marked out with the greatest precision to correspond with the four cardinal points, so that the front may look direct south. A square is marked out, in the centre and at the four corners of which holes are dug, where small brass vessels with costly spices, medicines and inscriptions, are deposited, consecrated with great solemnity for the ground-work of the temple, and covered up; after which the foundation of the building is laid. To give some idea of the Lama temples, I will subjoin a description of that where I resided for some time among the clergy in Mongolia. This temple was one of the ten built in the remote provinces, of wood, in the Tibetan style of architecture; the second in point of size, but the most important and regular of them all; the diocese of whose high-priest extended over several tribes and four other temples. In 1781 it consisted only of a centre building, which was the largest, and had at some distance round it four small temples facing the four points of the compass. The ecclesiastics, whose vanity rendered them solicitous to augment the splendour of their temple, in conjunction with the members of their diocese, made further additions by erecting at the corners of the centre of the edifice four chapels of wood, of the same dimensions as the others; so that it formed one grand temple composed of three rows of buildings, having three in each row, containing within its precincts about twenty dwelling-houses for the priests of the diocese, which produced a very animated and pleasing effect. Each of these chapels is destined for different solemnities, at

which the numerous ecclesiastics officiate. They differ in size alone; as, according to the nature of the solemnity, a greater or a less number of officiating clergy is required.

It has already been observed that all the temples front the south. The building is invariably a regular square, with three doors, many windows, and twenty-four handsome pillars; it has always a pretty lofty basement. Be- hind, towards the north, there is never any door or entrance. That where I resided, called Gendun Dardshaling, was surrounded externally with lattice-work connected with the roof of the edifice, to which there is an ascent by a small staircase. Over the roof, which descends obliquely on every side, was a smaller story, with lattice door and windows, designed for a chapel; and above that a still smaller, empty apartment, gradually narrowing upwards. The top was crowned by an oblong entablature, for the decorations of the temple, which consist of very large figures carved in wood, placed in a row, and painted with gaudy colours, and the middle-most of which was gilded. This gilded *Bumba* is a holy water-vessel; the other figures on each side have an allegorical allusion to the philosopher's stone of the Bramins*, and have all very elegantly carved pedestals, of equal size, each representing a lotus, which the Burchans commonly have for their seats. The rear of the three stories of the roof is decorated with pretty carved work, which represents flames of fire (*assir*), all exactly alike, bending downward from every side. On the lower side of the hanging projections, at the back of the three gradations of the roof, are knobs shooting downward into a point like flames; and on the upper side, on all the three stories, are placed twelve monstrous dragons' heads, cast in moulds, looking downward. This middle chapel has an anti-hall, nearly as large as the building itself, for such of the congregation as cannot find room within. It is supported by twelve columns, decorated with allegorical carvings, and its large roof connects with the temple on the second story. Its three

* Sindamanib is an allegorical system of the philosophers' stone, and very curious and remarkable.

ridges give it a resemblance to a roof erected over three series of galleries, on which are also carved representations of flames, and at the corners and lower ends are fixed large dragons' heads. The whole court round the temple is encompassed with a very good square ballustrade which has on the sides gates for entrance with iron locks. These, as well as the bolts of the doors and windows of the temple, are secured with a seal which stamps the impression of the Burchan sceptre.

The four principal chapels erected on the outside stand close to the court of the great temple just mentioned, and are connected with it by means of distinct, inclosed court-yards, in the centre of which they are situated. The architecture of these chapels is precisely the same as that of the building already described; except that they have only one door, fewer windows and columns, no middle story; but the same decorations to the roof both on the top and sides.

In the exterior space at the four corners, at first left vacant, were afterwards erected, as I have already observed, four more chapels of different dimensions upon the plan of the other four principal ones. All the woodwork and the inclosures of this edifice are painted of a brownish red colour. The curious decorations on the top and edges of the roof, very beautifully painted, gilt and varnished, are constantly protected by particular coverings from the influence of the weather, which are taken off on the monthly prayer-days.

On the outside of these religious edifices is a deep well, with a large kitchen and a spacious cellar, of which a general use is made, when the people, assembled to solemn fast and prayer-days, provide food and drink for the numerous ecclesiastics. At a little distance from the outermost door of the temple is a high altar for incense, and not far from the temple a kind of tower, which has a lofty balcony with an ascent by a flight of steps, an ornamented roof, and a gallery. From this place the wind-instruments announce the time of meeting for public worship.

Besides these edifices for the general purpose of religion, the Mongols have here and there in the country small

chapels, on the outside of which they merely stop to pray as they pass by. They are called Bum-Cham, are elegantly built, surrounded with an inclosure, and commonly stand on a hill. In these Bum-Cham are deposited the sacred articles, which in their opinion assure the peace and prosperity of the country and the spiritual welfare of all creatures.

The Russian Mongols have temples of this kind built in the Tibetan style, of wood and stone, near the Chinese frontiers in the government of Irkutsk, in various places, as on the river Tschikoi, which was the first erected, and that under the superintendence of a Tibetan missionary. The priest of this principal temple was forming the diocesan of the clergy of the other nine temples; but at present his prerogatives extend to no more than two of them. This temple, in regard to size, is the most considerable of all, but the additional buildings are unfinished and gone to decay. Its two subordinate temples are likewise situated on the east side of the river Selenga; the one on the rivulet of Arra-Kärähtu, which falls into the river Chilok; the other at the springs of Buldsimer, near the Selenga, 40 wersts from Kjachta. The second chief temple, of which a circumstantial description has been given, is situated 25 wersts from the town of Sselenginsk, on the south-west side of the great lake of Külling-Nuhr, called by the Russians there Gusinoi Osero. Of the other four temples, under the superintendence of the latter, the first lies to the northward beyond that lake, near the rivulet of Sagasstäh, which falls into it; the second on the river Sidda, about 30 wersts north-west of Kjachta; the third more westward, on the river Oettschöhtäh; and the fourth still further westward, on the river Goso-läh. In the territory of Nertschinsk are two more temples of this kind; the one on the river Zulchur-Gol, which falls by means of the Chilok into the Selenga, and the other on the river Chuddai-Gol, which discharges itself into the Uda and Selenga. All these ten temples are individually termed *Kumirna* by the Daurian Russians, because they are but little acquainted with the Mongol appellation *Duzzang*.

POLITICAL CHARACTERS.

[From Playfair's Political Portraits.]

There is nothing which men more eagerly read than biography, because, in general, there is nothing better calculated to gratify curiosity. To desire to know something of the personal history of those who have distinguished themselves, seems to be almost an instinctive feeling in man, springing from that natural interest which we necessarily feel in the conduct of our fellow creatures. In selecting, therefore, the following characters from Mr. Playfair's new work, we at once hope to gratify this inherent curiosity, and to afford some interesting particulars concerning individuals now occupying a large share of public attention.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

IF persons of inferior rank in life would consider the great difficulties that princes have to encounter, they would be less inclined to judge with so much severity as they generally do. They ought in the first place to consider that in ordinary life, the vices, the errors, and the foibles of the man, are easily concealed, and that only the careless or imprudent allow half their faults to be known*.

From the beginning of time, from the earliest periods of recorded history, such has been the situation of princes; and the consequence is, that

* The higher classes do not make sufficient allowance for the vices of the lower orders of society, neither do the lower orders, in judging of their superiors, judge as they ought. The reason appears to be this: the rich and poor are assailed with temptations of different descriptions, and therefore their aberrations and vices are of different descriptions also. They have not any sympathy, or what is commonly called fellow-feeling, which arises from one man towards another only where there is a similarity of feelings. The afflictions arising from the loss of those who are dear to us, are common to all mankind, and we all sympathize with each other on the loss of a son, a father, mother, &c. but we do not sympathize with a lady grieving for the loss of a lap dog: the pain felt by a person who has lost a limb by an accident excites pity, because all are capable of conceiving what he feels, but the pain of Hogarth's enraged musician, though, perhaps, as great, only excites laughter.

their characters have been transmitted to us in a more unfavourable light than those of other men, who have ostentatiously displayed their virtues, and cautiously concealed their vices.

To this perpetual and general cause for error, with respect to the characters of princes, must be added another, almost peculiar to the present times, and to the British nation.

It has become a lucrative employment to slander and libel the great, particularly the members of the royal family, which is done with unremitting industry, by a great variety of writers, who assume every form for that purpose, and who are ready to brave the utmost terrors of the law.

There is a sufficient fund of ill nature amongst mankind to make publications that deal in slander be eagerly sought after; but this eagerness is doubly great when the person slandered is of high rank: then envy, as well as ill nature is gratified; for though most men are internally convinced that the situation of the great is not enviable, yet the great are, nevertheless, always objects of envy*.

Libels on the great seem to bring

* Nothing is more certain than that happiness does not depend on external appearances; nevertheless, grandeur and splendid shew excite envy: and even the misanthrope, that rails at mankind, does it through spite, more than through conviction. This is one of the cases where reason is led away, in part, by the effect produced on the organs of sense; and in part by that sympathy which leads us to admire and esteem what others admire, though contrary to our better understanding.

them down nearer the general level, and therefore they give a sort of satisfaction to their readers, and always have done so; but it is only of late years that to write such became a gainful trade, and that the man who might probably starve if he wrote truth or common sense, might live in affluence if he would deal in abuse and slander*. To slander individuals of high rank or in public office, and to abuse the measures of government, are the modes by which the public mind is acted upon to create discontent.

* On a late trial about the publication of some libelous matters it appeared that scurrility sells better than any thing else, and that the reviewers of books are severe on the authors in order to procure sale for their own. The jealousy of the liberty of the press, the imperfection of the law of libel, and the ingenuity of writers, all combine to prevent the suppression of what Sir Richard Phillips calls scurrility, but what for the most part would be more properly termed unmeaning, ill-natured ribaldry. When Mr. Cobbett established a newspaper in support of government, though he was supported to a considerable extent, yet the public absolutely would have nothing to do with it: afterwards Cobbett turned round, declared he had made a new discovery; that his former patrons were scoundrels: he abused them without mercy, and he soon purchased an estate!! The talents that could not procure bread when employed in candid discussion or true narrative, enable a man to live in affluence when engaged in violent declamation or hardy assertion; and the law is absolutely unable to restrain this exercise of the pen, as it is better to live at ease in a prison, than to starve at large. As for the disgrace, there is none attaches to the libelling of great men or public characters; for so numerous are the partizans and abettors of such writers, that they convert what is intended to be disgrace into triumph. The evil, however, is not near so great as it appears to be, for those dashing libelists who make assertions without proof, are only read for amusement, and momentary gratification; they are not credited, or

In addition to these causes for calumny, it has long been the plan of those who wish for change, to degrade royalty. The French prepared the way for their revolution by this means, and the same method has been tried here ever since their first success: and though their revolution terminated in unexampled misery, yet there are great numbers of persons who wish to effect a change, and to excite discontent, and withdraw the affections and respect of the people from their rulers, as the way to prepare for a change in the government.

Unfortunately a number of circumstances have occurred which have facilitated attacks on his Royal Highness, who is surrounded with persons not sufficiently attentive to the honour and happiness of their royal master, or who mistake the mode by which they might really serve him; so that without any fault committed by himself, he has been led into such a labyrinth, as it will be difficult to extricate him from, if indeed it be possible.

His Royal Highness, on his coming to power as regent, gave an impressive proof of his devotion to the duties of his high office, when he made his private feelings and attachments subservient to the good of the nation: yet this has been so distorted, and so misrepresented, as to be considered a blemish in his character. History is full of examples of princes who sacrificed public duty to private attachments to favourites who have made themselves agreeable or useful; but never before have we seen a prince condemned for preferring public duty to private attachments. We have frequently seen kings compelled to abandon their favourites, but we could not conceive, till we actually saw it, that a prince should be censured for not gratifying his private feelings, at the expense of the nation, and of his public duty.

In a time of peace, ministers may be changed without any material in-

productive of any lasting impression. One great disadvantage to writers who do not adhere to truth, or to a fixed principle, is, that they run into errors and contradictions, that by degrees take away all credit from what they produce.

conveniency to a state; but at this time, when we are waging war for existence, a change of ministers must be a very ruinous step, unless it were to arise from a determination to change measures also.

It does not appear that the public wish for a change of measures. The public certainly do not wish to see those men at the head of affairs, who misconducted them so completely and so unfortunately for Europe, in 1806*. Yet they blame the prince for abandoning his early friends; which, being interpreted into common language, signifies, that the prince should have overturned the politics of the country, and sacrificed objects that had cost five hundred millions, for the purpose of bringing in some early friends! A very pretty wish indeed, and one that might have come well from an enemy of England; but, even then, that enemy could not have blamed the prince; he, on the contrary, would highly have praised him for his magnanimity. The wonder at the public feeling on this occasion is the greater, that the early friends were most of them obnoxious characters, and their line of politics generally disapproved. Yet, with all this, so it is, that the Prince Regent has been represented as having acted wrong, when it is in fact the action of his whole life that deserves the greatest praise.

The friends of the prince who are not abandoned, probably think that there is no importance attached to this misrepresentation, for they are at no pains to contradict it. They act either as if they were indifferent to his popularity, or as if they thought

that his Royal Highness already enjoyed that advantage sufficiently.

The character and success of a prince generally depend more on the persons by whom he is immediately surrounded, than on himself; because they influence his conduct either by persuasion, or by opening the door to certain parties, and shutting it against others; by letting some truths reach the royal ear, and keeping others at a distance.

The prince, in taking upon him the royal functions, in becoming virtually sovereign of England, did not cease to be Prince of Wales; and Carlton-house, without ceasing to be Carlton-house, became virtually St. James's palace. But unfortunately, (we say unfortunately), those who immediately surround his Royal Highness do not seem themselves to perceive the change, and they so manage it that it is difficult, if it is even possible, to approach the royal ear.

In every court of Europe it is practicable to lay before the sovereign any truth in which the rights of an individual, the good of the nation, or the good of the sovereign himself, are concerned. As for the emperors of Russia and Germany, they can be approached at any time, and they never refuse or neglect to give an answer, such as they think right. Even the grand Turk, from the midst of his women in his seraglio, receives and gives answers. Bonaparte, the despot of Europe, who affects to hold princes, and even sovereigns, in contempt, and who certainly treats them with no great respect, can be approached by ordinary men. But not so with his Royal Highness, whose gates are barred, more to his own disadvantage and loss, than to that of any one who will ever wish to approach them*.

* The mission of Lord Lauderdale to beg for peace at Paris, the known hostility of Mr. Fox and his friends to the plans of Mr. Pitt, (in which plans the continental powers had confidence), all combined to bring on the disastrous treaty of Tilsit, the invasion of Spain, and the last gigantic strides of Bonaparte to universal dominion. Had the Greys and Grenvilles come in again, very probably the Emperor Alexander, seeing himself abandoned by England, might have made terms with the arch enemy of all Europe.

* That the prince is inaccessible is asserted, and it must be proved:—In April 1812, just after he came into power, a person who has always wished well to the royal family, and frequently done services to the prince, wished to suggest to his Royal Highness a method by which he might greatly serve himself and the nation, and become more popular than any

Whenever nature is violated, it costs dear to somebody; and it is in the nature of things every human being should have an opportunity of informing himself of what may be for his safety or advantage. This is a natural right, and no person or persons can guarantee the prince against the consequences of not receiving such papers, and judging for himself.

The prince has never in his life been accused of an ill-natured action, he is known to be, on the contrary, possessed of all the finer feelings of humanity, which upon unforeseen occasions have been frequently called

forth, and which have attended the call with that readiness which natural benevolence can alone produce.

The great expences, and the affair with the princess, are the only two things which throw a shade of doubt on the goodness of the prince's heart, or the ability of his head. As for his debts, those who, by way of preference, term themselves his early friends, led him into them when he was too young to know the consequences, and he was always treated by ministers in an ungenerous manner, that prevented him from extricating himself.

The prince has taste, but he has always been led into a wrong line of

sovereign since the reign of Elizabeth. The plan suggested to his Royal Highness was to send a message to parliament, desiring a committee to be named to inquire into the high price of flour, when compared with the quarter of wheat. The memorial containing the suggestion shewed that flour, (and consequently bread), is above 40 *per cent.* dearer than it ought to be; that within these last fifty years this alteration has gradually taken place to the great injury of the public; and that above 10,000*l.* a-week is thereby taken from the pockets of consumers within the bills of mortality, many of whom are indigent, and some in great necessity. The memorial further stated, that even should what it asserted prove untrue, great good would arise from the inquiry, as people would submit cheerfully to what could not be remedied.

It was observed, that, since Queen Elizabeth, none of the sovereigns of England have identified their interests with those of their people.—That she did so; and though a great despot, was adored, and even to this day her name is dear to England.

Every channel was tried to get this paper introduced to the prince. Col. M'Mahon, his private secretary, declined; Lord Moira, as a private friend of the prince, was requested to present it, but he perused attentively, and returned the paper without saying a word; and, last of all, it was given to the minister for the home department, who declined also!

Had the prince received that paper, and acted on it, he might have laughed

at all the intrigues of those men who wanted to nominate his household officers, or tie up his royal hands in any other shape; but the way was barred, and the prince was blameless.

A paper was in last March sent, which probably might have prevented the late misunderstanding with the Princess of Wales; it contained nothing that could give offence, and pointed out an easy, a fair, and an honourable road to adjustment, yet there was no means of getting to his Royal Highness. Mr. Bicknell, his solicitor, refused first, and Lord Sidmouth afterwards; and all England sees with how little skill that business has been managed, so far as it has yet gone.

A memorial on a private business, a claim on the prince, as Prince of Wales, was sent in last November, but his solicitor would not present that.—Thus memorials of three different sorts: one for the public interest, one for the prince's domestic happiness, and the third containing a private claim, were all refused. Perhaps the Prince Regent might not have approved of the contents of the papers; but in fairness, he should have been allowed an opportunity of judging for himself; and it is more than probable, that had he received and attended to them, he would now at this moment have been loaded with the blessings of the public, for his regard to the happiness and comfort of the poor. The vexatious interference with the Princess of Wales might also have been prevented.

expense*, and has, in short, been so involved, that he could neither discontinue an old, nor begin on a new,

plan; and out of this arose the unhappy marriage-alliance which has of late so much occupied the public mind.

* The grandeur and splendour of the Augustan age has been so much celebrated, that the imagination forms to itself an idea of every thing around that emperor being magnificent in the extreme. Words do not always convey the ideas intended to be communicated; and when Louis XIV. affected to imitate Augustus, he ruined his country in building palaces, and establishing every thing on the most expensive scale. He did not know that the ambition of Augustus was not tinctured with the littleness of vanity. To give popularity to his government, by rendering his subjects happy, was more the study of Augustus, than to make an ostentatious display of his own wealth or consequence. While he possessed an absolute dominion over the lives and fortunes of his former fellow-citizens, when in the words of scripture, he sent out a decree, "That the world should be taxed," he affected no external appearance of superiority, but lived in every respect like a private gentleman of moderate fortune. The house he occupied was far from being one of the best in Rome, nor was it furnished in a manner that was either so magnificent or so expensive as those of many other senators. His table was remarkable for the same plainness and frugality; but to those who possessed a taste for the pleasures of conversation, it never failed to afford a most luxurious treat. His parties were usually small, but they were enlivened by wit, and adorned by genius and wisdom. All the young persons of the family were placed at an adjoining table, and had the advantage of listening to the various subjects of discussion, or of criticism, that engaged the attention of their seniors. The merits of works of genius were examined and discussed with that candour and attention which renders such discussions useful and agreeable. Though decorum was preserved; restraint was banished from the social board; and in the house of Augustus, the guests forgot that Rome had a master!

Our ideas of grandeur in the present times are greatly different from

The dignity, as well as ability, with which the prince acted in the case of the regency-bill in 1789: his conduct when he was refused promotion in the army, his letter to the Princess on their separation, and all the public

those of Augustus and the great men of that age. The magnificent, but plain and simple emperor, lived more like a President Washington, or a Sir Joseph Banks, (sitting modestly surrounded by scientific friends), than one of those splendid modern sovereigns who are to be discerned in the midst of a blaze of gold, surrounded by sycophants, whose chief business is to amuse their master, and to prevent any thing "that smacks of noyance or unrest" from approaching his ear. Our ideas of grandeur are vitiated since Louis XIV. pretended to renew the Augustan era in France.

Voltaire, in his Philosophical Dictionary, under the article *Beauty*, says some things that will apply equally to grandeur and magnificence. Henry IV. of France, and Frederick of Prussia, had peculiar ideas of grandeur. A young boy being asked what he would do if he were a king? answered, "He would walk about all day with a crown on his head, eating gingerbread!"

But the most severe criticism on the gaudy pageantry which has now usurped exclusively the name of splendour, is upon the record of ages and the united voice of mankind. Antony, the colleague of Augustus, carried that gaudy pageantry perhaps to a greater length than any man who ever lived; yet the world has never spoken, nor historians written, concerning the splendour of Mark Antony; but the united voice of ages has given to the latter the more appropriate name of luxury. Not even his chariots dragged by lions, his silver oars and purple sails, could obtain for him and Egypt's queen the applause of mankind. The world appears to have thought with the poet,

"Tis use alone that sanctifies expense,
And splendour borrows all her rays from sense."

occasions on which he has had any difference of opinion with ministers, have shewn a mind incapable of little chicanery, of petty wrangling for trifles, or pretended misconceptions; and as the conduct towards the princess has been of a very different description, it is evidently not that of the prince himself, whose chief fault is, not to act, but to suffer others, who neither have so good a head, nor so good a heart, as himself, to act for him*. The man who stands first in the rank of polished gentlemen in the kingdom, and second in royal rank, would stand, as he ought, high in the esteem and love of his father's people.

The prince will observe that though it is a British maxim "that the king can do no wrong," yet that there is nothing to prevent him from doing good. Good actions are attended with great satisfaction, but no responsibility.

— LORD BYRON.

THIS young nobleman has only hitherto shewn his abilities as a poet and a traveller; but it is not difficult to see, that possessing rank, fortune, and talents, and actuated by ambition, he will some day mix in politics, and in all human probability will play an important part.

Lord Byron's poetry is not of the light sort, that is generally expected from young men; on the contrary, there is a turn of thought runs through the whole, that would lead one rather to think the writer was a man in years, who had seen and proved all things,

* This portrait may not perhaps please the persons who serve or surround his Royal Highness. It is not, however, meant to offend them; but it is hoped, that should his Royal Highness see what is here written, he will do himself justice: and at the risk of offending, and without any hope of pleasing, the truth is spoken for that purpose. Were the prince to try to become popular, he would certainly succeed. The unhappy spell that keeps him under would be broken, his nervous system, which depends so much on the mind, would be restored to vigour, he would be a great prince, and a happy man.

and who was disposed to exclaim with the King of Israel; "*Panitas Panitatis.*"

Some of Lord Byron's works attach the reader much to his person; but the reader so attached must be greatly distressed, to see that, like Rinaldo, in the forest of Ardennes, his lordship seems pursued by something that hangs upon his mind, from which neither velocity of movement, nor his own exertions, can rescue him.

When his lordship first appeared, he was attacked by the reviewers, but they had no reason to boast of the result. A similar thing happened when Dr. Walcott, alias Peter Pindar, first began to write: he was violently attacked by the reviewers, but he made them repent their rashness: a few more such poets as Pindar and his lordship, and the self-created censors of the press would be more cautious.

When Lord Byron first began to write, his lines had merit, but they breathed a quite different sort of language from what his latter productions do. His lordship's farewell to the abode of his fathers though short, is excellent; and at the same time that it shews a sacred respect for an honourable and long line of ancestors, it expresses a resolution to emulate their virtues by following their example: it is expressed as if he thought their shades were hovering over their former habitation, and watching the conduct of their descendant. It is with feelings of much regret that we find a turn of thought quite the opposite running through the latter works of his lordship: and if a portrait painter may be allowed to ask him who sits to change his position, we should wish Lord Byron to change his, and to recollect what he was when he so impressively addressed the honoured shades of his brave ancestors; he would then be a far happier man, and like Rinaldo, before he finished his journey, he would find that black care had quitted his company.

[To be continued.]

A CURIOUS ACCOUNT of the CAGOTS, an ALPINE RACE of PEOPLE.

[From Ramond's Travels in the Pyrenees.]

WHEN the ingenious observer, to whom we owe the essay

upon the mineralogy of the Pyrenees, passed through the valley of Luchon, he was struck with the sight of a great number of persons afflicted with gâitres, to whose deformity there was joined an air of stupidity, still further increased by an indistinct articulation. He remarked in these degraded beings a livid and sallow complexion, a weak habit of body, and such apathy as to give them, says he, an aptitude only for repose. To describe these unfortunate beings, is to describe the Cretins; and the Valais would in this respect have no further advantage over the valley of Luchon than in its being able to produce a greater number of these miserable creatures.

But such deplorable superiority is not on the side of the Valais. In the southern parts of France this unfortunate portion of the human race is very widely extended. In the valley of Luchon their state of beggary brings them more into view; but they are found in the valley of Aure, in that of Bergeles, in Bearn, and even in Navarre. These latter exist in the most retired places only, but when seen, exemplify a degradation, a dullness, and stupidity, which even the imbecility of the Cretins of the Valais does not surpass; and which deprives them of the last remains of the intelligence of man, together with the last traces of his figure.

It might be readily imagined, in observing this sad conformity of condition, that the causes of degradation in both countries should be similar, and that to explain the Cretinism of the Alps, would be to explain the Cretinism of the Pyrenees. But in vain should we endeavour to apply the same systems to the same fact. The Cretins of the Pyrenees occupy the northern vallies of the chain, are found in extensive basins, on an open soil, in a dry and temperate atmosphere, and are in the habit of drinking only fresh and pure waters. Every thing conspires to forbid the inferences of analogy. It is to the south that are found the Cretins of the Valais, of Savoy, of Piedmont; it was to the south, therefore, that I should have found them in the Pyrenees, in those narrow Spanish vallies, where the rays of the sun, reflected in all directions from naked rocks,

concentrate a stifling heat; and where, in the vitiated air, are suspended unwholesome fluids, dissolvable only from such an extraordinary degree of expansion; in those southern vallies also, where, as in the Alps, the declivities are more abrupt, the rocks more steep, and the mountains more decrepid, should I have found those waters which wash a surface of imperfect slate and schists, the calcareous particles of which are dissolved by means of a sulphuric or carbonic acid, and deposited in the vessels of those who are obliged to drink them. This latter cause of Cretinism, indeed, may probably exist in some of the northern vallies, but it cannot operate as a general cause; for Bercnagnas, which is watered by the Go, possesses persons afflicted with gâitres, while Bagneres, which it waters also, has not any, and Saint Mammet, which it does not water, has even more than Bercnagnas.

A resource remained me in the system which makes the stupidity of the inhabitants of the Pyrenees accord with that of the elevation of their vallies, and their distance from the sea. But this explanation, however plausible at its first appearance, and whatever likelihood it assumes from the consideration of the agility of the Basque, when opposed to the dullness of the inhabitants of the valley of Luchon, loses all its force when the inhabitants of the southern and eastern part of the Pyrenees are examined, and does not at all account for the Cretins of Bearn and Navarre. Habituated, on the other hand, from experience and former observations, to look upon force and agility as the lot of the inhabitants of elevated mountains, and having uniformly observed, that sloth, infirmity, and Cretinism, by no means affect a lofty situation, I was forced not only to allow that Cretinism is an accident, independent of such circumstances, but to consider the different degrees of vivacity, of force, and of agility, possessed by the people of the Pyrenees, as the appendage of particular races of men, rather than as the production of the soil or climate.

My own observations therefore could throw no light upon this subject; and the best informed persons whom

I consulted could not resolve the problem in a more satisfactory manner. I was obliged then to add another fact to the numerous list of those which show that similarity of effect does not always depend upon identity of cause, when, from my commerce with the people of the country, I found the nature of the question changed entirely, and discovered that the Cretins of the valley of Luchon were of the unfortunate race of the Cagots.

But this information I drew from the inhabitants, as a kind of confession, and could scarcely overcome the shame with which it was made known to me. They informed me that their vallies contained a certain number of families, which from time immemorial had been regarded as making part of an infamous and accursed race; that the individuals composing such families had never been reckoned among the number of their citizens; that they were every where disarmed; that they were permitted, no other occupation than that of wood-cutters, or carpenters, an occupation become ignoble, like themselves; that they derive one of their common appellations from this occupation; that such appellation is infamous, because they bear it; that, as carpenters, they are every where obliged to march the first in case of fire; that, as slaves, they are forced to perform in every community such services as are reputed ignominious; that misery and disease are their uniform portion; that they are commonly afflicted with gôitres; that their miserable habitations are removed into retired spots; and that, if at present the inhabitants of the country have less aversion to them, and if milder manners have a little softened the rigor of their old condition, there is still between the two races nothing in common, no commerce, and no alliance which is not, in all the villages that witness it, regarded as an object of scandal.

I thus discovered myself to be in the midst of this people of slaves, whose origin is lost in the stormy night of the first ages of our monarchy. I beheld this rejected cast, upon which so much has been written, without discerning the darkness which covers the motives of so strange a proscription, and the individuals of

which it was in vain to question, as, together with the rights and dignity of man, they have lost their traditions, and exist at present only as a monument of the miseries of an age which has transmitted nothing to us but what is odious or deplorable.

What fact indeed is worthier of exciting the curiosity of the historian, and the pity of the philosopher, than the existence of this unfortunate people, whose miserable descendants are scattered along the ocean, from the north to the very south of France, and have every where been the objects of the same aversion, the victims of the same inhumanity. In the solitudes of Brittany, we find them treated with barbarity from the remotest of times. Scarcely were they permitted, in a more civilized age, to exercise the trades of rope-makers and coopers. The parliament of Rennes was even obliged to interfere for the purpose of granting them the right of sepulture. At that time we find them known by the name of *Cacous*, and of *Caqueux*. The dukes of Brittany had ordained, that they should not appear without a distinctive mark. Towards Aunis, they appear again in the island of *Maillezias*. *La Rochelle* is peopled by these *Colibests* or slaves. They re appear under the name of *Cahets* in *Guienne*, and in *Gascogne* are banished into the morasses and heaths of the country. In the two *Navarres* they are sometimes called *Cassos*: they are named so in the ancient *For*, compiled about 1074. Lastly, they are discovered in the mountains of *Bearn* and *Bigorre*, in the four vallies, and the county of *Cominges*. There they are the *Cagots* or *Capots*, who in the eleventh century were given away by will, were sold as slaves, and reputed to be infected with leprosy and contagion, so much so, as to be obliged to enter the church by their separate door, and use their particular font, and seats, which were placed apart. In many places it appears that the priests would not admit them to confession; and, as we see by the ancient *For* of *Bearn*, an act of favor was thought to be granted them, when seven of them were admitted as an equivalent to the testimony of one free citizen. Even as late as the year 1460, they were

the objects of a reclamation of the states of Bearn, requiring that they should be forbidden to walk in the streets barefooted for fear of infection, and that they should wear upon their clothes their ancient distinctive mark, the foot of a goose or duck.

The learned, the common people, and these wretches themselves, are equally ignorant of the sources of such hatred, and the time which gave it birth. The conjectures of the one, and the fables of the other, have this in common, that they go back alike to the darkest epochs of our history, and advert alike to the ravages of the leprosy: but before the attempt of M. de Gebelin to account for the astonishing conformity of fortune, and name, which embraces people divided from each other by such distances, there was no approximation of them even thought of; and the possibility of such approximation must henceforth be the touchstone of every system which has for its object to explain the origin and fate of these hordes, if so they may be called.

In fact, the Cagots of all France have a common origin. The same event has confined them all in the most remote and desert spots; and whatever this event may be, it must be such as will account for every thing; it must be great and general; must have impressed at once upon the whole of France the same sentiments of hatred; have marked its victims with the seal of the same reprobation, and have disgraced the race, and all its subdivisions, with the opprobrium of a name which every where awakened the same ideas of horror and contempt.

But little reliance then can be placed on the account which makes them to have been descended from lepers, banished the society of men. Lepers have been banished or confined, but have neither been sold, nor left by will, nor given away. And even should it be true, that the Cagots of Brittany were the white lepers of the time of Ambroise Paré, he may have described their state without having proved any thing respecting their origin.

Neither does it appear more probable that they are the descendants of the Gauls, reduced to such a state of degradation by the barbarians who

usurped the place of the Romans. We are perfectly well assured that, under the Goths and the Franks, the condition of the Gaul and Roman had no relation whatever with a state of slavery and infamy, and what we have to explain is a version not tyranny: the slave is oppressed, but the Cagot was repulsed; we must account for motives of contempt and vengeance, not the despotism of a conqueror. Such victory as may have terminated the conflict of two nations, equally ferocious and inflamed against each other by a long state of rivalry; the invasion of one barbarian punished by another barbarian; the reaction of the oppressed against the oppressor, at last completely disarmed; bloody combats, disastrous defeats; such only could have been the sources of the hatred and fury which could have given rise to miseries like those which we behold.

But where are we to choose, or on what can we fix in such a period? What combat was the most bloody? What nation the most unfortunate? In what way can we distinguish between the traces of the conqueror and those of the conquered, in such a series of confusion?

A hundred different hordes of barbarians, all of them born in Upper Asia, were poured at once upon the Gauls, from the east, from the north, and from the south. In their intermediate stations, however, they had been subdivided, modified, and multiplied, had all of them forgotten their common origin and their common fraternity. Of these barbarians, the last who escaped their eastern deserts were the fiercest. They drove before them their predecessors, and these in their turn fell upon the hordes upon which they were driven. The Alans, the Suevi, and the Vandals, had fled before the Huns, the Goths, and the Franks, but, arrested by the western ocean, were forced back upon themselves, and ravaged the Gauls. The Goths and the Franks arrived upon their traces; after the Franks appeared the Huns, augmented by a mixture of Héruli, other Alans, and other Suevi. These were all of them confounded in the Gauls, which seemed to be without an issue. Meanwhile the Saxons, whose origin was

upera, to the north, had extended themselves over the same unhappy country by another road; other Vandals also arrived from their side; and the nations of Germany, a still more hideous mixture of the refuse of these intermingled races, were rushing into the midst of this universal tempest. A series of battles and dispersions, of alliances and divisions, succeeded; various races were separated, intermingled, and annihilated. An issue at last was discovered towards Spain, and a torrent of madmen rushed down between the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean, where new confusions, new massacres, and new dispersions ensued, until a passage

into Africa was found. In Africa, these ferocious hordes had again to encounter the Romans, but struggled with advantage against the remains of their power, and at last were slumbering in peace on the ruins of their empire, when another torrent from the east precipitated itself by the south upon the west. The enervated Vandal, indeed, had been overthrown by Belisarius, but, notwithstanding this, the Moors pursued their conquests, overpowered the Goths of Spain, and fell with the whole of their weight upon the empire of the Franks, where they were finally arrested.

[To be concluded.]

A DISCOURSE ON THE FINE ARTS.

[From Galt's Letters from the Levant.]

If, to write eloquently and beneficially, a man must be inspired by his subject, it is surely reasonable to hope that Mr. Galt felt that necessary inspiration when he composed the following observations; for they were written at Athens, a spot which the most sluggish mind could hardly contemplate without emotion, and of which Mr. Galt himself must have been sensible.

THE Fine Arts are the study and delight of all polished nations. They disarm the spirit of man of its natural ferocity, and they elevate the mind while they soften the heart. Ignorance is but another name for barbarity, and the want of knowledge sharpens the appetite of violence. It was indeed a strange paradox of Rousseau, to maintain that mankind were happier when they resembled wild beasts than with all the enjoyments of civilized life; and that the cultivation of their intellectual faculties had tended to degrade their virtues. There can be no virtue but what is founded on a comprehensive estimate of the effects of human actions; and an animal under the guidance of instinct cannot form any such estimate.

The chief object of science is the discovery of truth, and of art the development of beauty. In the former we trust to reason, and in the latter to imagination. But judgment and fancy are of mutual assistance in both studies. Science clears the obstructions which impede the progress of art, and art adorns and smoothes the path of science. No discovery is made

without some previous conjectural effort of the mind, some exertion of the imagination; nor is any beauty unfolded where there has not been some pre-consideration of probable effects, some exertion of the reasoning faculties.

As the human mind is pleased with the contemplation of what is true, and delighted with the appearance of what is beautiful, it may be assumed that the cultivation of science, and the improvement of art, originate in our love of pleasure. We commonly divide the objects of the two pursuits into distinct classes; and we think, when we call scientific studies useful, and the productions of art only ornamental; that there is something intrinsically different in their respective natures. But if we examine our own feelings, and judge of science by its influence on ourselves, we shall be obliged to confess that although less obviously, it is, in fact, as much recommended to us by the pleasures to which it ministers, as those arts that we regard as entirely devoted to the excitement of agreeable emotions.

Of all the arts, the art of building

is that which most voluminously attracts attention. Invented in the country, and brought to perfection in the town, it owes its origin, like every other human contrivance, to necessity. Man, naked at his birth, thrown upon the earth, exposed to the cold, the wet, and the heat, and to the concussion of other bodies, was constrained to seek artificial means of protection. The rain obliged him to fly for shelter to trees and caverns, the only habitations with which nature has provided her favourite; for in the improbable faculties bestowed on his mind, she has furnished him with the means of constructing abodes suitable to himself and to the growth of his wants, as they increase by the improvement of his condition. The same instinct which led him to take refuge from the shower, taught him to prefer those trees of which the branches were thickest interwoven, and, when they were insufficient, to draw the boughs closer over his head. The process of reasoning from this experience, to the considerations which led him to form permanent bowers, requires no illustration.

Every hypothesis formed to account for the various styles of architecture, ascribes them to the form of the structures first raised by the inhabitants of the countries in which they respectively originated. The aisles of the Gothic cathedral, and that rich foliage of carving with which its vaults are embowered, cannot be seen without immediately suggesting the idea of a grove; and in the structure of the Grecian temple, we may trace the characteristics of an edifice originally formed of trees hewed and pruned for the convenience of transportation; for Greece was not a woody country like those northern regions in which the Gothic architecture arose. In Egypt, where trees are still more rare than in Greece; where indeed there is nothing that can be properly compared to our idea of a tree, we find the character of the architecture partaking of the features of what must have been the early habitations of a people necessitated by their inhospitable climate, to make their permanent retreats, and the sanctuaries of their gods, in the hollows and caverns of the earth. The

architecture which would arise among such a people we should expect to be dark, massy, and stupendous; and accordingly we find in that of Egypt, and of other countries which resemble it in local circumstances, temples and labyrinths that rival in extent and intricacy, the grottos of nature, and pyramids that emulate in magnitude and durability the everlasting hills. In the more oriental nations we find the same general principle obvious, and in their permanent structures a similar resemblance to the features of what were probably the primeval habitations of the natives. In the light and pavilionated appearance of the Chinese buildings, we may see the hereditary indications of a people that formerly resided in tents, and such temporary abodes as were likely to be constructed by the inhabitants of a country abounding in extensive plains, and of a climate unfavourable to the growth of trees, and yet not so hot as to oblige the natives to seek shelter in natural or artificial excavations.

The first savage, who in the construction of his hut, united a degree of symmetry with solidity, must be regarded as the inventor of architecture. Multiplying improvements upon the first result of a combined plan of the reason and imagination, after a series of errors and accidents, a code of rules came to be established, by which the art of building has since continued to be regulated. The study of these rules furnishes a knowledge of the science of architecture.

Although necessity was the mother of architecture, climate dictated the choice of the materials employed in the construction of buildings, and chance directed the fancy of individuals in the selection of ornaments. History, in mentioning that Callimachus of Corinth was led to think of forming the Corinthian capital by observing the beautiful effect of a vase accidentally placed in the midst of a bunch of cellery, has furnished us with a fact which proves, although a natural law governs man in choosing the style of architecture, and climate prescribes to him the materials, that the peculiarities of individual genius, and not the effect of any general principle of taste, develops the beauties of ornament.

Taste is formed by the contemplation of works of art, and the perfection of art consists in exhibiting the greatest degree of beauty with the utmost possible resemblance to the natural models. Taste, therefore, does not instruct us to prefer, for any general reason, any one particular style of architecture to another, but only to observe and disapprove of deviations from what is natural.

Every pleasure, after enjoyment, occasions a new want. The shelter and protection obtained from architecture incited man to seek enjoyments in the improvement of the art of building. When his corporeal necessities are supplied, the restlessness of his mind leads him to seek additional pleasures, by new modifications of the means which supplied his corporeal necessities.

In the Greek colonies of Asia Minor, architecture is supposed to have first attained excellence. At least the best authors on the history of the arts agree in stating, that the Doric and Ionic orders were first perfectly constructed there; and it may be questioned, if in the lapse of more than twenty centuries any improvement has been added to the august simplicity of the Doric, or to the simple elegance of the Ionic column. The Corinthian, which is of much later invention, though more elaborately ornamented than the other two, is by many, of the most approved taste, deemed inferior to them as an order. It retains less of the resemblance of the original natural model. It has more about it that may be regarded as superfluous, and the foliage of the capital is obviously a redundancy placed there for no other purpose than the display of skill and expense. The Corinthian pillars of the porticos of St. Paul's, in London, are esteemed very pure specimens of that order; but their appearance is less impressive than that of the Doric columns, which still remain among the ruins of the Temple of Minerva at Athens. More than two thousand years have elapsed, and the remnants of the Greek architecture still afford models, which, never having been equalled, seem incapable of being further improved. It may indeed be said, that the genius of ancient Greece

has furnished eternal models of art, as well as of literature, to Europe.

About the same time that the Doric was raised to perfection in Ionia, the Etruscans invented the Tuscan, a similar order, but a grosser style; and the Romans, after the simple and dignified manners of their republic had passed away, demonstrated by the invention of the Composite, and their preference for that gaudy order, how much the corruption of their morals had infected their taste.

The Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite orders, constitute what is properly understood by the classes of architecture. They are arranged with distinct appropriate and peculiar ornaments; and their proportions are regulated by rules which cannot be violated without impairing their beauty. This is not the case with any other kind of architecture, and hence all other modifications of the art of building are called *styles*, in contradistinction to *orders*. It is true, that in England the Society of Antiquaries, and several private amateurs of the arts, have of late endeavoured to classify and illustrate the different styles of architecture in the ancient baronial and ecclesiastical edifices of Great Britain, but the enquiry has not yet terminated, although it has ascertained that the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic, or as the latter is now perhaps properly called, the English order, have characteristics as distinct as those of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, and codes of general rules that may prove to be peculiar to each.

The human mind has an innate disposition to admire order, and to seek pleasure by the classification of objects. Hence architecture is considered as consisting of three distinct species, civil, military, and naval. I may be justified in adding a fourth, ecclesiastical, for it is impossible to visit any part of Europe, without being convinced that the buildings consecrated to religious rites could not, without radical alterations, be applied to any other use. The cathedral, with its vast ailes, its solemn vaults, and adjoining cloisters, is as obviously constructed for a special purpose, as the fortress, the ship, or the mansion.

Phelones of Byzantium, about three

hundred years before the Christian æra, composed a treatise on the engines of war and military architecture. He is therefore justly regarded as the father of engineers; and the principles which he is supposed to have elucidated continued to be acted upon till the invention of gunpowder.—Italy, that has for so many ages been unknown as a military nation, claims for Sanmicheli of Verona, the glory of having established the principles of the art of modern fortification. Vaughan, Pagan, Blondel, Scheiter, &c. only modified his suggestions and developed his principles. History ascribes by a kind of courtesy, the honour of inventions and discoveries to the persons who first make them public, or bring them into use. It is thus that in naval architecture Usoo, a Phœnician, is considered as the father of the art, because he is the first on record that navigated a canoe. But in this the courtesy of history goes too far, for Noah has certainly a superior claim, both on account of the magnitude and the purpose of his vessel.

Although the Greeks excelled all the world in the beauty of their works of art, they did not furnish any treatise on the theory of architecture till after they had constructed their finest buildings. This was natural. The rules which instruct us to produce beauties in any kind of art, must be derived from the practice of those who have previously, by the instinct of genius, produced excellent works. The rules for composing a perfect epic poem, were derived from the practice of Homer, as it appeared in the *Iliad*. In like manner the principles of architecture, as a science, are founded on the result, not of rules previously delivered, but of experiments; hence we are assured that by an adherence to the rules, we shall produce the same beautiful effects as the result of the experiments from which the rules were deduced. Vitruvius was the first author who established the principles of ancient architecture; but he did not write until the finest specimens of the art had been long completed. He mentions indeed the names of many architects, but they were practical men—men of genius who had erected

models, and thereby furnished the means of giving rules, for the guidance of others.

It is surprising that, although the work of Vitruvius is admitted by all students to be deficient, obscure, and ill-arranged, it is still the best of its kind, especially in what relates to the proper and appropriate use of the different orders. A work embracing the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles, in addition to the classic orders, and discriminating the uses to which they are respectively adapted, is a desideratum in the literature of Europe. In England, a work of this kind is particularly required, for the English are perhaps less than any other people in Europe, sensible or even acquainted with the proprieties of architecture. In the St. Paul's of London, one of the very finest works of the moderns, and admired by the English equal to its merits, the architect has employed the gayest orders, and in their most ornamented style. The sublime magnitude of the building diminishes, at the first view, the effect of its preposterous gaudiness. It is not till after contemplating it, with relation to its uses, that we perceive how much the style of the architecture is at variance with the purpose of the fabric. Surely, the flaunting luxuriance of the Corinthian and Composite orders are ill placed on a temple dedicated to the service of God, and appointed to receive the ashes of great and illustrious men. The decorum of architecture has been equally disregarded in the construction of the new theatre of Covent Garden. The portico is undoubtedly a beautiful specimen of the Grecian Doric, and as such would not have disgraced even Athens; but the august simplicity of the Doric is as much out of place at the entrance of the playhouse, as the gaudier elegance of the Corinthian and Composite is on the church. Perhaps, if the theatre were entirely devoted to the exhibition of tragedies, the grave majesty of its portico would not be objectionable. Still, however, both the theatre and the cathedral are fine monuments of the skill of their respective architects, but they are curious examples of the want of that taste for propriety which is as requisite in the art of building as

in the compositions of the Muse. It has been said of the English, that they build their hospitals like palaces, and their palaces like hospitals; it may be added, that they also ornament their churches like theatres, and their theatres like churches.

Of all the fine arts, architecture is not only that which is most easily traced to its origin in the wants of mankind, but that on which all the others are dependant. All the others, when compared with architecture, are only representative, and contribute only to the gratification of those wants which arise from the experience of pleasure. But this primeval art is, in its rudimental state, almost as necessary to man as food, and in its refined, no less essential to the improvement of every other.

Painting and sculpture are the arts which seem to have the greatest affinity to architecture, and to be immediately connected with its use and progress. For the origin of painting, we have no evidence of any such obvious instinct as that which led man to the art of building; and it may be doubted, whether it ought to be considered as an invention anterior, or coeval with sculpture.

The Greeks, with that vanity which their extraordinary proficiency in art and science almost justified them in assuming, a vanity which is probably constitutional, as it exists in them as strongly as ever, although they have nothing left of their ancestors but their vices, the lees and dregs of civilization, take to themselves the honour of the invention of painting; and tell us that, in particular, the art of portrait-painting was discovered among them by a girl who was fond of a youth devoted to travelling, and who, to sweeten the time of his absence, delineated on the wall, with the assistance of a lamp, the profile of her lover. Instead, however, of accepting this as an historical fact, we ought to reflect how prone the Greeks were to allegory, and that this elegant fable is but another way of telling us that portrait-painting was suggested by adolescent affection.

Although Anaxagoras and Democritus wrote on the rules of perspective, we have no proof that the Greeks, notwithstanding their excel-

lence in the delineation of objects, ever made any proficiency in the application of them. We have no account of any landscape-painter of great eminence in Greece. Among all the artists of antiquity there was no Claude. But they doubtless excelled in the drawing of figures. We are witnesses of the still surpassing beauty of their statues; and we should not, therefore, question the excellence of their figure-painters: indeed the sketches in outline on their funeral vases, put this matter beyond question.

In comparing the remains of Grecian sculpture with the works of the moderns, particularly with the public monuments of the British nation, a very obvious and striking difference is at once perceived and felt. We are sensible, in looking at the relics of Greece, of the presence of a simple grace, an admirable naturalness of form and figure, which is rarely discoverable in the sculptures of the moderns. This seems to be owing to a cause which admits of an easy explanation. The inferiority of the moderns arises from their superior scientific knowledge. They understand the theory of the art so well, that they think attention to rules preferable to the study of natural phenomena. The Greek artists, on the contrary, appear to have worked from living forms and existing things. This is remarkably obvious in the remaining sculptures on the Parthenon. The riders in them are not singly persons, whose muscles and joints are disposed with exquisite anatomical exactness, and placed on horses individually, equally, correctly formed; but the riders and the horses as in nature, though two distinct beings, are there shewn under the influence of one impulse, and all those minute and indescribable contractions and dilatations of parts which arise from their separate conformation, are shewn with the effect of that impulse which constitutes the unity of their mutual exertion. I am not here alluding to the centaurs of the metopes, but to the horsemen of the bas reliefs on the frieze. It is impossible that this felicitous result could have been obtained by the most careful attention to any system of rules. It is indeed impos-

able, that the artist, whose business is to attain perfection of design and beauty of execution, should be able to give so much time and consideration to the study of rules, as would enable him to work without reference to models in nature. He must unquestionably furnish himself with such a competent knowledge of principles as will prevent him from falling into error; but, if he expects to excel in his art, he must study other things than the principles by which the critics will estimate his proficiency. As poets must be so far acquainted with grammar, as to be able to write correct language, painters and sculptors are required to know the principles of their respective arts. But as that knowledge of grammar which constitutes the merit of a grammarian, will never make a poet, so that knowledge of perspective and anatomy which constitutes the merit of a connoisseur, will never make a painter or a sculptor. Painting and sculpture are representative arts. Their province is confined to forms that can be exhibited, and excellence cannot be attained in them but by studying such forms as naturally exist. In groupes the sculptor may bring together figures that might never have met; as the landscape-painter may combine into one picture, objects selected from different views, and thereby produce an effect that, while perfectly natural, shall be more pleasing and impressive than any particular view in nature. But the sculptor must not attempt to create forms, nor the painter to draw mountains or trees, from his own fancy, or they will assuredly never fail to offend, if they do not always disgust. The two grand allegorical landscapes of Claude, descriptive of the rise and fall of the Roman empire, furnish an admirable illustration of the maxim which I would inculcate. There is no part of Italy, various and beautiful as the scenery of that country is, which exhibits such magnificent scenes as those paintings; but still the moment that we see them, we at once recognise all the features of the Italian landscape. The picture descriptive of the rise of the Roman nation, informs us at the first glance, of the moral which the artist intends to convey. The sky

indicates the morning. On more close examination we find by the general appearance of the woods, and other objects, that it is the spring of the year; the allegory is still more distinctly told by the introduction of husbandmen employed in preparing the soil; and the rudeness of society is ingeniously expressed by a number of little incidents, that nevertheless harmonize with the general tone of the composition; while the style of the buildings, and the features of the landscape, shew that it is a probable view of Italy, in the simple and manly ages of the Roman republic. In delineating the decline of the empire the painter has been no less happy. The incidents are chosen with equal skill, and combined with equal judgment. The sun is setting. It is the close of the vintage. The temples are in ruins, which emphatically tell the spectator how much the reverence for the gods had declined. The peasants are discovered in a state of intoxication, and the painter has contrived to represent this without any ludicrous circumstance. He wished to convey an idea of the corruption of manners, and he has accomplished it without infringing the solemnity of his composition. In the first picture, all is vigorous, fresh, active, and productive; in the second, all is exhausted, decaying, melancholy, and wasteful. No poem, no oration, could have described the subject more elegantly. The historian who related the fall of Rome, has not employed a pen more correct than the pencil of the artist. It is such productions that shew the superiority of genius. It is this exquisite arrangement and choice of things actually existing, which obtains the praise of originality.

Architecture, painting, and sculpture, may be described as the sensual classes of the fine arts, and poetry and music as the intellectual. The former address themselves at once to our senses. Their aim is to exhibit the resemblances of things which we have seen, but the latter address themselves to the mind, and call up trains of thought by means which have no likeness to those ideas which they nevertheless renew. The influence of painting and sculpture on the mind is like that of oratory, which

persuades by the statement of truths: the power of poetry and music is felt like that of magic, which calls up spirits, and produces miraculous effects by the mixing of certain ingredients curiously culled. As the orator cannot state a truth justly and perspicuously, without obtaining an immediate concurrence in opinion from his auditors, so the painter or sculptor cannot exhibit a picture or a statue properly executed, without obtaining the admiration of all spectators. But the jurisdiction of poetry and music is not so universal, for they are dependant on associations in the minds of those to whom they address themselves. Truth is every where the same, but habits are local. And the arts of painting and sculpture are connected with truths, while those of music and painting are dependant on habits. The poet cannot produce any effect unless the reader's acquired intellectual associations resemble those of the poet. Music will produce no sentimental effect, unless in particular passages it tends to remind the hearer of sounds in nature, and by that remembrance to recall the images of the scenes where they were first heard, or of incidents connected with the hearing of them.

The effects of a local influence similar to that which has produced the different styles of architecture, is perceivable in the poetry of all nations. The more detached, unmixed, and steady the society of any country preserves itself, the more original and singular should be the characteristics of its poetry; and by the same rule, according to the intimacy and extent of intercourse which nations cultivate with one another, the more various will be the points of association in their habits of thinking, and their poetry will the more approximate in resemblance.

The English nation, above every other, has cultivated a general intercourse with all parts of the world, and accordingly we find poets in that country whose works, though comparatively popular there, are but little understood, even by the learned in those distant where the inhabitants have remained less extensively informed; while at the same time there

are productions in the English language in which the most unmixed and primitive people may discover transcripts of their own thoughts.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, all Europe was surprised by the appearance in the English language of the poems of Ossian, works which, whatever may be the debate as to their historical authenticity, are admitted to be fine specimens of a kind of poetry cultivated by the mountaineers of Scotland, and which was felt to be natural, and acknowledged to be original, even by those who questioned their antiquity. In like manner the conquests of the British in India have added to the stores of the British poets; and in England a kind of poetry is fast growing into repute, which seems to bear the same sort of resemblance to that of the oriental poets which the productions of the Muse in the days of Leo X. bore to those of antiquity. Mr. Southey has already brought this style to a high degree of excellence; and specimens by Sir William Jones, along with the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, present to the world a glimpse of what pleasures may be added to our enjoyment of knowledge, by a nation which combines in its enterprises the glory of victory, and the advantages of commerce; which carries in the rear of its armies the abundance of industry; and which, by its jurisprudence requiring the military to be subservient to the civil authorities, sends to the most distant regions the most enlightened of mankind in the capacity of advocates and judges.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of the CROWN PRINCE of SWEDEN. By GENERAL SARRAZIN. (With a Portrait.)

JOHAN BERNADOTTE was born on the 26th of January 1763, at Fap, the capital of Béarn, the birth-place of the great Henry. His father, a gentleman of a moderate fortune, followed the profession of the law, and, by his love of justice, and natural inclination to oblige, gained the esteem and attachment of all his fellow citizens. He took care early to inspire his son with such noble sentiments;

but was not fortunate enough in his attempts to adorn his mind with that classical knowledge, which opens to youth the vast field of the sciences. — The vivacity of the youthful John, and the inconveniences inseparately attached to domestic education, opposed, in this latter instance, the good intentions of his virtuous father.

Béarn, a province of France, situated to the north of the Pyrenees, has always furnished excellent soldiers. — The inhabitants are well made, robust, active, courageous, sober, lively, and very selfish. Agreeably to the manners of the country, Bernadotte was early inured to fatigue and hardship. Although his parent's circumstances well allowed his being superbly clothed, and brought up delicately, he himself took great delight, in winter as well as in summer, to run about bare-headed and bare-footed, with the children of the lower classes, and his favourite aliment was bread, with some fruits. Very soon weary of the monotony of his instructions, and hurried on by the strength of his passions, he gave way to his strong natural inclination to a military life. At the age of fifteen, eloping from his father's house, he enlisted into the regiment of royal marines, in which corps he served in the East Indies during the American war, under the orders of M. de Bussy, and with the squadron of Bailly de Suffrein.

If Bernadotte's present situation authorises us in considering him as one of Fortune's favourite children, we may also equally assert, that Nature has done much in his favour: he is of an active make, vigorous, and well-proportioned; of the height of five feet five inches, (French measure), with large black eyes; his mouth agreeably set off by a smile, indicative of benevolence. His dress, formerly very simple, is now very elegant; his address prepossessing, but if any thing, rather too easy. He is too fond of speaking much, a foible which may, however, be the more readily excused, as he always speaks well. His amenity in society has often been matter of wonder to those who had only seen him when under arms, as he is then unaccountably strict: he requires of his officers, that they should treat all those

who have business to transact with them; with the greatest attention, without any distinction of rank or wealth. There was a period when his enviers availed themselves of this kind of popularity, to represent him to the Directory as a man dangerous to liberty; his fair proceedings having so greatly conciliated the affection of the army, and the esteem of almost all the representatives of the nation. Bernadotte cannot be better depicted than by referring to the reply made by a serjeant of grenadiers (taken prisoner at the affair of Neumark, the day after the battle of Teiningen), to the Archduke Charles, to whom he had been conducted, on observing in him both manners and an intelligence, much above his rank. The prince asked him the name of the general, and the description of his person: — "He is called Bernadotte," replied the grenadier, haughtily; "his looks, to us, are like an eagle's; and he has often proved to you that he has a lion's heart."

After these details of Bernadotte, it will be easily imagined, that his commanders soon distinguished him from the mass of soldiers. He was made a corporal a year after his enlistment, and was appointed a serjeant on his return to France in 1783. Gifted with a lively imagination, solid judgment, a happy memory, and great firmness of character, he well merited his nomination as adjutant under-officer. His regiment was then garrisoned at Marseilles. Some short time after his appointment, the Jacobins, with which that town abounded; succeeded in inciting the soldiers to rise upon their officers. This was in 1789, after the taking of the bastille. The mob went in a body to the residence of the colonel, M. the Marquis d'Ambert, with the firm resolution of cutting off his head, and carrying it about in triumph, as the trophy of a victory obtained over the Aristocrats. At that period those sinister projects were almost as soon executed as conceived; and it would have been all over with that brave officer, if a lucky chance had not brought Bernadotte to his hotel, at the moment the rioters approached. In spite of their horrid yells he succeeded in making him-

self heard, and he had scarcely begun to speak about order, discipline, justice, and humanity, when he was interrupted by acclamations, nominating him colonel in the place of the Marquis d'Ambert, whose death was determined on, and in which he was required to concur.

Bernadotte, who perceived at the first glance, that the soldiery of his regiment participated in his sentiments, and with regret found themselves confounded with, and in the midst of these cut-throats, began by cajoling them, and drawing them thus near to him, made them sensible of the crime in which some villains sought to render them accomplices. When he perceived himself sufficiently in force to protect the abode of the colonel, dropping his tone of persuasion, he assumed that of a man who knows how to ensure obedience, and exclaimed with a loud voice, "Marseillaise, as you assure me that I possess your confidence, I will prove to you that I deserve it: I then absolutely declare, that I will not allow you to dishonour yourselves by a most base assassination. If the colonel is guilty, the law will render justice: citizens and soldiers are not executioners; I request you then to retire, as before you will obtain the head of our colonel, you must deprive me and the brave men who surround me of ours."

These few words, pronounced with energy, seconded by the resolute countenance of Bernadotte and his comrades, who from assailants had become protectors, overawed the multitude, who immediately dispersed.—This conduct of Bernadotte did not remain long unrewarded; he was made a sub-lieutenant. He passed rapidly through the different stages of promotion to that of colonel, which he obtained in 1793, in the Army of the North. He commanded the 72d regiment of line infantry.

The death of his intimate friend, General Goguet, afforded him another opportunity of displaying that superior strength of mind and character with which nature had endued

him. Prior to the Revolution, Goguet was a physician. A desire of making his fortune had led him to the army: abilities, considerable information, daring spirit, and exalted patriotism, brought him through in the space of a year, from the rank of a common soldier to the eminent station of general of division. With all his talents he was deficient in the experience necessary in the rank he held; in order successfully to command his troops. This defect proved fatal to him. In a route, his soldiers, deaf to his voice, running away with the utmost precipitation, he lost his presence of mind to that degree, as to endeavour to rally his soldiers by blows of the sabre: a soldier whom he had thus struck, fired straight upon him with his musket, and killed him upon the spot.

Bernadotte, informed of the sad fate of his friend, in whose division he was employed, went the very same day to the regiment's camp in which the assassin served, and required that he should be arrested and punished in the most exemplary manner. Both officers and soldiers answered him, that the author of Goguet's death was not guilty, as he had only repelled force by force. The impunity attending such a circumstance, might give rise to the most dangerous consequences to discipline: this powerful motive, and an anxious desire to avenge his friend, induced Bernadotte to persist in his demand: he requested the colonel to assemble the officers and subalterns; they in consequence met immediately. Bernadotte convinced them how reprehensible they would be in shielding the assassin of their General and their friend from the severity of the laws, and proved to them, that the result of this culpable indulgence would expose them to a similar fate, should they act in conformity to a regulation which authorises the striking of any one running away from the enemy. The murderer was then arrested, condemned, and immediately shot.

[To be continued.]

THE GLEANER.

BURNING OF MOSCOW.

Described by the Moravian Missionaries.

AFTER the French had entered that city on the 1st of September, the writers of this account (who were eye-witnesses) say, "We were exposed to the rage of the populace, which was restrained by nothing, as the police and all magistrates had left the city the preceding night: We were deprived of all protection and prospect of safety. The oppressive sensation which now prevailed, and almost overwhelmed us, is not to be described; we could only sigh, and cry for help to God; for all human help was gone. The 2d of September the fate of our city was decided. Early in the morning we saw our army retreat through the city, which continued the whole day till towards evening, when the French army commanded by the King of Naples entered the Kremlin. Soon after, the hostile soldiers came into our yard, and demanded provisions and lodging.—Now we resolved to keep a strong watch in and about our house and yard, having to fear the worst, especially from a crowd of marauders. Towards nine o'clock in the evening we observed large fires rise, in several parts of the city, which spread from house to house, and on the 3d became so universal that they could no longer be extinguished, but one part of the city, after the other, was converted into a heap of ruins and ashes. Towards night the fury of the flames became terrible, and the whole horizon seemed to be on fire; but as it was still at some distance from our house, and the wind blew in the opposite direction, we still remained in safety, though we could not think of retiring to rest. In the morning of the 4th, a troop of French light horse, with two officers, came galloping into our yard, and demanded bread with great violence; which was immediately given them; but they were so famished and greedy, that they took not only all the bread, but also the whole stores from the baker. About evening, and still more during the night, the fury of the flames seemed to abate, and in the morning of the 5th we observed, to our great joy, that no

where new flames arose: we therefore flattered ourselves with hopes that the fire would be quite restrained, and order and tranquillity soon restored. But before noon the destructive fury of the flames was again seen in more than ten places, and it was now evident that the ruin of the whole city was determined. The safeguards at our baker's demanded, with the greatest violence, cloth for pantaloons, which we could not procure for them. Clothes were offered to them, which they refused, and threatened murder if cloth was not immediately procured. This being wholly impossible; they required that some of us should accompany them to the shops, and point out the stores. All remonstrances, that the shops were already reduced to ashes, were unavailing, and one of us was obliged to undertake the heavy task. After some hours they returned, without having accomplished their purpose; and as at this moment permission was given for a general plunder, the safeguards left our house in haste, and took two of our horses with them.—From this hour a period of terror commenced. About six in the evening some of the troops rushed into our house, and immediately broke open the doors of our shop; rummaged every room, chest, and drawer—took all clothes and linen, and only left the clothes on our backs. While they were thus occupied, we perceived, with terror, that an immense mass of fire was driven by a violent storm towards us, and that we had reason to fear, every moment, that it would seize our dwelling. We therefore left the plunderers to themselves, and small and great left the premises, just as we were, with a sensation which is not to be described. We went on, overwhelmed with terror: none could speak comfort to the other, for every one wanted it: no tear alleviated the oppression under which we groaned; and the lamentations of the Russian domestics, who accompanied us, afforded a terrible contrast to our silent grief. Thus we went into the garden, surrounded on all sides by the flames, which a violent wind rolled towards us like waves

of the sea, so that we considered ourselves unsafe in town, and resolved to go into the open fields. No sooner were we in the street, than a troop of horse met us, who plundered us most unmercifully, and tore the clothes from our backs. It appeared as tho' a band of evil spirits encircled us: with drawn swords and loaded pistols in their hands, they took from us what they would. At length they left us, and we proceeded amidst fear and trembling, when particularly the sick and children had much to suffer. Having at last arrived in the open field, we lay down under the canopy of heaven; and each endeavoured, as well as they were able, to secure themselves against the piercing cold, which, however, considering the want of sufficient clothing, was not an easy matter. But even here we were not left to rest long, for the plundering began again; particularly a Wirtemberg soldier attacked some of us very severely, and with the most terrible threats demanded ready money, which none of us had. With much entreaty he was prevailed upon to leave us, having obtained some remaining articles of dress from our bodies. The conflagration continued still, and about two o'clock in the morning we saw to our grief our two stone-built houses in flames. The plundering still continued, and our well-secured vault, where we had removed all our stores of merchandise and our whole substance, and walled it up, which had sustained no injury from the fire, was now broken open and entirely emptied; whereby we at once lost all, and literally became beggars."

ROYAL SENSIBILITY.

The following is an example of the hard-hearted levity with which weak princes desert their dependants.—Louis III. of France, took out his watch when he guessed that the axe was on the neck of his favourite Cinq Mars, and said, 'My dear friend must now make a sad figure.'

Something of a piece with the above is the character of one of our *ci-devant* allies, emphatically styled, 'the energetic old man,' namely, Djezzar, or butchery Pacha of Acro. It is indeed doubted whether the crimes of Bonaparte very far surpass those of this

Syrian. Djezzar through life has generally acted as his own executioner. On one occasion, in a fit of jealousy, exceeding our Henry VIII. he put seven of his women to death with his own hand: he is regularly attended by what he calls his 'marked men,' that is, men whom he has deprived of a nose, an eye, or an arm, for some disobedience or offence. The morality too of his highness the Dey of Algiers, and of the Emperor of Morocco, both our very good allies, seem to be no obstacles to our keeping up the relations of peace and amity with them, as we are not only on the best terms, but even send them annual presents in token of our friendship.

Charles of Spain attached so much importance to his exploits as a sportsman, that he kept in a diary a regular account of the victims to his skill. A short time before his death he boasted to a foreign ambassador, that he had killed with his own hand, 539 wolves and 5325 foxes, 'so that you see,' said he, with a smile, 'my diversion has not been useless to my country.'—There were but three days in the whole year in which he did not go a shooting; on those three days, however, his temper was observed to be out of order.

POVERTY OF PHYSICIANS IN SPAIN.

Even in the present day the fee of a physician is, twopence from the tradesman, tenpence from the man of fashion, and nothing from the poor. Some of the noble families agree with the physician by the year, paying him annually four score reals, that is, sixteen shillings for his attendance on them and their families. They all acknowledge that the monks are more liberal than people of the first fashion, especially if confidence and secrecy are needful.—*Townsend's Journey.*

ANCIENT VILLAGE OF CHARING A FICTION.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine represents, that having sought in vain for historical particulars relating to the village of Charing, in Middlesex, the supposed ancient site of Charing-cross, he was tempted to doubt whether there ever was any village or hamlet so called; for though

Northouck and other writers speak of its existence as fully ascertained, he did not find that the elder historians or chroniclers, as Matthew of Westminster, or Thomas Walsingham, speak of it at all. He therefore very justly supposes, that in reference to the fond epithets bestowed on the beloved queen of Edward I. to whose memory no less than fifteen crosses were erected, and from the prevalence of the French language at that time, that in lieu of *Charing*, we ought to read *Chere Reyne*; of course the cross gave the name to the spot, as there

was no village of *Charing* before to give a name to the cross.

This is not the only corruption of ancient names: *Blunch Apple Court* in the city, has long been called *Blind Chapel Court*; and a district near St. Catherine's, first called *Hammes* and *Guisnes*, being peopled by persons from the neighbourhood of Calais, has long borne the curious appellation of *Hangman's Gains*! These corruptions are the result of the long-prevalent method of anglicising French names according to their sound, without regard to the sense.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

AN HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF FULHAM; including the HAMLET of HAMMERSMITH. By T. FAULKNER, Author of 'The Historical Description of Chelsea.' 1 vol. 1813.

IN our fifteenth volume, p. 304, we had occasion to notice, with considerable commendation, Mr. Faulkner's History of Chelsea, which was compiled with judicious exactness and interest. The present volume will not detract from any reputation which Mr. F. may have acquired as a topographer. It is ample in its details, and accurate in its statements; while the pleasing intermixture of biography and history relieves what might otherwise seem tedious—its antiquarian and local research. If there were any part of the volume to which we might particularly object, it would be perhaps the introduction of all the epitaphs, inscriptions, monuments, &c. that are to be found in Fulham church. Such a mortuary collection, so indiscriminately amassed, possesses very little attraction for the general reader, and perhaps it would have been better, in strict conformity with good taste, if only a selection of them had been made. We cannot do better than extract part of Mr. Faulkner's general description of Fulham, as a specimen of the mode, in which he has executed his task.

"ETYMOLOGY.

"The earliest mention we find of Fulham occurs in a grant of the ma-

nor by Tychtilus, Bishop of Hereford, to Eikenwald, Bishop of London, and his successors, about the year 891; in which grant it is called *Fulanham*.

"Camden, in his Britannia, calls it *Fulham*, and derives it from the Saxon word *Fulnonham*, *Volucrum Domus*, the habitation of birds, or place of fowls. "Norden agrees with Camden's Etymology, and adds, "it may also be taken for *Volucrum Annis*, or the river of fowl; for *Ham* also, in many places, signifies *Annis*, a river; but it is most probable it should be of land fowl, which usually haunt groves, and clusters of trees, whereof, in this place, it seemeth hath been plenty."

"In Somner's and Lye's Saxon Dictionaries, it is called *Fullanham* or *Foulham*, supposed from the dirtiness of the place.

"The first definition, we believe, has been generally adopted.

"SITUATION.

"The parish of Fulham, including the hamlet of Hammersmith, lies on the north bank of the Thames, in the hundred of Ossington, and county of Middlesex. This county received its name from having been inhabited by a party of Saxons, who being situated in the midst of the three kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, were called by their neighbours *Middle-saxons*, which in common conversation was soon abbreviated to *Middlesex*. It possesses superior advantages over every other county in comprising the capital of the British empire; and those ancient and populous

parishes by which it is surrounded; one of the most interesting of which, it is the object of the present work to describe.

" BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

" The parish of Fulham is separated on the east from Chelsea by a rivulet, which rises in Wormholt Scrubs, and falls into the river Thames opposite to Battersea. On the west it is bounded by Chiswick and Acton; on the north by Wilsdon and Kensington; and its southern boundary is the River Thames.

" It is, in length, from north to south, about five miles and a half, and in breadth near two miles.

" FISHERIES.

" The fisheries were leased in the seventeenth century to Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, for the annual rent of three salmons. Flounders are taken here all the year, and used to be caught in great abundance, but since the completion of the new docks, below London Bridge, they have almost disappeared, owing to the spawn being carried by the tide into the docks, where it is destroyed, from the water being impregnated by the copper-bottomed vessels.

" The season for the blennetting for roach and dace begins on the first of July. They are caught here in great abundance, especially after a heavy rain. Their scales are sold to the Jews for the purpose of making false pearls, and are worth from twelve shillings to a guinea per quart.

Smelt fishing begins on the 25th of March above London bridge. Very few have appeared here during the last four years.

" Salmon fishing begins on the 1st of January, and ends on the 4th of September. The salmon caught here are highly esteemed, and sell from five to twelve shillings per pound. Only one was caught here during the last season; they have abandoned the Thames since the opening of the docks, and now frequent the Medway, where they are considered merely as salt water fish.

" The dragging for shads begins on the 10th of May, and continues to the end of June. This fish is caught in abundance, and is sold very cheap.

" Lamprey fishing begins on the

24th of August, and ends on the 30th of March. This fish used to be sold to the Dutch previous to the commencement of the present war.

" Barbel are taken in great abundance in the season, which begins on the 1st of July, and ends on the 1st of March.

" Eels are caught hereabouts very large and fine. The principal method of taking them is by means of pots made of basket-work, laid at the bottom of the river. A great many are also taken by bobbing.

Sturgeons are sometimes caught here; they are considered as a royal fish, and are claimed by the Lord Mayor, who usually sends them to the king. The fishermen are entitled to a guinea for every fish.

In the Thames, near Fulham Bridge, is a large shifting sand-bank, from which great quantities of sand are taken, and carried to London. The sand is in great repute among builders, for the purpose of mixing with lime.

" BRIDGE.

The plan of this bridge was drawn by Mr. Cheselden, surgeon of Chelsea Hospital; who, in his profession, acquired the greatest reputation, and by the skill displayed in this useful piece of architecture, has shewn the affinity that exists among the sciences.

" Mr. Phillips, carpenter to King George II. executed the work at the expense of 28,075*l.*; it was begun and finished in the year 1729. It is 789 feet long and 24 feet wide. The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle, which is thirty feet wide, and is called Walpole's Lock, so named in honour of the late Sir Robert Walpole, who was very instrumental in procuring an Act of Parliament for the building of this bridge. At convenient distances are two more locks, 25 feet wide; all the rest are 15 feet, and 10 feet alternately. Opposite to each other, at 10 feet distance, are works which look like bastions, braced to each row of piles, which serve as buttresses to the bridge below and above, and make triangular recesses for the passengers.

On Putney side there is a stone terrace, 16 feet wide, enclosed from the water by a wall, being the road

from the bridge; and to prevent the earth from bulging it out, there are arches turned horizontally in the bed of the road, a contrivance well adapted for this purpose, though never used before, by which means this wall has never bent or started, though the tide rises 12 feet against it, and it can be taken down at any time without the least inconvenience to the road.

"The sum of £21. was directed by the Act to be divided annually between the widows and children of poor watermen of Fulham and Putney, as a recompence to their fraternity, who, upon the building of the bridge, were constrained from plying on Sundays. The proprietors purchased the ferry, which, on an average, produced the owners 400l. per annum, for the sum of 8,000l.

"The Duchess of Marlborough received 364l. 10s. for her interest in the ferry, as Lady of the Manor of Wimbledon; and the Bishop of London 23l. for the same interest on the Fulham side, besides which he reserved to himself and his household the right of passing the bridge toll free.

"His Majesty, for the passage of himself and his household, pays annually 100l.

"The greatest sum of money ever taken at this bridge in one day, was on the 10th of June 1811, when his Royal Highness the Prince Regent reviewed the Regulars and Volunteers, in number 28,000 men, on Wimbledon Common. This was one of the noblest military spectacles that was ever exhibited in England; and at which was present, as spectators, near half a million of peaceable and loyal subjects.

"POPULATION.

"The earliest mention of the population of this parish occurs in the Chantry Roll, in the Augmentation Office, of 1 Edward VI. anno 1547, in which it is thus mentioned:

"Fulham, Scil.

"There is of howseling* people in the seid pische the number of ccccxlviij.

"The earliest register of this parish, now extant, begins in the year

* "Howseling people," or communicants.

1675. During the first five years, the baptisms, burials, &c. at Fulham and Hammersmith, were entered promiscuously; the average number of baptisms was 137, that of burials 123. Since that time, the entries relating to each division have been kept separately.

"The average on the Fulham side has been as follows:—

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1680..1689.....	67.....	88
1730..1739.....	86.....	140
1780..1784.....	99.....	105
1784..1789.....	115.....	120
1790..1794.....	127.....	127
1795 ² ..1799.....	123.....	125
1800..1803.....	120.....	120
1804..1808.....	145.....	116
1809.....	163.....	115

"The following tables exhibit a state of the population of this parish, with its increase during the last ten years:—

Fulham Side.

1801. 1811.

The number of families in each house	900	1094
Number of males, including children	2086	2714
Number of females, including children	2344	3189
Number of persons chiefly employed in agriculture ..	511	421
Number of persons chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft ...	205	392
Number of persons not so employed	124	281
Total number of persons	5903	

Hammersmith Side.

1811.

Families employed in agriculture ..	211
Ditto in trade, manufactures, and handicraft	965
Ditto not comprised in the two preceding classes	345
Males	3262
Females	4131

Total..7393

Total number of persons in the parish

13,296

The following will afford a favourable specimen of the manner in which Mr. F. has executed his biographical labours:—

" Foote's House.

" The house now occupied by Capt. Cormand was erected by Mr. Foote, who resided here for many years, and expended several thousand pounds upon the building and improving of this his favourite villa.

" This celebrated dramatist, called the English Aristophanes, was a native of Truro in Cornwall. His father was member of parliament for Tiverton in Devonshire; and his mother being heiress of the Dinely and Goodere families, in consequence of an unhappy and fatal quarrel between the two brothers, came into the possession of a considerable estate."

" He received the rudiments of his education at Worcester College, Oxford, which owed its foundation to his second cousin, Sir T. Cooke Winford. From thence he removed to the Temple, with the intention of studying the law; but the general dryness of that study, clashing with his natural vivacity of temper, prompted him to look forward to the stage, as a more eligible resource to favour his inclination and fortune.

" He chose the part of Othello, to make his first appearance in; but we find him soon after abandoning tragedy, and striking out into a new untrodden path, in which he at once hit off the tone of his genius, afforded entertainment to the public, and emolument to himself. This was by taking on himself the double character of author and performer, in which capacity, in 1747, he opened the little theatre in the Haymarket, with a dramatic piece, called "The Diversions of the Morning." This piece consisted of nothing more than the introduction of several well known living characters, whose manner of conversation and expression this author had very happily hit off.

" This performance was stopped after the second night, through the interest, and at the request of Mr. J. Lacey, at that time patentee of Drury Lane Theatre; but the author, being patronised by many of the principal nobility and others, this opposition was over-ruled, and with the alteration of the title of the piece to that of 'Mr. Foote giving Tea to his Friends,'

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he performed it upwards of forty mornings to crowded and splendid audiences.

" In the following season he produced another piece of the same kind, entitled 'An Auction of Pictures.' Thus successful, he continued to amuse the town annually with his performances, and a variety of pieces somewhat more regular, all suited to his own particular talent, or in allusion to the manners of the day.

" In 1760 he performed 'The Minor,' at the Haymarket, with such success as determined him to apply for a patent to enable him to open it as a regular summer theatre whilst the others were shut up. This measure he at length accomplished in the year 1766, chiefly through the following means. Being on a visit at Lord Mexborough's seat, he had the misfortune to break his leg by a fall from his horse. This accident so affected the Duke of York, who was one of the party, that his royal highness interested himself very warmly in his favour.

" In 1776, he drew a character intended for the Duchess of Kingston, a lady whose conduct was then much canvassed before the public, but she had influence enough to obtain a prohibition of the representation of the piece; and in the controversy which this incident occasioned, imputations the most foul were thrown out against his character, and a legal process instituted against him; but the accusation was proved to originate in malice, and he was honourably acquitted.

" This celebrated contest excited more attention than perhaps any literary *jeu d'esprit* of the age in which it was agitated; much abuse and dirt was thrown on both sides; to which of the parties the greatest quantity adhered, the reader may be enabled to judge by a reference to the memoirs of the respective parties. For the honour of human nature and mankind, we trust that the taunts of the duchess were undeserved; and that the verdict of a British Jury will at all times be able to efface the vindictive sarcasms of an indignant female.

" The shock however preyed upon his spirits, and he resolved to dispose

of his patent to Mr. Colman, which he accordingly did in the year 1777.

"A few days afterwards Mr. Foote was seized with a paralytic fit while on the stage, from which he recovered sufficiently to spend the summer at Brighton, and from thence, on the approach of winter, he was advised to visit France. He accordingly proceeded to Dover, on his way to Calais; but on his arrival was unable to proceed farther, and after a few hours illness, died there on the 20th of October, 1777. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

"As an author, his dramatic works are all to be ranked among the *petit pieces* of the theatre, as he never attempted any thing which reached to the more perfect drama; they are sometimes loose, negligent, and unfinished, seeming rather to be the hasty productions of a man of genius, than the finishings of an accurate dramatist, yet they contain strong marks of comedy, and exhibit more character than the writings of any of his contemporaries.

"In his private character, Foote was respectable; and the wit and humour of his conversation were very powerful. Dr. Johnson, (as Boswell relates,) met him for the first time at Fitzherbert's. 'Having no good opinion of the fellow,' says he, 'I was resolved not to be pleased, and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner, pretty sullenly, affecting not to mind him, but the ~~king~~ was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible.'

"As an actor, his powers of imitation were so great as to give additional force to his merit as a dramatist.

"Few authors can boast of having written so many pieces; some are still occasionally represented, and though much of their satire is lost, they still afford amusement and entertainment. His dialogue, in general, is terse, easy, and witty, but abounds in such personalities, and licentiousness of language, as would not now be tolerated on the stage. His scenes teem with true humour; and, under the mask

of infinite pleasantry, convey the strongest satire. He borrowed liberally from Moliere, but made all his own by his peculiar powers of humour and originality. His works have been collected and published in four volumes, octavo."

The volume is illustrated with several plates, and a good map of Fulham; and may be safely recommended as a useful and amusing publication.

EXERCISES on the ETYMOLOGY, SYNTAX, IDIOMS, and SYNONYMS of the SPANISH LANGUAGE. By L. J. M'HENRY, a Native of Spain. 1814

IN our seventeenth volume we noticed Mr. M'Henry's Grammar of the Spanish Language, and we cannot give a better character of the present work, than to say that it is excellently adapted to accompany the former one, in facilitating the acquisition of the Spanish language,

FROSTIANA; or, a HISTORY of the RIVER THAMES in a FROZEN STATE: with an Account of the late severe Frost, and the wonderful Effects of Frost, Snow, Ice, and Cold, in England, and in different Parts of the World; interspersed with various amusing Anecdotes. To which is added, the Art of Skaiting. London: Printed and published on the Ice, on the River Thames, Feb. 5, 1814.

THIS little volume will be much more valuable a century hence, when a few surviving copies, perhaps, will be purchased for as many guineas as it now sells for shillings. We are told that a large impression of the title-page of this work was actually printed on the ice. Its publication, however, was somewhat premature, as it would have been more complete had the writer waited till the frost wholly disappeared. However, we have every topic connected with frost, from the ice-palace at St. Petersburg, to a receipt for making ice-cream.

POETRY, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

AN EVENING'S CONTEMPLATION IN THE
CITADEL OF VALENCIENNES.

*Written by a Sailor, who has been confined
Six Years in different French Prisons.*

THE sun's bright orb retiring, dimly
glares,

In strict compliance with the law of pow'r,
Each prisoner to his cheerless roof repairs,
And I in thought amuse the vacant hour.

Now sable night d'er all her mantle throws,
And solemn silence reigns throughout the
yard,

Save where yon vet'ran to his station goes,
A poor disabled, solitary guard.

Save that from yonder room in mournful
strains,

With melancholy tone and plaintive air,
Some tender father to the night complains,
Of children left without a parent's care.

Within these ramparts by fam'd VAUBAN
made,

Where hapless youths for freedom learn
to weep, [laid,

On beds of humble straw, till morning
The brave and dauntless sons of Neptune
sleep.

The pilot steering with his wonted skill,
The song the seaman sings who heaves the
lead,

The calls of duty, or the pipe's long trill,
No more must rouse them from their
lowly bed.

For them no more the joys of home return,
Or social friends their welcome tables
keep— [burn,

No grateful sight now bids their bosoms
Of Britain's isle emerging from the deep.

Oft have they beep in glorious triumph
sound,

O'er naval force of hostile pow'rs com-
bin'd—

And oft the brows of gallant chiefs have
bound,

With myrtles green, 'midst rosy wreaths
entwin'd.

Oh! let not grandeur, with contemptuous
smile,

Mock their sad fate and destiny severe;
Nor pleasure's votaries in fair Albion's isle,
Cast on these captives a disdainful sneer.

The potent monarch, with the splendid
throng,

And those whom buxom health adorns
with bloom, [flong,

To Death's stern mandate must attend ere
And sink to prison in the silent tomb.

Nor you, ye great, impute the fault to
those,

Who in this realm high posts of honour
share—

Nor on the brave the gates of pity close,
But mis'ry's chain to break first nobly
dare.

Say, after toils of war, and battles gain'd,
With trophies rais'd by them to Britain's
fame— [dain'd,

Can you, to steer the helm of state or-
Stamp, on neglect like this, a gen'rous
name?

Perhaps in 'durance vile' here may he
plac'd

Some heart susceptible of poetic fire,—
Hands which the sword of DUNCAN might
have grac'd,

Or tun'd like FALCONER the living lyre.

But science on their birth refus'd to smile,
Nor gave th' instructive volume to their
sight;

Their lives were destin'd to perpetual toil,
Unseen the rays of intellectual light.

Full many a song the tuneful bird of
night

Warbles unheard amid some lonely place;
Full many a sun, of dazzling lustre bright,
Is lost in distance in the boundless space.

Some gen'rous HOWARD, who with godlike
zeal,

Rov'd o'er the world to set the pris'ner
free,

May here the horrors of confinement feel,
Nor e'er again his home or country see.

Some gallant NELSON here, unknown, may
rest

In cells ungenial lost, his soul of fire!
His mind of vigour, and that dauntless
breast,

Danger could ne'er appal, or labour tire.

From Lords and Commons to receive ap-
plause,

O'er fleets combin'd assume the high
command,

To save their country or protect its laws,
And in historic page for ever stand—

Their lot forbids: nor yet alone confines
Their useful virtues, but denies the pow'r
By unjust wars whole millions to consign
To death or mis'ry in a fatal hour.

Far from ambitious Alpine hills they rove,
Thro' life's low valley modestly they go;

Nor projects form to climb the heights
above,

But live obscurely in the vale below.

Our fate, Oh, England! will thine annals
stain,

And fill with tears the sympathetic eye
Of gentle Pity, who will not refrain
To pay for these the tribute of a sigh.

For who, imprison'd in this gloomy place,
The charming thoughts of freedom ere re-
sign'd—

Felt not an anxious wish to see the face
Of some fair maid in Britain left behind?

Or who to grief and gail disease a prey,
By every pleasing hope not quite forsook,
Can the stern tyrant Death's approach
survey,
Nor cast on home one longing, ling'ring

Dear Freedom! goddess of the sea-girt
isle,

Whom Britain's sons with fervency adore,
Deign on our prayers propitiously to smile,
And quickly waft us to our native shore!

Valenciennes, Jan. 1814.

G. F. PALMER.

SONNET. By JOHN MAYNOR.

O! HOW I love the prattling of that
child,

Frisking so blithely in the nurse's hand;
Fair as her face who first in Eden smil'd,
Ere blissful Innocence had left the land!

Thy dimpled cheeks remind me of the
time

When first I enter'd on Life's thorny
May no false joys consume thy early prime,
No fiend mislead thee, and no friend
betray!

Thy bark, like mine, is on a troubled sea,
For Life's a voyage, far from shore to
shore—

No resting-place, unless thine anchor be
The hope of Glory when thy course is
o'er!

Blest Hope for thee, just op'ning into
bloom!

Thrice blessed Hope for me, fast hast'ning
to the tomb!

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

On the Grand Climacteric Disease.

FOR the first time in the course of the last twenty-eight years this learned body has recently furnished the public with a volume of their transactions: the present article is written by Sir H. Hallford.

The human constitution in its progress to maturity undergoes repeated changes; others of an important kind generally occur in the decline of life. The period of the climacteric in men is so very irregular, that it may be occasionally remarked at any time between fifty and seventy-five years of age. To the argument, that it is mere decay, it may be sufficient to answer, that men frequently rally from the languid and feeble condition of their system, become to a certain degree themselves again, and live for years afterwards. But it appears to me to have the signs of a marked and particular disease, and I would describe it as a falling away of the flesh in the decline of life, without any obvious source of exhaustion, accompanied with a quicker pulse than natural, and an extraordinary alteration in the expression of their countenance. Sometimes the disorder comes on so gradually and insensibly, that the patient is hardly

aware of its commencement. He perceives that he is sooner tired than usual, and that he is thinner than he was; but yet he has nothing material to complain of. In process of time his appetite becomes seriously impaired; his nights are sleepless; or his sleep is not refreshing. His face becomes visibly emaciated, or perhaps he acquires a bloated look: his tongue is white, and he suspects that he has fever. If he ask advice, his pulse is found quicker than it should be, and he acknowledges that he has felt pains occasionally in his head and chest; and that his legs are disposed to swell; yet there is no deficiency in the quantity of his urine, nor any other sensible failing in the action of the abdominal viscera, excepting that the bowels are more sluggish than they used to be. Sometimes the head-ache is accompanied with vertigo; and sometimes severe rheumatic pains, as the patient believes them to be, are felt in various parts of the body and the limbs; but on inquiry, they have not the ordinary seat, nor the common accompaniments of rheumatism, and seem rather to take the course of nerves, than of the muscular fibres. In the latter stages of this disease the stomach seems to lose all its powers; the frame becomes more and more emaciated; the cellular

membrane in the lower limbs is laden with fluid; there is an insurmountable restlessness by day, and a total want of sleep by night; the mind grows torpid and indifferent to what formerly interested it, seeming rather to cease to live, than to die of a mortal distemper.—Such is the ordinary course of this disorder in its most simple form when it proves fatal; but when the powers of the constitution are superior to the influence of the malady, the patient loses his symptoms; gradually recovers his rest and his appetite; and to a certain degree his muscular strength and flesh: yet the energies of his frame are never what they were before; nor does the countenance recover its former volume and expression. This climacteric disease is not so well characterised in females; perhaps the severe affections of their system, which so often attend the bearing of children, or what is more likely, the change which the constitution suffers at the cessation of the catamenia, may render subsequent alterations less sensible.

Of the various immediate causes to which the climacteric malady may owe its commencement, there is none more frequent than a common cold. When the body is predisposed to this change, any occasion of feverish excitement, and a privation of rest at the same time, will readily induce it. I have known an act of intemperance the first apparent cause of it. A fall, which did not appear of consequence at the moment, and which would have been so at any other time, has sometimes jarred the frame into this disordered action. A marriage, contracted late in life, has also afforded the first occasion to this change; but, above all, anxiety of mind and sorrow have laid the surest foundation for the malady in its least remediable form.

It is not very improbable that this important change in the condition of the constitution, is connected with a deficiency of the energy of the brain itself and an irregular supply of the nervous influence to the heart. Whatever, therefore, would weaken the general system must be detrimental. For the torpor of the stomach and the digestive organs, the warmer purgatives are generally preferable to those of a saline kind; and I have often been better satisfied with the effect of the com-

pound decoction of aloes, than that of other evacuants. If the system seems to have surmounted its difficulties, the Bath waters may be recommended with probable advantage, particularly if the stomach has been weakened by intemperance, and still more especially if symptoms of gout have been blended with those of the climacteric in its course.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE seventh annual exhibition, at the late Shakespeare Gallery, in Pall Mall, contains 225 pictures* in history and landscape, with 7 pieces of sculpture, by 118 artists, of whom only 14 are members or associates of the Royal Academy, the rest are chiefly young or new artists. To do justice to such a display of talent, in this brief notice, is wholly out of the question. Fifty of the pictures are of the first order of merit in their several lines, and will adorn the public and private collections of the country for ages to come, or at least till some confederacy of despots, envious of British liberty or prosperity, bring their hordes of Cossacks and barbarian soldiers to destroy all that is great and noble among us. An hundred are characterised by marks of rising genius, and the remainder serve as foils to render more conspicuous the beauties which stand beside them. The bold, original, and natural style of Mr. George Watson is highly spoken of. Mr. M. C. Wyatt has three subjects remarkable for drawing and characteristic grace. The specimens of Mr. Henry Munro and Isaac Pocock bespeak future masters of the English school. The landscapes in general are of the first order of excellence; and it is impossible to praise too highly those by W. Collins, J. Burnett, J. A. Atkinson, J. Constable, P. Nasmyth, T. C. Hoffand, and W. Wilson. The domestic scenes, after the Dutch school, are numerous, and excite general admiration, particularly those by Messrs. Witherington, A. Carse, L. Cosse, A. Frazer, A. Cooper, J. Linnel, and J. Dennis. A sea-piece by C. M. Powell, and historical pieces by J. Frearson, B. Burnell, and J. Bestland, claim very warm commendation. Several ladies have adduced unequivocal

proofs of female genius, viz. Mrs. Hakewell, Miss E. Trotter, Miss Anley, Miss M. Geddes, Miss Palmer, Miss H. Gouldsmith, Miss E. Maskall, and Mrs. Mulready. It is of course unnecessary to make remarks on the pictures of the President West, or those of Messrs. Daniel, Hilton, Westall, Turner, Woodforde, Ward, Reinagle, Owen, Howard, Gaillard, Bird, and Beechy, all members of the Academy. The works of these gentlemen command admiration wherever they are seen; yet it is but justice to many of the junior artists, whose pictures appear beside their's, to state, that the difference of merit is often not evi-

dent, and that these latter afford undoubted evidence that the next generation of the Academy will not be inferior to the present.

This exhibition, upon the whole, is richer in originality and merit than any of the preceding; the class of history every way of higher degree of talent, and in every other a visible improvement. The colouring is of more varied excellence, and the anatomical drawing free from that ostentatious display of anatomical knowledge and statue-like stiffness, which would disgrace the English school, superior in truth and nature to that of the French.

VARIETIES, LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

New Books in the Press, and preparing for Publication.

WE are happy to announce, that the laborious work on Philology, in which Mr. Townsend has been many years engaged, is brought to a conclusion, and is now ready for the press. It constitutes the second volume of his veracity of Moses as an historian, recording events in the first place from the Creation to the Deluge, and in the second place subsequent to that great epoch, prior to the dispersion of mankind. In this interesting investigation, Mr. Townsend has had occasion to examine 3600 words of the English language, all monosyllabic, as being most ancient, and of comparing these with corresponding expressions in threescore different languages, in order to demonstrate that they all originate in one. This part of his work may be considered as a key to the languages of Europe, because, to any person who is intimately acquainted with one of these, it facilitates the acquisition of all the rest. He having now, to the utmost of his ability, fulfilled his engagements to the public, at the age of 75, feels himself under the necessity of leaving the remainder of his intended work to any one who is disposed to resume the subject. Had his valuable and much lamented friend, the Marquis of Lansdowne, been at this time living, under his auspices he might have been, and probably would

have been induced to continue his labours; and, under the guidance of that great statesman, should have found no difficulty in considering the character of Moses as a legislator, much admired by his venerable friend for the leading features of his legislative code. The character of Moses as a prophet would have occupied one quarto volume, for which Mr. Townsend had prepared materials, but these the infirmities of age prevent him from digesting.

Mr. Verral, the author of the *Pleasures of Possession*, is on the point of publishing a volume of Poems, including a tragedy and another dramatic piece, both of which have been rejected by the theatres.

A new Critical English Version of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, by Mr. Dougall, who has been engaged upon the work many years. This he has formed on a comparison of the readings of the best manuscripts, with the amendments and corrections of the most eminent critics, military and literary.—The work will be accompanied by notes and ample dissertations, explanatory not only of the various topics, antiquarian, military, and topographic, but also of those connected with the *Commentaries*. The maps, plans, and sketches will not be *imaginary*, as hitherto too often the case, but grounded on the latest and best authorities, and from Mr. Dougall's own personal

researches and observations on the principal positions mentioned in the Commentaries, in France, Spain, Italy, &c. On Caesar's two expeditions to Britain, Mr. D. has collected the most satisfactory information.

The Flowers of Wit, or a select Collection of Bon Mots, with biographical and critical remarks. To which is added some Gasconades, Puns, and Bulls. By the Rev. Henry Kett.

Mr. Wood, author of Zoography, is engaged in the publication of a General Conchology, which is to appear in monthly numbers.

The History of Edisbury, by George Ormerod, of Chorlton, Esq. M.A. and F.S.A. is withdrawn as a distinct publication, and will appear in its proper place, as part of a History of the County Palatine and City of Chester, by the same author, which will be published in parts, forming three volumes in folio, embellished with engravings on wood and copper.—With the exception of King's Vale Royal, and Leicester's Cheshire Antiquities, of which a reprint will be incorporated, and the matter of many rare tracts connected with the subject; the work will be wholly founded on, and contain references to, *MS. authorities*, and will combine whatever is to be found in the manuscript papers of Erdswick, Leicester, Chaloner, Booth, Bostock, Williamson, Bishop Gastrell, and Randle Holmes. The pedigrees, nearly 300 in number, will be supplied by the visitations and other authentic sources, corrected and enlarged by collation, with original charters, and continued from the matter furnished by family deeds, wills, and parochial registers.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrist is preparing for the press, a selection of Old Plays, to be published in fifteen octavo volumes, with biographical notices, and notes critical and explanatory.—This work, founded on Dodsley's Old Plays, will be enriched by the accession of a valuable collection which has been forming during the last fifteen years. In this collection there are many dramas, perfectly *unique*, and interesting equally from their extreme rarity and literary merit. A careful collation of the various editions, where they exist, will be resorted to, in order that the necessary illustration may not

be unaccompanied by that which is by far the most important object, namely, a *correct taste*.

Edinburgh in the Nineteenth Century; or, Letters from Edinburgh. By ***** This work will contain a detailed account of the present state of society and manners in the northern metropolis; sketches of its most eminent living characters; a view of the different parties in religion, politics, and literature; strictures upon the public institutions, &c. &c.

A new literary and political review, under the title of the North British Review, or Constitutional Journal, to be published every two months, is about to be commenced in Edinburgh.

The Horrors of Imagination; book the First: with Specimens from other books of the same Poem. To which will be added various original pieces on occasional subjects. By John Wm. Smith.

British Pulpit Eloquence; a selection of Sermons, in chronological order, from the works of the most eminent Divines of Great Britain, during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries; with biographical and critical notices.—The plan of the editors of this work (beginning with the 'judicious' Hooker) is to select one sermon from each of the eminent pulpit orators of England, Ireland, and Scotland, of the 17th and 18th centuries; the whole to be arranged in chronological order, and every discourse to be prefaced with a biographical and critical notice of the author. In the selection both of authors and sermons, regard will be had only to the excellence of the one and the reputation of the other. The sole limit in the choice of specimens will be the determination to avoid religious controversy. It is expected that the work will make three volumes 8vo. each volume containing three parts, a part to be published every month till completed.

An Historical Account of the Episcopal See, and Cathedral Church of Salisbury; comprising original and authentic information on the Customs, Ceremonies, and Transactions of the Establishment; observations on the architecture of the building; and occasional notices relative to the state of the city. Illustrated with 21 en-

gravings. By William Dodsworth, Verger.

Tixall Letters, or the Correspondence of the Aston Family and their Friends during the 17th Century. In two volumes 12mo. By Arthur Clifford.

Observations on Pulmonary Consumption, in one volume octavo, by Dr. H. H. Southey.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania and Hydrophobia; with the Pathology of the two Diseases, and Experiments to ascertain the presence of Water in the Ventricle and Pericardium. Collected from the papers of the late Dr. Andrew Marshall, lecturer on Anatomy in London. By Mr. Saurey.

Lord Lauderdale is preparing a pamphlet on the Corn Laws.

Travels to the Source of the Missouri River, and across the American Continent, to the Pacific Ocean. Performed, by order of the Government of the United States in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806. By Captains Lewis and Clarke. Published from the official report, and illustrated by a Map of the Route, and other Maps.

Mr. John Pinkerton has nearly completed his General Collection of Voyages and Travels; forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest Ages to the present Time. Embellished with 200 engravings, in 17 vols. 4to.

Anecdotes of Music, historical and biographical; in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman to his Daughter.—In three vols. 12mo. By the Rev. Mr. Burgh.

Mr. John Dunlop has completed the History of Fiction; being a critical account of the most celebrated Prose Works of Fiction, from the earliest Greek Romances to the Novels of the present age. In three volumes post octavo.

A work has been preparing in Italy, being an account, historical and topographical, of that most interesting region, prior to the dominion of the Romans; to be illustrated with maps and plates.

M. Recupero, having written a History of Mount Etna, the work is now printing in two large volumes, to be embellished with plates.

Publishing at Pavia, in Italy, by M. Jacobi, an Examination of the Doctrines of Dr. Darwin, respecting the Retrograde Movement of the Fluids, contained in the lymphatic Vessels.

At Petersburg, a Chronological Account of all the Byzantine Writers, from the Foundation of Constantinople, down to its capture by the Turks.

The Foreign Bible Society at Petersburg is printing the New Testament in the Icelandic and Armenian Languages, with a Finnish Bible, &c. &c.; thirteen different languages in all.

Researches in Greece; or, Enquiries into the Language of the Modern Greeks, the State of their Literature, &c. &c.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing the French Preacher; containing select Discourses from the most eminent French Divines, with biographical notices, &c.

Mr. Nichols's Continuation of the Literary Anecdotes, which will now extend to two volumes.

A Description of the Collection of Ancient Marbles in the British Museum, with engravings, quarto.

The Mirror for Magistrates, reprinted from the edition of 1587.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

The catalogue of Longman, Hurst, and Co. of the early printed works, contains the most uncommon specimens, and those works that are illustrated, are made up of the finest productions of art. The first class is that of illustrated works. A most superb set of Lysons's *Environ*s of London, is described as one of the first in quality. Books of prints, and works on the fine arts, form the next class; and of these the collection is extremely rich, both in brilliancy of impressions and in splendour of binding. *Libri Italiani*, includes very rare editions of Boccaccio, Petrarca, Morgante, Maggiorè, &c. Early Typography is a class which strikes us with amazement: there are no less than six Caxtons! with a *Speculum Humane Salvationis*, Belgice, a most singular book, and one of the rarest in existence. Bibliographers cannot decide as to the time or place where this book was

printed, but it is presumed to have been printed in Holland, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Of Wynkyn de Worde's labours there are several specimens, viz. "Lives of the Holy Fathers," "The Golden Legend," &c.; but one of the greatest curiosities in this catalogue is a work printed by him, and an undoubted unique, the title-page of which runs as follows:—"Here followeth the assemble of foules very pleasaunt and compendious to rede or here, compyled by the, preclared and famous clerke Geoffry Chaucer, imprinted by Wynkyn de Worde, 1533." This class also contains "A Dives and Pauper," which was the first book printed by Pynson, and Barclay's *Shyp of Fools*, also printed by Ryson. There are also rare specimens from the presses of Sweynham and Pannartz; Aldus; Rustace; Machlinia; Julian Notary; Redman, &c. &c. In the appendix we find a splendid uncut copy of "Bloomfield's Topographical History of the County of Norfolk." It is one of the two which were printed upon imperial drawing paper; the other was in the library of the late Mr. Townley, but is now in the British Museum. As an appropriate conclusion to such a catalogue, is a set of "Hogarth's Works," more complete, we believe, than that which sold at Mr. Ireland's sale for 500 guineas. A collection of this nature is in every way worthy of being noticed in a literary journal; we thus furnish useful information to the curious in books, and offer merited praise to the taste, talent, and liberality shewn in its formation.

In some of the American papers are announcements of the printing and publishing of several English works of reputation; viz. Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in two quarto volumes, by Finlay of Philadelphia; Montgomery's *World before the Flood*—*Mosses*; *Opie's Tales*, &c. &c.

A Dictionary, (say the French Journals) with a grammar of the Armenian tongue, in Armenian and Latin, was finished at Paris a few years ago by two natives of the country, and would long since have been published at the expense of the French government, but for the costly expensive wars in which France has been engaged in

repelling the implacable hostility of various despots.

At the sale of the late Rev. Sam. Palmer's library, of Hackney, the pulpit bible of the celebrated John Bunyan, was purchased by Mr. Whitbread for twenty guineas—About 150 years ago Bunyan was imprisoned twelve years in the gaol at Bedford, and now the enlightened representative of that town, comes forward to pay a mark of distinction to the memory of the honest tinker.

Mr. Lloyd's *Diostradoxon* not only exhibits the most splendid Orrery ever beheld: "but also the threefold motion of the earth, the revolution of the planets, the seasons, eclipses, tides, and comets."

A late Russian paper relates that a Captain Gollowin, having arrived off an island, called Kounageri; belonging to the Japanese in Oct. 1811, the governor invited him to land, which invitation was followed by the basest perfidy, the captain, his lieutenant, the pilot and four seamen being arrested; and for two years no one knew their fate, whilst the strictness of the laws of Japan; relative to foreigners caused apprehensions to be entertained for their lives. These, it seems, were spared, and the captain and his crew being well, upon the island of Matsushima, the Russian government had sent to request their liberation, with the consent of the Emperor of Japan.

Among some recent improvements in France, first suggested in an English magazine in 1810, a gentleman who has just returned, mentions that instead of raising a stone at the end of every mile, a small house has been built, in which is placed an inviolable soldier to whom a pension is given with a plot of ground which he and his wife cultivate. He is supplied with tools, &c. from government, and the extent of his charge of watch and labour is half a mile to the right and left of his house. The safety of passengers, and the goodness of the roads are materially improved by these measures.

The bones of an unknown animal were lately found in a peat moss, in Russia. This creature must have been about twelve feet long: the horns were two feet and a half long, and one foot and a half round at the roots.

From the appearance of this imperfect skeleton, it seems to have belonged to the Urus or Aurochs, mentioned by Cæsar in his account of Germany. And it is thought that the real Urus may still be occasionally seen in the mountains of Siberia.

At the sale of the libraries of the second Duke of Queensberry, and the late Mr. Hunter, a very fine "King's Vale Royal" brought 15*l.*; and King James's Exercises, given probably by Ben Jonson to the Duke, as his well known autograph appears on the title-page, sold for 44*l.*; but the books in general did not sell high.

Some very curious remains of antiquity have been discovered at Bignor, a hamlet near the village of Bury, Sussex. It seems Mr. Tupper the proprietor, was as usual ploughing his fields after the harvest of 1811, when the ploughshare receiving a violent shock from a large stone, this was found to belong to a wall, near which a fine pavement was discovered of various hues, on which was depicted a majestic eagle with Ganymede; also a fine portrait of a female, apparently intended for Juno. Besides the figure of two birds, there are those of a number of small gladiators in the various attitudes of fighting. The department from which these were taken, had every appearance of having been an aisle, being forty three feet in length, and about three in breadth. There is besides the Ganymede, a Roman bath. The proximity of this spot to the old Roman road running from Chichester towards London, induces a belief that it was a villa of one of the Roman generals. Bury is about three miles from Arundel, towards Petworth.

A patent for executing the press work in the printing business has been obtained. This machine performs by its own action the several parts of furnishing, distributing, and communicating the ink. At its ordinary rate, sixteen sheets a minute are discharged by it. This machine has been exhibited to the Syndics of the press at Cambridge, and it is said, is to be introduced at the printing office of the University.

A composition has been discovered by Mr. Rogers of Ipswich, possessing the peculiar property of preventing

the action of oxygen on metallic surfaces, and consequently of preserving iron and steel from rust, though exposed to the air, or even immersed in water for any length of time.

A new vegetable principle has been discovered in the *boletus pseudo icarius*, by Braconnot, which he calls the boletic acid. In many respects it resembles the other vegetable acids, except, in being volatile when heated, like benzoic acid.

Another quality discovered in the Indian berry, *Coculus Indicus*, has been denominated Picrotoxiue. It is of a white colour when pure, and is crystallizable. It is easy soluble in alcohol, but very sparingly so in water. Strong sulphuric acid, vinegar and the alkalies also dissolve it, by which, with the agency of heat it is converted into oxalic acid.

An ingenious bleacher upon the continent is said to have turned out thread of an exquisite degree of whiteness, by simply boiling it with well-burnt charcoal, in the proportion of 1400 ells of the former, and three ounces of the latter.

The power of producing artificial cold has been lately so far extended, as to afford the means of freezing alcohol itself. This, it is said, may be effected by condensing to a great degree, the air in the vessel which contains the alcohol to be frozen, and then having previously exposed it to a strong frigorific mixture, permitting the air to escape from it as suddenly as possible.

A lectureship in mineralogy has been endowed by the crown at Oxford, and Mr. Buckland, of Corpus, has been appointed the first lecturer.

Four vases of baked earth have lately been found at the village of Sersigaud, in France, near Grenoble, containing medals of silver, copper, and brass, weighing in the whole 465 lbs. They belong to the lower empire, and represent the heads of nine emperors and empresses.

Mr. Brookes, of Blenheim Street, Oxford Road, has opened, to the medical profession and men of science, his very curious and extensive museum, the result of many years intense labour and considerable expenditure. The building containing this great and choice collection of anatomical

preparations, with illustrative specimens of the most interesting classes of natural history, consists of a principal room, forty-five feet in length, twenty-one broad, and forty high, with two lateral apartments, each eighteen feet in length, ten wide, and of a proportionate height, fitted up and decorated in the Egyptian stile.

The pronunciation of the name of the new frigate, *Granicus*, has lately caused much argument. No classical scholar could doubt that the penultimate should be long. Walker, in his *Key*, gives it *Granicus* or *Gránicus*; but prefers the former as the most classical. Pope has pronounced it both ways; the translator of Ovid places the accent on the second syllable:

"Whom the fair daughter of *Granicus* bore."

In Homer, Hesiod, Ovid, &c. the *i* in *Granicus* is always a long syllable.

Variation of the Compass.—A correspondent remarks, that the needle which, in this latitude, pointed truly to the north in the year 1657, and has been inclining to the westward ever since, at the averaged rate of about ten minutes per annum, has reached the utmost extent of its variation; has been stationary; and is now receding. From this observation, if correct, it seems that about 25 degrees is the extent of its variation westward; that it will, in about 150 years, again point truly to the north; and probably, for the next 150 years, will incline to the east; taking up a period of 500 years in making a revolution.

From a paper read in the Royal Society, on the 30th of January last, it appears that a new gas has been discovered at Paris, by M. Courtois, who was led to it by observing how rapidly his metal pots were corroded in preparing the different kinds of sea-weed, which he used for making carbonate of soda. When the soda is extracted from the sea-weed, this new gas is easily disengaged, by pouring strong sulphuric acid at the temperature of 158°, when a beautiful dense violet-coloured elastic fluid rises. This Sir Humphry Davy proposes calling *violetaceous gas*. Its properties are singular, for, combined with hydrogen, with phosphorus, and with oxy muriate

of silver, (argentane of Davy) it forms a peculiar acid. It is a simple or uncompounded gas, at a suitable temperature, a permanently elastic fluid; but heavier than any-known gas, and may be equally serviceable in the dye-house, with other things which form beautiful pigments. It is a non-conductor of electricity, is not inflammable, and does not support combustion.

Galvanic Battery.—The largest ever yet made has been constructed by Mr. Children, of Tunbridge. It consists of twenty pairs of copper and zinc plates, each plate six feet long, and two feet eight inches broad. Every pair is united by pieces of lead, and placed in a separate wooden cell. The whole plates were suspended from a beam in the ceiling, so as to be raised or lowered to their cells. The power of this battery is enormous; it ignited six feet of thick platina wire, and, what was singular, a greater length of thick than small wire was melted by it. Iridium was also melted into globula, and proved to be a brittle metal entirely volatilized or evaporated; but, tungsten, uranium, and charcoal suffered no change.

Mode of preserving Milk for any length of time.—Kirchoff, a German chemist, well known for his curious discovery of converting starch into sugar, reduces milk to a dry mass by a gentle evaporation. This powder, when mixed with the requisite proportion of water, is brought back nearly to its original state.—Eggs may be preserved by the same means.

A grand mausoleum is to be erected, by public subscription, over the remains of Robert Burns, the poet, in St. Michael's Church-yard, Dumfries. A public meeting has been held on the business proposed, and also to consider of the design best calculated to express the merit of the poet, and the liberality of his patrons.

The author of a new work, called *The Cambrian Guide*, taking Birmingham and its neighbourhood in his way, has given a description of a place which he calls *Lee Waste*, or *Mud City*. "This (he says) is a specimen of towns, such as they were in the times of the Britons, which may still be seen on the turnpike-road between Halesowen and Stourbridge,

The houses stand in every direction, each composed of one large and ill-formed brick, scooped into a tenement, burnt by the sun; the males almost naked, the females accomplished breeders. Only one person in the village presumes to support a uniform belly, and he is a landlord. You may as well look for the moon in a coal-pit, as for stays or white linen in the City of Mud."

By way of memorial, that so large and rapid a river as the Tyne had been frozen to the thickness of twenty inches, in 1814, the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle have recorded the event on vellum, as a document for historians to refer to.

The Frog, a destroyer of Caterpillars.—A gentleman writes that, last summer walking in a friend's garden, a very fine frog leaped upon the path he stood upon; being an admirer of nature, he watched it under a gooseberry bush, where there happened to lay a large leaf of a tulip; the frog immediately mounted on the highest part of the leaf, and placing himself in a very erect position, looking most attentively up into the bush, he remained fixed near ten minutes. Calling my friend to observe the frog's attention, he at that moment made a spring up under the bush, brought down a quantity of caterpillars, and devoured them with the greatest avidity. Not being the least alarmed, he repeated the attack several times with the same success. As the caterpillars hung in small clusters, he never brought down less than from five to eight at a time, and then picked them up from the ground as a fowl picks up corn. The owner of the garden was very glad of this discovery, as he never before knew the frog so valuable as to be capable of keeping his gooseberry and currant trees free from those destructive visitors.

Singular improvement in preserving Potatoes, by M. Parmentier, of Paris.—To preserve a quantity of these roots sufficient to last till next crop, it is necessary they should first be partly dressed; and after they have been peeled, sliced, and dried in a stove or oven, they acquire the transparency, hardness, and dryness of horn; they break clean, and the fracture has a glassy appearance. Some in this state

have been sent to the East Indies. When these potatoes, thus prepared, are dried, they may be ground as they are wanted; and the flour, which is a yellowish powder, similar to gum arabic, dissolves in the mouth, and communicates to water the consistence and taste of potatoe that has been cooked. It has been called *the poor people's soup*. Gruel and rich porridge may be made with it. The indispensable necessity of partly cooking the potatoes, in order to preserve their nutritious quality, has occasioned in Germany many useful researches; and, among others, an instrument has been made for mashing them after they are cooked. It is a cylindrical tube made of tin, which is pierced with small holes like a skimmer; by this the potatoes, boiled and dried in a stove, produce a kind of vermicelli. Another method is, to take them in a sound state, neither boiled nor bruised, and to rasp or grate them. When dried or sifted, and the juice and fibrous matter separated, they will keep like starch for ages. These rasped potatoes put into a linen bag, and well pressed, then divided into small cakes, being dried become friable, and very proper to be used in soups, &c.

Mr. West's Grand Picture, 'Christ Rejected.'

In less than two years, the indefatigable, though more than septuagenarian hand of the President of the Royal Academy, has executed one of the largest and most interesting performances that ever immortalized the name of any painter, and enhanced the reputation of the chromatic art in any kingdom; a performance which, in its subject, design, and execution, does not only surpass the former works of the artist, but will rank even with (if not above) the finest productions of ancient and modern masters. The following passages, which will be sufficient to give our readers a general idea of this extraordinary picture, are extracted from, and communicated to us by the author of the "Description," which will be published, by permission of Mr. West, as soon as the picture is publicly exhibited.

"The scene opens at once upon the view, with as much effect and apparent reality as if, by some superna-

tural power, the actors of this sacred drama had been fixed in the fleeting attitudes of the moment, their motions suspended, and the evanescent expression of their features arrested upon their faces. The spectator is instantly transported to the *Lithostrotos* where the transaction takes place, and becomes one among the figures which appear there. He takes irresistibly a part of great interest and concern in the momentous judgment, and whilst his eyes run over the different parts of the picture, his visage, as a faithful mirror, reflects what is seen, and its muscles yield successively to the various passions, wrought on the canvas by the skilful hand of the painter.—The whole of the design may be divided into five principal groups. On the right of the performance, before one of the porticos which adorn *Gab-batha*, or the paved court of the *Pretorium*, stands the first group, composed of Our Saviour, the guards attending him, the grateful centurion, and others. The noble and elegant figure of Pilate connects the first group with the second, which contains the high priest Caiaphas, followed by the rulers of the people, and some of the most inveterate enemies of Christ, mixed in the crowd with Peter, Joseph of Arimathea, and a few other disciples and friends. The third group, contrasting that of Christ by the character of the personages, yet bearing a pictorial analogy to it by its passiveness and repose, comprehends the murderer Barabbas, the thieves condemned to be crucified, and some Roman soldiers. In opposition to this, and in perfect sympathy with that of Christ, the group of the holy women appears on the foreground; it contains the mother of Jesus supported by St. John, and followed by several women attached by affection, respect, or gratitude to Our Saviour; and before them *Magdalen* throws herself upon the cross; and contrasting with the figure of the high priest, unites this group with the fifth, made up of the Roman guards, the executioners and lictors preparing the instruments for the crucifixion, and which opposed most ingeniously to the figures above, closes an uninterrupted chain of most interesting objects.

The Figure of Christ.

"So fortunate an union of amiability under oppression, of meekness of temper and dignity of innocence, of submission to the will of his father and consciousness of his personal guiltlessness, breathe in the whole of the Messiah's countenance; that it claims and secures at once the admiration of the beholders. The beauty of the 'Beloved,' the charms of 'the Rose of Sharon,' so expressively delineated in 'the Song of Songs,' are not lost in 'the Man of Sorrows,' as described by the sublime pen of *Isaiah*, and we positively behold Him, of whom this prophet has said: 'He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.'—His body has not yet been defiled by the ignominious marks of scourging; and his feet, those feet which were costly perfumed by the hands and wiped with the hair of *Magdalen*, are designed and coloured so felicitously, that they bring to our recollection the impassionate words of the same inspired writer: 'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace!'—The downcast eyes, the gentle inclination of the head, the whole expression of the face, are congenial with our thoughts, and excite a deep sense of compassion and love; in one word, the figure of Christ, which the painter has studied after the prophet's own delineations, is superior to any one we recollect ever to have seen from the hands of ancient or modern masters."

As to the execution and colouring, those who seem to judge from impressions received at the aspect of the picture, and unbiassed by prejudice, or other motives, are of opinion that it surpasses, not only what we have lately seen of different hands, but even the last performance of this eminent artist, who may be justly compared to the sun on a summer's day, whose orb increases in brightness, splendour, and fulgour, in proportion with its approaching nearer to the horizon.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

CHARLES NICHOLAS SEGISEBERT
SONNINI.

THIS celebrated traveller was born at Luneville, the 1st of Feb. 1751. He first studied the law, but soon relinquished that profession, and accepted the situation of cadet in the regiment of Esterhazy, in which he shortly after became disgusted with the monotonous life he led in garrison towns, and entered into the marine service, as more analogous to his taste for travelling, and the study of natural history.

He was sent out to Guiana, which he thoroughly explored, undeterred by all the obstacles arising from a barbarous people, an unknown land, an unwholesome climate, and noxious animals. The persons entrusted with the administration of the colony, resolved to avail themselves of his zeal, in order to ascertain the extent of the resources of Guiana, and the island of Cayenne. They in consequence, first sent him on a dangerous expedition, the object of which was, to discover, attack, and destroy, the settlements of the fugitive negroes concealed in the interior of this extensive country. He began his march on the 19th of October, 1773, accompanied by eight volunteers, and six Indians.

Availing himself of the zeal of his companions, the indefatigable traveller resolved to traverse the broadest part of Guiana; to this excursion he devoted five months, during which he travelled more than 4000 leagues on foot, through thick forests, without road or path, obliged to clear a passage through the climbing plants, which spreading from tree to tree, render the woods in some parts of the new world almost impervious: without any provisions, except such as he could obtain from day to day by hunting and fishing—without shelter from the torrents of rain, which frequently deluge in a terrible manner the countries in the vicinity of the equator—finally, without any guide but the compass and his own observations. These, however, were of such efficacy that he never made the least deviation from his projected route, notwithstanding the cataracts which constantly inter-

rupt the course of the numerous rivers he had to cross.

In the course of this great journey, notwithstanding the sufferings he was obliged to undergo, though in one instance he was even obliged to pass three entire days without food, he not only never once led his detachment astray, but neither did he lose a single man.

On his return to Cayenne, in April, 1774, he learned that the government of the colony anxiously wished to discover a way, by water to the Mountain Gabrielle, remarkable for its fertility, but separated from Cayenne by immense low and marshy plains, across which several fruitless attempts had been made to cut a road.

Sonnini immediately embarked in a slight canoe with ten Indians. One can scarcely form an idea of the labours he went through on this occasion. For the space of twelve days, he bore up with the utmost fortitude against the horrors of hunger and thirst, and the other multiplied obstacles opposed to his progress; the stagnant waters spread around him, the torrents of rain by which he was constantly drenched, the noxious insects by which he was infested, the fever which reduced his strength, and the murmurs of his companions whom his example and presence scarcely sufficed to keep together. At length, he succeeded: he reached the mountain so diligently sought for, and having recruited his own health and spirits, and those of his little company, he was happy. On his return, the government received him in a flattering manner, and gave his name to the canal, which they constructed on his route.

Sonnini was now 23 years of age; the importance of the service he had performed, attracted the attention of the French government, and the young traveller was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and was shortly afterwards made an engineer. He brought home several rare birds, which he presented to the cabinet of natural history, and he obtained from Louis XVI. a brevet, as correspondent of his cabinet, with a pension. When re-

turning to Cayenne, in 1775, he visited the western coast of Africa, from Cape Blanco to Portudal; he spent two years in the colony, making several excursions, the result of which was the discovery of several animals. Want of health, at last, obliged him to revisit France, and on his arrival, having accepted an invitation from Buffon, he repaired to Monthard, where he passed the severe winter of 1776, giving up his time entirely to the great unfold of the secrets of nature, who entrusted him with the computation of all the ornithological articles from the gallinaceous tribe to those of water fowl.

It was there he acquired, says M. Thiebaud de Berneaud, that sound taste, that delicate taste, and the talent of writing with ease and elegance, by which he was distinguished.

The Baron de Tott having been appointed inspector of the trading towns in the Levant of Barbary, Sonnini conceived the idea of accompanying him, and having proceeded to Alexandria, received these particular orders from Louis the XVI. to travel in Egypt.

Before his departure, Buffon had bid him adieu in the most affectionate manner, and expressed the warmest wishes for his future welfare; these wishes he was used to term *The Benediction Genius*. It has been pretty generally supposed, that Buffon often sacrificed truth to the indulgence of his brilliant and copious fancy, but the long and very minute instructions which he gave to his friend on this occasion, would seem to discountenance this opinion. Sonnini had embarked on the 26th of April, 1777, and during a short stay at Malta, he formed an intimacy with the learned Dolomieu.

He arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of June. Traversing the plains of Egypt, visiting the pyramids, crossing the immense desert of Lybia, always and every where diligently studying nature and man—such were the constant occupations of this indefatigable traveller, who had even formed the gigantic project of traversing the whole length of Africa, from the Gulf of Sibra to the Cape of Good Hope; but was obliged to relinquish his design, not being able

to obtain the approbation of government. He was the first person who thoroughly explored the country situate between Damankour and the Natrou lakes. From Egypt he proceeded to Greece and Turkey, with respect to which countries he has given much useful information to the world.

On the conclusion of his expedition he embarked in the French frigate *La Mignonne*, commanded by his friend D'Entrecasteaux, and contributed to save her by the promptitude with which he erected a battery in the road, where the convoy was attacked by two English cutters.

On his return to France, Sonnini found his property had been seized by a relation, who had availed himself of his absence for the purpose. He was able to recover only a portion of it, and with this he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, in the course of which he made many useful experiments, and naturalized many exotic plants. But having been bereft, by untoward circumstances, of the remnant of his little fortune, he was obliged to repair to Paris, in which capital he published a great number of valuable works.

The evil destiny of our unfortunate traveller now brought him acquainted with a Moldavian Boyard, who set himself up for a Prince, but in reality was only a mere adventurer.

Seduced by specious offers, Sonnini set off, accompanied by his family, in order to take up his residence with this person, and undertake the education of his son; but he had scarcely arrived at Yassi, when he heard that the pseudo prince had been arrested and transported. At an immense distance from his country, and completely destitute, he nevertheless contrived to turn his journey to account. He travelled over Wallachia and Moldavia, countries with respect to which the very imperfect information that is now before the public will be shortly superseded by that which he was enabled to collect.

He now returned to Paris, where yielding to the pressure of fatigue and sorrow, he expired on the 9th of May last, leaving a wife and child totally unprovided for to deplore his loss.

Some few friends were about to attend his remains to a common recepta-

clat for the dead, when one of them proposed a subscription for a grave and tomb stone. The proposal was agreed to, and Sonnjini rests from unrequited labour and unmerited sorrows, in the Eastern cemetery, commonly called *the dwelling of Father La Chaise*. His grave is overhung by a willow, and surrounded by the plants with which he enriched the agriculture of his country. And the stone purchased by the contributions of his friends bears the following inscription, after his name and the dates of his birth and death.—

His discoveries in Natural History
Made him the friend and fellow-labourer of
Buxton.

An intrepid Traveller, he visited South
America, Egypt, Greece, Moldavia,
and Wallachia.

He rendered his sojourn at Cayenne
Remarkable by the opening of a great
Canal, which bears his name.

He introduced into France
The culture of several useful plants,
such as—

His conduct was always virtuous.
He was constantly useful to the interests
Of Letters and Science.
And a good Friend, a good Husband, and
A good Father.
HE DIED POOR.

Such was Sonnjini. The particulars of his life will not be read with indifference in a country, the inhabitants of which have evinced so laudable an anxiety with respect to the fate of Mungo Park, a traveller scarcely more meritorious and less unfortunate, for he has escaped the neglect, a desire to escape which must always mingle with the philanthropy of high-minded men, who devote their lives to the service of their fellow-creatures, and support them under the evils they incur in the prosecution of their lofty enterprises.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

AS the operations of the armies, and the proceedings of the negotiators, have long fixed the attention of the public, it should be recollected that the accounts, in our last number, left the Austrians at Troyes, which they have since lost and regained. By the dispatches received from Lord Castlereagh, dated Chaumont, the 3d instant, it appears that, after Prince Schwarzenberg had determined to retire from Germany, Marshal Blücher was attacked by a strong corps of the enemy at Mory, when an accidental fire having broken out in the quarter of the town he occupied, he was forced to abandon it, and to form a short line of battle in the plain. The enemy then over his advanced guard, the Austrians, commenced an attack, and was driven back through the town and its suburbs. Marshal Blücher then marched with his army to Sedan, to attack the corps of Marmont, which he drove across the bridge, and having sent his division of two Regt., he re-embarked Marmont into the English boats, and drove into which he had retreated, and enabled Blücher to gain the bridge at that place. The Marshal was in communication with General Wimpffrede.

General Bulow was advancing to join them. Marmont had been joined by Marshal Mortier, and their joint forces amounted to from 15 to 20,000 men. During these operations, Bonaparte had endeavoured to force the positions on the Aube. The enemy had obtained possession of Bar-sur-Aube, and had taken positions in its front, when Prince Schwarzenberg determined to attack him; and after a well-contested action, drove him from all his positions, and through the town of Aube, with the loss of 2000 men. In consequence of this advantage, Prince Schwarzenberg determined to drive the enemy from Clairvaux, Fontenelle, and St. Dizier, which was effected. Immediately being received that Bonaparte was marching with part of his army, and resolved to not retreat Marshal Blücher, Prince Schwarzenberg had ordered an immediate advance upon Troyes.—It is understood that Bonaparte, leaving a corps near the line of Troyes, and marching with the rest of his army against Marshal Blücher, but there was every reason to hope that the Marshal would be able to form a junction with Wimpffrede, Bulow, and Wartenow. His hope was realized. The corps of St. Priest had an

rived at St. Vitry; General St. Jago was to join him from Joinville. Gen. Ferman on the 1st attacked an enemy's rear-guard, and overthrew it near Vandœuvre, where he fixed his headquarters.

A force has been ordered to reinforce General Bulow in the south, and General Bianchi's corps was ordered upon Dyon.

The next dispatch was from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, the 4th of March. Marshal Oudinot had been defeated between Bar-sur-Seine and Troyes, by Prince Schwartzberg; 10 pieces of cannon and 8000 prisoners had been taken. The French, after having occupied Troyes, evacuated it on a capitulation, having half an hour given them to quit the town; after that, they were pursued and many prisoners were made. The allies then advanced as far as Nogent-sur-Seine, the bridge of which place the enemy had destroyed.

The next battle of consequence was that of Craone, in which the French claimed a victory, having made the allies under Blücher lose above 10000 men. This advantage encouraged Bonaparte to make another attack upon the allies, in their strong position at Laon, to which place they had retreated, but with a very different result: yet, though defeated in his object, the allies being unable to molest him in his retreat, he moved upon Rheims, which a corps of 15,000 Russians and Prussians, under Gen. St. Priest, had got possession of on the 18th. On the 19th, some hours after Bonaparte's arrival, they were dislodged and obliged to retire with the loss of 8000 prisoners, and a quantity of baggage and cannon. Here the General St. Priest, whom the French papers call a *surcoat*, they say, was mortally wounded by the same cannon that killed Mareau. A brother of his had been made prisoner near Landrecies a few days before. It seems that the army of Blücher effected its junction with the corps of General Winzingerode and Bulow, at Soissons, on the 2d. His left wing was near Craone. Bonaparte, with all the troops he could collect, had followed this army in its march from the Marne to the Aisne.

On the 5th, he engaged in an attempt to regain possession of the town

of Soissons; 10,000 Russian infantry, of the corps of Gen. Count Langeron, under the orders of Gen. Rudzewich, defended it. The town, which lies on the opposite side of the Aisne to that on which the army was in position, is surrounded by a broken wall and ditch, passable in many parts. The enemy attacked soon after day-light, gained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself on opposite sides with heavy columns, supported the separate divisions of Marmont and Mortier. He was both times repulsed with slaughter and loss; but still retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire from them upon the troops on the walls of the town, until night put an end to the contest. The Russian infantry equally maintained themselves in another part of the suburbs, and a few houses only divided the combatants during the night. The Russians lost more than a thousand men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been greater, as his troops were more exposed.

Soissons, the French papers say, was principally defended by the regiment of the Vistula, and the inhabitants. In the mean time, the allies own that the corps of their army, posted near Craone, was exposed to a most severe and powerful attack. The cannonading was most tremendous. General Count Stroganoff had his son, a lieutenant-general, killed. Three other Russian generals were wounded, Gen. Count Woronzoff had five officers of his personal staff killed or wounded. And so little communication was there between Blücher and Prince Schwartzberg, that on the 11th of March, scarcely any information had been received of the grand allied army for some days. Some judgment may well be formed of the nature of this service, as out of forty-two days only two had elapsed, in which the advance or rear of Blücher's army had not been seriously engaged. At Laon, in Bonaparte's last attack of Blücher, on the 10th, it is undeniable that the French suffered severely. Eight pieces of artillery with horses, acc. & or 2000 prisoners were taken, and successively sent to the rear. These advantages were chiefly confined to the left. On

the right, the gazette observed, no particular advantages were gained, except expelling the enemy from the villages. One of these, the allies say, was taken and retaken five times; the Paris papers say seven. How or when the French army retreated the allies were uninformed, as appears from the following paragraph:—"The fires of his bivouac were apparent along a very extended line at the beginning of the night; but in the morning it was observed he had retired, and the cavalry of the advanced guard are at this moment in pursuit of him towards Chavignon, on the road to Soissons." However, he was first heard of at Rheims, where, as before mentioned, he defeated the Russians under St. Priest. In the mean while Prince Schwartzberg, who had entered Troyes on the 4th, remained there unaccountably inactive till the 15th, during which time the rest of the allies, and the Silesian army, had been almost incessantly engaged with the enemy.

On the 15th we learned that Prince Schwartzberg was again in motion; not towards Paris, but on the northward to Chalons! Here our own accounts left us; but by the French papers we learn that about the 10th, he was encountered by Bonaparte near Chalons, and compelled to retrace his steps, after a severe action in which he lost a great number of prisoners, &c. On the 17th Prince Schwartzberg, with the two Emperors of Austria and Russia, retired upon Troyes. On the 18th, the allied sovereigns evacuated Troyes, and proceeded in all haste towards Bar-sur-Aube. Bonaparte followed them in person, in hopes to cut off some of their columns, but was only able to take an hundred baggage wagons and some pontoons. Thus Blücher, Bülow, and Wülfingeroode, are left at liberty to act against Paris, the rest of the allies being now distant from it 100 miles. Of the force left to oppose them by the French, we are entirely ignorant. In the mean while, they are fortifying Champagne with cannon, abatis, inundations, &c. In the south the progress of the Austrians, towards Lyons, seems to have been completely checked by the operations of Gen. Angereau. From all these movements, it is evident that the al-

lies, either unwilling or unable to co-operate with each other, have suffered 5 months to elapse, the greatest part of which time, it was generally believed, they ought to have been at Paris.

The armistice, proposed more than a month since by the allies, was not agreed to, though conferences were held at Lusigny on the subject. A French paper says—"We could not agree upon the line of demarcation. We were agreed upon the points of occupation to the north and east, but the enemy wished not only to extend his line upon the Saône and the Rhone, but to include Savoy in it. We replied to this unjust pretension, by proposing to adopt on this line the *status quo*, and to leave the Duke of Castiglione and Count Bubna to settle it upon the line of their advanced posts. This was rejected. It was then necessary to renounce the idea of an armistice for a fortnight, which was attended with more inconveniences than advantages."

It is still to be apprehended, that the circumstance of treating with their chief, will afford a decisive proof to the French people, that he must reign in despite and defiance of the whole of Europe, armed and arrayed, and frequently threatening the gates of his capital.

FRANCE.

This country, or rather its vicinity, has lately been the theatre of much business. After Lord Wellington had been successful in driving the enemy from the right bank of the Adour, across the Gave d'Oleron, it seems he had a narrow escape, as appears from the following letter, written by one of Sir Rowland Hill's aides-de-camp, dated St. Palais, Feb. 20:—"I was riding in front of Lord Wellington and Sir Rowland Hill, with one of his lordship's aides-de-camp, when, in crossing a French battery, a round shot passed between us, then went very near Lord Wellington's head, and afterwards struck and killed Sir Rowland's horse. The general was a little hurt by the fall, but not by any means seriously."

From the Extraordinary Gazette, containing the dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated St. Sever, March the 1st, including others from Sir Rowland Hill, it appears that the

whole of the operations upon the Adour have been attended with complete success; the enemy have been beaten and driven at all points, and a way opened to Bourdeaux. The enemy's flight must have been rapid and complete, to enable our troops to reach Acre, St. Sever, and Mont de Marsan, in succession. The distance from the heights of Orthes, where the battle begun, to Rochefort, is not less than fifty miles by the main road. By the positions of our army afterwards, it seems the French have moved eastwards, and entered the department of La Gera, while the British troops are in the heart of Les Landes. Lord Wellington supposed they would retrograde upon Agen; however, the results of the operations to the 1st inst. was, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrenx were invested, and the army having passed the Adour, were in possession of all the communications across the river, besides capturing the enemy's magazines at Acre and Mont de Marsan.—No estimate is given of the enemy's loss. Six pieces of cannon had been taken, and a great number of prisoners; many soldiers had thrown away their arms, and the desertions had been immense. The whole country was covered with their dead. Of British officers only, near 200; a very considerable number are among the list of killed, wounded, and missing. Upon the whole this loss, which seems to have been the price paid for opening the way to the possession of Bourdeaux, cannot be short of 4000 men in the whole.

The Extraordinary Gazette omitted a very particular circumstance, namely, the wound received by the illustrious chief, who, besides being stunned by the wind of a cannon shot which passed close by him, in the action of the 9th, received a spent musket-ball in the thigh. This was more properly a contusion than a wound. It did not force his lordship to quit the field. When the service of the day was over, it became necessary to lift him from his horse, and the pain and stiffness, and swelling, rendered him unable to stand or move without assistance. Next day he appeared in the field, on horseback, at his usual early hour. Lord Wellington would not allow this wound to be

mentioned in the general return of casualties; but the fact soon became known in the higher circles, by private intimation from the Secretary of State's office, and from Apsley House, whither Maj. Freemantle, who brought his dispatches, repaired without delay after delivering them.—The Earl of March, son and heir to the Duke of Richmond, was also severely wounded by a ball, which was extracted.

Another account says, in the course of the battle of Orthes, on the 28th ult. Lord Wellington, whilst in conversation with his Spanish aide-de-camp, was struck on the side by a musket-ball. His lordship immediately said, "I am hit!" and, in fact, the contusion was so violent as to produce a momentary sickness; but fortunately the sword-belt prevented the ball from entering his body. As soon as his side had been examined, it was found that the skin was barely perforated; his lordship remounted his horse, and appeared to think no more of the accident. He has, however, since been obliged to use the assistance of a stick in walking; in all other respects he is well, and his spirits are excellent.

On the 18th ult. it seems that Marshal Beresford, who had been detached by Lord Wellington for the purpose, took possession of Bourdeaux without opposition, the people and the magistrates coming out voluntarily to meet the English, and hoisting the white cockade, giving to understand that it was their design to restore the Bourbons; but as some reason for this kind reception it has been observed, that Bourdeaux has been, at all times, more an English than a French town. Most of its respectable inhabitants and commercial houses are English and Irish settlers, or their descendants. Its present mayor, a Mr. Lynch, is among the latter. To him, in a great measure, we are said to be indebted for the welcome which our troops received; and when the approach of Marshal Beresford was known, Mr. Lynch advanced from Bourdeaux to meet him, attended by the constituted authorities, the principal inhabitants, and an immense multitude in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. In his capacity of mayor, he was decorated with the insignia of

Bonaparte's government; but, on his drawing near to Marshal Beresford, pulled them off, tore them, and trampled them under foot. The white cockade was immediately substituted for them, and the mayor would have delivered a prepared speech, if the acclamations or noise made by the people had not induced him to break off.

Lord Wellington's dispatch states that, on the 18th, the enemy had collected a considerable force near Couches, from which he concludes they have been joined by a detachment of 10,000 men from the army of Suchet.

Of the counter-revolution at Bourdeaux much is said, as being excited and encouraged by Lord Wellington, who, professing himself devoted to the Bourbons, promised all the necessary succours to support the true royalists. Marshal Beresford, we are told, in a paper printed at Bourdeaux, did the same, and subsequently gave *fresh assurances of the protection of his loyal nation*. But though at home government have maintained the most guarded secrecy, abroad, it is now thought, the secret has escaped. It is indeed now known, that the British commander-in-chief has published his intentions by the authority of government, and not upon his own. If it then to be credited that our ministers, whilst, with the one hand, they were negotiating with Bonaparte for peace, and thus acknowledging him in fact as the possessor of the throne of France; were, with the other, covertly supporting the Bourbons, and exciting, by promise of succours, the adherents of that family to rise in arms, in order to hurl from the throne the man with whom, as *Emperor of France*, they were negotiating a treaty? In this point of view, our negotiation at Châtillon must be looked upon as only calculated to gain time, to mature a plan of counter-revolution. And if the war is to be continued by us, for the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, it remains to be seen whether the allies also can so far recede from their original declaration as to countenance it. Or, has Bonaparte's positive refusal to give up the cautionary fortresses, in case of a peace, induced the allies to sanction these new measures, excluding

the family of the Emperor of Austria from any hope of succeeding to the throne of France? At any rate, a continuation of the war is now generally entertained, and the daily depression of our funds adds a most discouraging testimony to the view of future loans and other burthens.

HOLLAND.

In this country the British, being left entirely unsupported by the allies, have met with very serious checks in the neighbourhood of Antwerp and Bergen-op Zoom. Sir Thomas Graham, in his attack upon the latter place on the 31st was totally defeated, notwithstanding the troops, near 4000 in number, entered the place about half after eleven o'clock at night. Favoured by the ice the troops got into the ditch, and with little opposition succeeded in ascending the ramparts of the body of the place; but in the streets they experienced such a reception from a fire of musketry and grape shot, that many being killed, and most of the survivors made prisoners, they were obliged to capitulate. Among the officers killed are, Brigadier-Gen. Gore, the Hon. George Carleton, the Hon. J. Macdonald, &c. Among the missing, Major-General Cooke, the principal in command. One of the columns employed on the service had actually made its way into the place, when the other column, which ought to have entered to support it, at another part of the fortifications, was prevented by an unexpected obstacle in passing the ditch over the ice. From the great loss of officers sustained by the corps within the town during this delay, it fell into confusion, and was eventually obliged to surrender, after having been long exposed to a most galling and destructive fire. No official returns have been published of the loss, but from circumstances, we fear it cannot be computed at less than two thousand five hundred men. It is alleged, that a principal cause of this disaster was, the extreme youth and inexperience of the troops, most of whom are lately recently drafted from the various militia regiments. If we cannot find men to send on our foreign expeditions, and are therefore reduced to the necessity of employing boys, how forcibly does the fact illustrate the impolicy of

our conduct towards Ireland, where it is constantly necessary to keep a great number of our best troops. The abortive attempt against Bergen-op-Zoom is the only intelligence of importance received from Holland. We do not yet hear of any considerable levy of Dutch troops, or of any attempt to render the population of that country available for the purpose of confirming its independence. The Dutch are willing to indulge us in a monopoly of glory, and in return they only expect to be guarded from danger, and exempted from exertion.

If the Dutch leave their external affairs to be settled by their allies, it seems their Prince is not regardless of their domestic concerns. He has proposed to give them a new constitution; a wise constitution which may secure their freedom against all possible abuses. He, therefore, felt it as one of the most sacred of his duties to summon together some men of consideration, and to charge them with the weighty task of establishing a fundamental code, built upon their manners and habits, and corresponding to the wants of the present time. This being done, and the Prince's approbation obtained, he did not think it enough; the whole Dutch people, he says, must be recognized in this important work. It is then deemed requisite that six hundred persons should be convoked as representatives. They are to meet at Amsterdam for this purpose on the 28th inst. As to the quality of the voters, no inhabitant is deprived of this right, with the exception of domestic servants, valets, bankrupts, persons in a state of nonage, or under accusation. When it shall appear that the majority are satisfied with the persons thus submitted to their election, the Prince will appear in the midst of them, salute them as the representatives of the Dutch people, and shall take the oath prescribed to him by the constitution, with all due solemnity. The adoption of these measures, the Prince says, will bind him and his house for ever to his regenerated country.

Every friend to rational liberty, it is presumed, will be pleased with this communication; because, in all public discussions the people are gainers. One feature is particularly striking,

that is, the number of the Dutch representatives, intimating either that Holland is to be considerably extended, or otherwise remaining small, she will be much better represented than some other countries much larger. Yet, as the best theories are often found deceptive when brought into practice, it will be necessary to wait a short time for the operation of the new Dutch constitution, to judge with more propriety of its real value. Another point is certain, which is, that if Holland is really regenerated, she will be much more indebted to her enemies for this regeneration, than to herself or to her friends.

ITALY.

Murat, not being inclined to find "the post of honour in a private station," has resolved to continue a king; of course he has entered into a treaty with the allies, and to some facilities of trade granted him, he has been pleased to attach the flattering title of "freedom of the seas." He is, by virtue of his late negotiations, at open war with his countryman Eugene Beauharnois, the Vice-roy of Italy; who it seems, adhering to his former oath and the fortunes of the man that made him, has heroically rejected all terms of compromise with his enemies. He is reported to have said, that had he been King of Italy, he might have acted otherwise; but his fealty being pledged to Napoleon, as an officer under him, he would not betray the trust reposed in him. "Soldiers!" said he to his army, "this is my motto, Honour and Fidelity: be it also yours, and with that and the assistance of God, we shall triumph over all our enemies."—A noble confidence which we can only wish had been manifested in a better cause; but, according to all appearance, the fate of Italy, and that of the continent at large, will soon be terminated by treaty, and not by the sword. It would be idle to speculate upon the fate of arms, or any further devastation of that beautiful region where we were lately told, "there is not at this time to be found, between the Adige and the Mincio, twenty trusses of hay or a sack of oats!" Still the reign of a French Prince in Italy may improve and ameliorate the whole.

The Pope is said to have arrived again at Savona, and that he will shortly hold a council at Nice, to regulate the affairs of the catholic religion. Opinion, however, is against him.

DOMESTIC.

The two houses of parliament met on the 1st of March, after their long adjournment in January. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Liverpool delivered a message from the Prince Regent, stating his royal highness's pleasure that the house should adjourn till Monday, March the 21st. The Marquis of Lansdowne would not oppose the adjournment; but thought, as there was so much public and private business before the house, which would suffer by the delay; and as no interruption would be given to the foreign policy of ministers, no inconvenience would result from keeping Parliament sitting. In this interval they might discuss one important topic, to which they were pledged, namely, the revision of the Corn Laws, and might get rid of that arrear of Appeal causes, to facilitate which the constitution of the Courts below had been altered.—Lord Liverpool did not deny the right of the noble marquis to oppose the motion; but thought respect for the personage from whom it proceeded ought to induce compliance. Ministers had not resorted to such a measure without a conviction of its necessity, and a knowledge that it would not be attended with material inconvenience.—The Earl of Derby said that the adjournment would be, in reality, till the middle of April, as the 21st March would bring them nearly to Passion Week, when the House always adjourned over Easter. He sincerely hoped that the present negotiations might terminate in a peace, safe to this country, and honourable to all parties.—Lord Liverpool, in reply to the Duke of Norfolk, who urged that if another adjournment was deemed necessary, timely notice should be given, to prevent members from coming to town from distant parts of the country, that he had no expectation that such would be the case.

In the House of Commons, on a new writ being moved for the election of a Burgess for the borough of Ely,

in the room of Sir W. Garrow, who since his election had accepted the office of Chief Justice of Chester, Sir S. Romilly made some remarks on the impropriety of the Hon. Gentleman (Sir W. G.) continuing to hold the two offices of Chief Justice of Chester, and the Attorney Generalship. To appoint a gentleman holding a lucrative office at the sole pleasure of the crown, and removable from that office the very moment that he might give dissatisfaction to the crown, to a high judicial situation, was, in his opinion, distinctly inconsistent with that independence of the judicial character, which it was so important to preserve inviolate.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then delivered a message from the Regent, for the adjournment of the House till March 21.—Mr. Whitbread said he should carefully abstain from all remarks; and would vote for the adjournment, but was apprehensive that it might be drawn into a precedent: he would therefore suggest an amendment, stating their confidence in the necessity of so unusual an adjournment at a season when matters of such importance pressed upon them for consideration, and trusting that the unexampled state of public affairs upon the continent, would afford a justification of their conduct to the constitution and to posterity, and prevent their compliance being drawn into a pernicious precedent.—Lord Arch. Hamilton felt himself compelled, on account of the advanced period of the season, and the length of the adjournment, to resist the motion.—Mr. Rossmore said, that though he could not conjecture what important affairs rendered the adjournment necessary, and was fully sensible of the inconvenience resulting from it, he would not resist the application. He could not support the amendment of his Hon. Friend, as there was no precedent of the House complying with such a recommendation, and entering its reasons on the journals.—Mr. Whitbread withdrew his amendment, and the motion was carried unanimously.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the time for the receiving private bills was extended. No private bill to be read a 2d time after Monday the 25th March, and no re-

port to be received after the 23d of May.—Adj.

The Parliament, which was adjourned to the 21st, conformably to the pleasure of the Prince-Regent, met again without receiving any extraordinary communication relative to peace or war. Notwithstanding this, in full confidence in the servants of the crown, not one of the members have presumed to disturb the profound silence which they have chosen to observe, unless a few words from Lord Ossulston may be deemed irrelevant. His lordship only hinted the propriety, in case of any treaty with the French government, of introducing a saving clause in favour of such persons as may have favoured the Bourbons, or any of the belligerent powers. Hitherto nothing has occurred beyond the ordinary routine of business.

The stock-jobbing fraud, detailed in p. 153 of our last Magazine, has since engaged the attention of a committee of the Stock Exchange, who have delivered in a report, which very happily exculpates every member of their own body. The report, among other particulars, contains the evidence of Mr. Fearn, who stated that he had latterly been in the habit of doing business in the funds for Lord Cochrane, Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt; that he always understood that what business he did for Mr. Butt was to be placed to Lord Cochrane's account; that on the 21st of February he sold for Lord Cochrane 159,000 annuities, for Cochrane Johnstone 120,000 ditto and 100,000 consols, for Mr. Butt 124,000 annuities and 168,000 consols.—This report, and other similar versions, have brought forward an affidavit, sworn by Thomas Lord Cochrane, in which he deposes that "he had no secret information of any kind; and that his connection in any way with the funds arose from an impression, that in the present favourable aspect of affairs, it was only necessary to hold stock in order to become a gainer, without prejudice to any body; that he did so openly, considering it in no degree improper, far less dishonourable."—Now seeing that there are such numbers who gambled in the funds, and are now either deemed "honourable men," and that these are the principal

persons injured, this affair has perhaps already occupied but too much notice from the upright and disinterested public.

Mr. Roger O'Connor, it is understood, has commenced an action against the printer of the newspaper, called *The Dublin Correspondent*, which is supposed to have been the vehicle of a most scandalous paragraph, under the head of "An Extraordinary Robbery," which, on account of the artful and insidious manner in which it was couched, was copied into a number of publications. This being an arrant falsehood, and calculated only to injure a gentleman who has been unjustly harassed for a series of years, by all sorts of malevolent stories and insinuations, he has resolved upon an endeavour to obtain redress from the laws of his country.

The Queen of Württemberg, one of the illustrious persons expected in this country, is the second Princess of the House of Brunswick, who has been married to this Duke or King of Württemberg. His first wife was niece, and his second, daughter to George III. His first wife was sister to the Princess of Wales, and his second wife is sister to the Prince of Wales. His conduct to both is said to have been equally unconciliating. The Princess of Brunswick consider themselves unfortunate in their wives, and the Princesses of that House are not more so in their husbands. The late Duchess of Württemberg, the present Queen of Württemberg, the Princess of Wales, and the late Queen of Denmark, are melancholy instances of this position; and George the Third has at least to lament the unhappy marriages of a sister, a son, a daughter, and two nieces.

A Russian Princess, the Duchess of Oldenburg, has also had great preparations made for her reception in this metropolis, with her suite of sixty persons. She is the sister of one of the imperial families. The Duke of Clarence is also expected home from the continent, preparatory to a new matrimonial connection. The intended nuptials of the Princess Charlotte of Wales with the Hereditary Prince of Orange, will give a brilliancy and interest to the approaching spring, which, with the prospect of a general

peace, may introduce a period distinguished for its happiness above many others.

The late proceedings of the common council of the city of London, respecting the price of bread, have been uncommonly interesting. The report of the bread committee was taken into consideration on Thursday the 24th inst. when Mr. Dixon said he would have the bakers allowed to fix their own price, as the butcher, the tallow-chandler, and others do, it being then the interest of every tradesman to sell as cheap as he could, the public would thus have the benefit of competition. But this argument, from the daily practice of other tradesmen, over whom there is no controul, is of very little worth. Mr. Alderman Scholey (the late Lord Mayor), to whom the public are indebted for many real benefits during his mayoralty, said that what he had done he had been actuated by a desire to benefit the poor, to whom bread was so

essential an article of food, and he had laboured to get the fullest information on the subject. Out of above 1200 bakers, he had personally seen upwards of 1200, three-fourths of them had declared to him that they were wholly under the controul of the corn-factor or the miller. He had thus discovered that gross frauds and evasions existed in making the returns of the quantities of flour. He was persuaded, that if the subject came fully before Parliament, the system of assize would be put an end to; and the propriety of doing away the assize altogether was agreed to by the court; as was also the recommendation of government to build a new street; and erect a new post-office on the site of St. Martins-le-grand. This improvement, it is said, will open a good north road to and from the city; and the new post-office being there situated, they will be enabled to receive and deliver letters an hour sooner and later every evening.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

THAMES FAIR, and the late FROST.

PREVIOUSLY to the complete freezing of the river Thames, brought on by the severe weather, noticed in our Magazine for January, this stream offered a most singular appearance: vast quantities of snow were seen almost every where on the surface, and being carried up and down by the tide and the stream, or collected where the banks or the bridges supported the accumulation, they formed a sort of glaciers, united one moment, and crashing, cracking, and dashing away the next. At times, too, when the flood became elevated by the spring tides and the current ran strongly, the small ice islands floated away, passing through the arches with a rapidity scarcely to be conceived, according as the wind or tide prevailed. In fact, the conglomeration, upon the whole, presented more the appearance of the rudeness of the desert, than that of a broad surface regularly frozen.

Among the oddities visible on the Thames, were a number of printers, who, having brought their presses, pulled off various impressions, which they sold for a trifle. One of these stainers of paper addressed the spectators as follow: "Friends, now is your time to support the freedom of the press. Can the press have greater liberty? Here you find it working in the middle of the Thames, and if you encourage us, by buying our impressions, we will keep it going in the true spirit of liberty during the frost."—One of the articles, printed and sold, contained the following lines:

Behold the river Thames is frozen o'er,
Which, lately, ships of mighty burden bore;

Now different arts and pastimes here you see,

But printing claims superiority.

Printed to commemorate a remarkably severe frost, which commenced Dec. 27, 1813, accompanied by an unusual thick fog, that continued eight days, and was succeeded by a tremendous fall of snow, which prevented all communication with the northern and western roads for several days. The Thames presented a complete field of ice between London and Blackfriars bridges, on Monday, the 31st of January, 1814. A fair is this day (Feb 4, 1814) held, and the whole space between the two bridges covered with spectators.

The above was surmounted by the Prince Regent's feathers and motto, *Ich Dien*, entwined with oak and laurel: on each side a ship, as the emblem of trade and industry.

Another:

FROST FAIR.

Amidst the arts which on the Thames appear,

To tell the wonders of this icy year,

Printing claims prior place, which, at one view,

Erects a monument to frost and you.

Printed on the river Thames, Feb. 4, in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Third, Anno Domini, 1814.

Paths were formed, both direct and diagonal, from shore to shore; and frequent cautions were given to those heroines whose curiosity induced them to venture on the glassy plane, to be

careful not to slip off the kirk." The votaries of Terpsichore amused themselves with the mazy dance, in which they were accompanied principally by Pandean pipes; while others diverted themselves with skittles; and the well known cry of "Up and win 'em," resounded from the voices of numerous venders of savoury pies, gin and gingerbread, &c. Most of the booths were distinguished by appropriate signs; there were the Waterman's Arms, the Crown, the Magpye, the Kelpot, &c. and one wag had a notice appended to his tent, that several feet adjoining his premises were to let on a building lease.

The amusements were brought to a close on Sunday, Feb. 6th; the ice having given way in consequence of a thaw and the high tides. On the Saturday previous thousands of people walked on the ice from London Bridge to Blackfriars, notwithstanding there were evident signs of its speedily breaking up; and even early on the Sunday morning some fool-hardy persons passed over from Bankside to Queenhithe. About an hour after this, the whole mass gave way, and swept with a tremendous range through the noble arches of Blackfriars Bridge, carrying all within its course, including many barges and small craft. The new erections for the Strand Bridge impeded its progress, and a vast quantity of the ice was there collected; but the strong current on the Somerset-house side carried every thing before it, and the passage of the river became at last free.

Numbers of boats were then busily employed, saving rafts of timber, and towing drifted barges to the shore. Some persons catosting in a booth, erected opposite Brookes's wharf, who had been left to take care of it on the Saturday night, were very near losing their lives: at two o'clock the next morning the tide began to flow at London Bridge with great rapidity; the thaw assisted the efforts of the tide, and the booth was hurried along with the quickness of lightning towards Blackfriars Bridge. The men, in their alarm, neglected the fire and candles, which, communicating with the morning, set it in a flame. They succeeded in getting into a lighter which had broken from its moorings, but it was dashed to pieces against one of the

piers of Blackfriars Bridge, on which some of them got, and were taken off safely, the rest got into a barge while passing Puddle dock.

The following account of the frost in 1683, which has been communicated by a gentleman from a memorandum of his great-grandfather's, we here insert.

"On the 20th of December, 1683; a very violent frost began, which lasted to the 6th of February, in so great extremity, that the pools were frozen eighteen inches thick at least, and the Thames was so frozen, that a great street, from the Temple to Southwark, was built with shops, and all manner of things sold. Hackney-coaches plied there as in the streets. There were also bull-baiting, and a great many shews and tricks to be seen. This day the frost broke. In the morning I saw a coach and six horses driven from Whitehall almost to the bridge, (London Bridge, none being then at Blackfriars), yet by three o'clock that day (Feb. 6) next to Southwark the ice was gone, so as boats did row to and fro, and the next day all the frost was gone. On Candlemas-day I went to Croydon market, and led my horse over the ice at the horse-ferry from Westminster to Lambeth. As I came back I led him from Lambeth upon the middle of the Thames to Whitefriars stairs, and so led him up by them. And this day an ox was roasted whole over against Whitehall. King Charles II. and the Queen ate part of it."

This account is confirmed by a French writer, a visitor to England in the year 1683. He took particular notice of the pastimes of those days, in a small volume which he published on his return to Paris. He says, that besides hackney-coaches, a large sledge or sledges were then exhibited on the Thames; and adds, that the merry monarch passed a whole night upon the Thames with one of his concubines and some of his courtiers.

The thaw which we noticed in p. 77, was but transient; for on the 3d of February the frost again set in. In fact, looking to the effects of this frost, it may certainly be considered to have existed, from its first commencement in December without interruption to the present time, a period of nearly thirteen weeks. Happily; its termi-

nation, on Sunday, March the 20th, seemed to be final; the wind changed from the north-east, and has since continued in the south and south-west with little variation.

Upon the whole, it does not appear that the present winter, notwithstanding its severity, has been remarkable for intensity of cold. Fahrenheit's thermometer has been frequently observed at 20, several times at 15, more than once at 10, once at 6, and once so low as 2 below 0, viz. 3.3 degrees below the freezing point. This happened on the morning of Christmas-day, 1796, and is reputed to be the most intense degree of cold ever observed in England.

SANGUINARY ACTIONS.

The following is the French account of the late affair between the British schooner *Alphea* and the *Renard* French privateer of 14 guns and 50 men, to the Maritime Prefect of Cherburgh:—

"On the 9th of Sept. 1813, at three o'clock, we descried a sail to leeward, on the starboard tack. I gave chase, and at five o'clock discovered her to be a man of war schooner. She came up with me at one o'clock. I made preparation for battle, and stationed every man at his post. The enemy's schooner began the action by firing her chase guns. The enemy buffed up to the wind, and I gave him my larboard broadside." Capt. Le Roux then proceeds thus: "At three o'clock our two remaining officers cheered the courage of the small number of men that remained; when two guns which were fired at once from our deck appeared to throw the enemy into disorder; and just as the commanding officer was in the act of crying out, 'They have struck, cease firing,' the schooner blew up, within pistol-shot to leeward. We were at the same instant covered with flames and pieces of wreck on fire, which fell all over our decks. The commanding officer caused water to be thrown upon the whole, and gave orders for manning the boats, in order to save those of the enemy's crew who might have escaped the explosion; but our launch was shattered to pieces, and the jolly-boat in tow was sunk. Three or four were discovered swim-

ming on the waves; but all that could be done, was to desire them to come alongside of us, the calm preventing us from manœuvring; but none of them were able to come near us; they cried out they could see nothing. It was then half-past three."

Deposition of one of the officers of the *Renard*, taken prisoner in another French privateer, and brought into Plymouth.

"Sept. 1813.—On the 9th, at three in the afternoon, the *Renard* descried a schooner, to which she gave chase. At four, having discovered her to be a man of war, the privateer made off. At midnight the schooner commenced firing her chase guns: at one the engagement began, and continued till half-past three, when the schooner blew up, from the grenades which were thrown on board. Some minutes after the explosion three men were perceived on the wreck, who were not saved for want of boats. They were called to come alongside, but they answered they were unable, having their sight scorched. A short time afterwards they sunk."

The *London Gazette* for Saturday, March 5, contains a letter from Capt. Phillimore, of the *Eurotas* frigate, to Admiral Lord Keith, relative to the capture of the French frigate *Clozinde*, as follows:—

H. M. S. Eurotas, Plymouth Sound, March 1, 1814.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command, parted company from the *Rippon* on Monday night, the 21st ult. in chase of a vessel which proved to be a Swedish merchantship, and on Friday the 26th, in endeavouring to rejoin the *Rippon*, being then in lat. 47. 40. north, and long. 9. 30. west, we perceived a sail upon the lee beam to which we gave chase. We soon discovered her to be an enemy's frigate, and that she was endeavouring to out-manœuvre us in bringing her to action. After having made the advantage in sailing, (although the wind had unfortunately died away) we were enabled at about five o'clock to pass under her stern, hail her, and commence first action. When receiving her broadside, and

passing to her bow, our mizen-mast was shot away. I then ordered the helm to be put down to lay her aboard, but the wreck of our mizen-mast lying on our quarter, prevented this desirable object from being accomplished.

The enemy just passed clear of us, and both officers and men of the *Eurotas* renewed the action with the most determined bravery and resolution, while the enemy returned our fire in a warm and gallant manner. We succeeded in raking her again, and then lay broadside to broadside; at 6, 20, our main-mast fell by the board, the enemy's mizen-mast falling at the same time; at 6, 50, our fore-mast fell, and the enemy's main-mast almost immediately afterwards. At 10 minutes after 7, she slackened her fire, but having her foremast standing, she succeeded with her foresail in getting out of range. During the whole of the action we kept up a heavy and well-directed fire; nor do I know which most to admire, the seamen at the great guns, or the Marines with their small arms, they vying with each other who should most annoy the enemy.

I was at this time so much exhausted by loss of blood, from the wounds I had received in the early part of the action from a grape-shot, that I found it impossible for me to remain any longer upon deck. I was therefore under the painful necessity of desiring Lieut. Smith (first lieutenant) to take the command of the quarter-deck, and to clear the wreck of the fore-mast and mainmast, which then lay nearly fore and aft the deck, and to make sail after the enemy; but, at the same time, I had the satisfaction of reflecting that I had left the command in the hands of an active and zealous officer.

We kept sight of the enemy during the night by means of boats, sails, and a lighter on the ensign staff, and before twelve o'clock the next day Lieut. Smith reported to me that, by the great exertions of every officer and man, jarr, courses, top-sails, stay-sails, and spankers were set in place of the enemy, who had not even cleared away his wreck, and that we were coming up with her very fast going at the rate of 10 knots, and that the decks were perfectly clear, and that the officers and men were eager to renew the action as they were to commence

it; but to the great mortification of every one on board, we perceived two sail on our lee bow, which proved to be the *Driad* and *Achates*, and they having crossed the enemy (we only four miles distant) before we could get up to her, deprived us of the gratification of having her colours hauled down to us.

The enemy's frigate proved to be the *Clorinde*, Capt. Dennis Legard, mounting 44 guns, with four brass swivels in each top, and a complement of 300 picked men.

It is with sincere regret I have to state that our loss is considerable, having 20 killed and 40 wounded; and I most sincerely lament the loss of three fine young midshipmen; two of whom had served the whole of their time with me, and who all promised to be ornaments to the service. Among the wounded is Lieut. Poord, of the Royal Marines, who received a grape-shot in his thigh, while gallantly heading his party.

I learn from M. Gerrard, one of the French officers, that they calculate their loss on board the *Clorinde* at 120 men. It is therefore unnecessary for me to particularise the exertions of every individual on board this ship, or the promptness with which every order was put into execution by young a ship's company.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, March 13, 1813.—The lately established annual fair at Paramatta was held, pursuant to public orders, on the 11th inst. The novelty of the occurrence, this being the first fair ever held in New South Wales, drew a vast concourse of persons of all ranks together—many of them out of curiosity to view a scene which tended so strongly to remind them of their native country—while the still greater number assembled for the wiser purposes of buying and selling. We are happy to say that all the arrangements for the accommodation of the buyers and sellers, and also for the proper securing of the cattle, were so complete, that no accident occurred to damp the general good humour prevailing, and sales were made to a very considerable amount. Two individuals, Messrs. Wentworth and Lord, we believe

alone disposed of horned cattle to the value of upwards of 600*l.* and from this a judgment may be formed of the extent of the general sales. Cows were sold so high as 27*l.* per head, and some even went off at upwards of 30*l.* These latter were, however, of the English breed, which is found to answer much better than any other in this climate. The shew of horses, sheep, and pigs, was also very gratifying, and the sales keep pace with those of the horned cattle.

The situation of Paramatta seems admirably calculated for an establishment of the present sort, being centrally situated between the cultivated and pasture lands of Windsor, Nepean, Richmond, Castlereagh, Wilberforce, George's River, &c. on the one hand, and the great mart of Sydney on the other, which furnishes the consumption for the redundant produce of all those farming and grazing districts.

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Macquarie, with his honour the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. O'Connell, honoured the fair with their presence, and returned to this settlement in the evening.

We are extremely sorry to report the loss of the schooner *Mercury*, the property of Mrs. Reibey, and of the schooner *Endeavour*, Mr. H. Kable, jun. master, at Shoal Haven, on the 2d inst. both having cargoes of cedar. The crews were saved.

Sydney, May 8, 1813.—The Governor Macquarie, Cap. R. S. Walker, whose arrival from Otaheite we last week mentioned, had been absent from hence since the 6th of last September, from which she arrived at the above island in the short space of twenty-seven days, and from thence went to the pearl islands and procured about sixty tons of the pearl shell, of which, with eight or ten tons of pork obtained afterwards at Otaheite, her cargo consisted. Captain Walker also visited Palmerston's Islands, in the hope of discovering and apprehending some or all of the ruffians who, about two years ago, treacherously combined and murdered Mr. John Barbeck, formerly master of the brig *Cyclops*, under whose orders they had been left by Capt. Fodger, of the *Trial*, for the

purpose of procuring sharks' fins and bech-la-mer, and another Englishman, an account of which barbarous transaction we received and published shortly after it unhappily occurred. The chief conspirators, it appears, were two Portuguese, who prevailed on their companions, among whom were several Otaheitan and other islanders, to join in the detestable project. A quantity of the natural productions of the place that had been collected, still remained, in a spoiling state, but none of the delinquents could be found. Captain W. also touched at the *Happyes*, and there found several deserters from the brig *Favourite*, Capt. Fisk, who from an inconceivable degeneracy of inclination had mingled with these uncouth and savage islanders with the very basest of views possible, as they were employed in constructing batteries from the cannon taken out of the *Port au Prince*, a stout privateer of thirty guns, which had been cut off there. From these batteries they doubtless have a view to the capture of shipping that may accidentally fall within the range; and, as a pledge of their determination to do all the mischief in their power, they have planned and headed expeditions against many undefended islands, which they plundered and left destitute. The number of Europeans at the *Happyes* we know not; but certain it is they are capable of accomplishing much by fraud or force, and that vessels cannot be too much guarded that chance to go that way.

In government-orders issued at Sydney on Jan. 13, 1813, it is commanded by his Excellency, (Governor Macquarie) that "in future no person under sentence of transportation for life, shall apply for an absolute pardon until he or she shall have resided for the space of fifteen years in the colony; and such persons as have been transported for limited periods, are desired not to apply for absolute pardons until they shall have resided in the colony for at least three-fourths of the original period of their transportation."

Conditional pardons or emancipations, who are under sentence of transportation for life, are required to have resided

therein for at least two-thirds of their respective periods of transportation, before their application of conditional pardons or emancipations will be taken into consideration.

"Tickets of leave, enabling persons to employ their time off the store for their own private advantage, will not be granted to any persons until they have been employed either by government or private individuals, to whom their services may have been assigned, for the full space of three years.

"Petitions or memorials for free and conditional pardons, and tickets of leave, are to be presented only once in each year, and the first Monday in each succeeding month in December is hereby assigned for that purpose."

The representations made to ministers in England, and to Governor Macquarrie, had led to the removal of the restriction in regard to foreign trade with the ports of the Derwent, and of Port Dalrymple at Van Diemen's Land; so that merchants or trading vessels from England, India, or other countries in amity with Great Britain, might, from the 10th of June, 1813, touch at those ports; and on entering their cargoes, and paying the duties thereon, make sale of such portion as may be, by the respective commandments, deemed necessary to the wants or demands of those settlements, in like manner and with equal freedom as at Port Jackson.

To relieve the commercial distress of the colony, arising from the scarcity of specie, the governor had put in circulation a quantity of dollars—a piece struck out of the centre being at 15d. and the remainder of the dollar at 6s. sterling. The commissary-general had also issued notes of one, two, five, and ten pounds each, in payment of provisions, supplied by individuals to his Majesty's stores. These notes were to be consolidated monthly.

There appears to be considerable fluctuation in the markets at Sydney: wheat from 6s. to 8s.6d. per bushel; maize 5s.6d. per ditto; potatoes from 7s. to 12s. per cwt.; fowls from 5s. to 6s. per couple; eggs from 2s.6d. to 3s. per dozen; butter 5s.6d. per lb.; barley from 6s. to 7s. per bushel; oats 5s.6d. per ditto; and rye 4s.6d. per ditto.

OBITUARY.

On the 17th of January, at Stockton-upon-Tees, in the county of Durham, Mrs. Sutton, wife of George Sutton, Esq. of that place, and third daughter of the late Wm. Horsfall, Esq. of Storthes Hall, in the county of York.—If a life passed in the exercise of every virtue that can endear the character of our nature, be entitled to live in the recollection of surviving friends, then will the memory of this most incomparable woman afford a long and mournful theme to those who now deplore a loss that can never be repaired. In her attendance on the first of all our duties, she was constant and fervent, and her heart felt what her tongue uttered, whilst the unbounded acts of her benevolence gave a convincing testimony that she well understood, and as well obeyed, that second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." She was unremitting in her attendance to this divine injunction, and followed it so completely without ostentation, that it might be most truly said, "the right hand knew not what the left hand did." She looked for her reward to that Being alone who can recompence virtue, and we may surely hope she has not looked in vain. In her intercourse with the world, her manners were peculiarly mild and affable; she thought herself, perhaps, not free from imperfection, and therefore made allowance for the failings of others: to ill-natured censures and detraction she was an entire stranger, and she was never known to utter herself, or to encourage in another the slightest word that could give pain or offence. To have spoken irreverently of religion would have provoked her resentment; but so well was her disposition known, that none ventured to distress her by treating that subject lightly, which was ever the leading one in her thoughts and the guide of all her actions. If she had a failing, it leaned to the side of virtue, for there is too much reason to believe that, deaf to the admonitions of her sincerest friends, she injured her health by an incautious personal attendance on the needy sick; the last days of her exertions were spent in unison with all the former, in relieving

the indigent; and on the Wednesday preceding her death, she was assiduously employed in the cares of a school, which she had instituted and supported. Soon after this, alas! too soon, she fell a victim to fever, either brought on by the extreme inclemency of the season, acting on a constitution already weakened, or caught from contagion in some one of the many scenes of distress which she was in the habit of visiting at all times and in all places. From the first hour of the attack, she thought the event would be fatal, but being ready at the call, she obeyed without repining, and finding, from her debilitated state, her day of life to be closing, she expressed an earnest desire to attest her belief in another world, by receiving the bread of life from the hands of a greatly and truly respected friend; nor was this comfort denied her, for in the full possession of her faculties she was enabled, almost in her last moments, to seal her conviction in the merits of the mercies of a crucified Redeemer. Then with gratitude for the ample means which had been placed at her disposal, and a conscientious belief that the talent had not been misapplied, she resigned an unsupported life without a murmur, and happily without a pang!—Thus was this inestimable woman removed from all her charitable cares and anxieties—nor was there the distance of many days between her being very easy in this world, and we trust very happy in another. Her sorrowing relations will long bear in mind her many perfections, and endeavour to embalm her memory by imitating her example.

On the 30th of January, at New-castle, aged 78, Mrs. *Burdon*, widow of G. Burdon, Esq. of Hartford, near Morpeth. By her father's side she was the last of the *Whartons* of Gilling, in Yorkshire—a branch of the noble family of *Wharton*; and by her mother's side she was lineally descended from Sir *Hardress Walter*, the parliamentary general in the time of Charles I. She was a woman of a very singular temperament, but possessed of great talents and a benevolent heart.

Lately, in the 78th year of his age, *Wm. Williams*, Esq. of Ivy-Tower, Pembrokeshire. In him the learned

world has sustained a loss that will not be easily repaired: in antiquarian, biblical, and ecclesiastical learning, he has left few equals. His '*Primitive History*,' '*Christian Code*,' and '*New Translation of the New Testament*,' will transmit his name with honour to posterity.

On the 14th ult. in an obscure lodging in Pimlico, Mr. *Wright*, "a very eccentric person." He has left, it is said, to Lady Frances Wilson, daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury, an estate in Hampshire, of the enormous value of upwards of 30,000*l.* a year.—The story runs.—"On her ladyship being informed of the legacy, and of the name of the testator, she replied, it must be a mistake, and ridiculed the intelligence, as she did not know any gentleman of the name. Archdeacon Pott, however, called upon her ladyship, assuring her of the correctness of the statement. The person of the deceased was then described to her, and she at last recollected that it answered that of a gentleman whom she considered to be a foreigner, who was a constant frequenter of the opera, and who annoyed her extremely there, by constantly staring at her. To satisfy herself as to Mr. Wright being the same person, on learning that his corpse was not yet interred, she went to the lodgings and saw his body, when she recollected the features of the face to be the same with those of the person, who used to be constantly looking at her at the Opera; but she never to her knowledge saw him upon any other occasion, nor did she know his name or who he was. The deceased was a constant attendant at St. Martin's church, but had no regular pew; he occasionally gave the pew-opener a shilling, and at Christmas he always gave her a guinea. In his will he left a legacy of 1000*l.* to Archdeacon Pott, the rector of St. Martin's, as a mark of his approbation of a sermon he heard him preach. The Archdeacon had no knowledge of Mr. Wright. He also left the following legacies:—1000*l.* to the Lord Chancellor; 4000*l.* to the Countess of Rosalyn; and 4000*l.* to the Speaker of the House of Commons. He had no more knowledge of any of these distinguished characters than he had of Lady Frances Wilson,

The remains of Mr. Wright were interred in his family vault at Drayton."—If Mr. Wright has left any relations, who are not in easy circumstances, he has acted a very worthless part by them (unless they should all have justly incurred his neglect) in thus leaving his property to wealthy strangers. Even if he had no relatives, there are so many proper ways of disposing of riches—so many useful institutions and meritorious individuals might have been benefited by them—so many unhappy families relieved—so much suffering softened or extinguished—that some disgust is naturally excited by such a strange appropriation of wealth. Mr. Wright is indeed described as "a very eccentric person;" it has been observed, that what in a rich man is called "eccentricity," in a poor one is at once pronounced "insanity." It is said, however, that his will is to be contested.

Lately, at the Cock Pit, St. Giles, whilst preparations were making for the brutal exhibition, a Mr. Thorpe, from the country. He had taken his seat in front of the pit, and, not two minutes before his death, had offered to back the Huntingdon birds for ten guineas. He was observed to lean his head forward, and appeared somewhat ill. He made a kind of moan, when instantly his colour changed, and he was a corpse. Surgical aid was immediately procured, but the spark of life was extinct. He died of apoplexy. The body was removed to a neighbouring public-house. The wife and the sister of the deceased soon arrived to see the body, and the reader may judge of their feelings. It is said that the deceased, half an hour before his death, had observed, "the last time I was here I said, if ever I attended the pit again I hoped I should die there." He was between 55 and 60.

On the 15th ult. Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Oxford street, where he had carried on business as a bookseller and stationer for the last thirty years, during which time he maintained the character of an upright tradesman, and has ever been considered to be (that enviable character) a honest man.

On the 27th January, at Hawkstone, Salop. John Hill, Esq. colonel of the Shropshire yeomanry cavalry, son of

Sir John Hill, Bart. and brother of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hill, K. B.

On the 31st of the same month, at an advanced age, Richard Lloyd, Esq. banker, of Wrexham. His death was occasioned by a second attack of apoplexy, brought on by excessive grief for the loss of a beloved daughter: since which his only surviving daughter has fallen a victim to a typhus fever.

On the 5th inst. at Maize-hill, Greenwich, Major-Gen. Sir John Douglas, memorable for the part which himself and his lady took in the inquiry into the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. An acute sense of the injustice with which he and his wife had been treated since that investigation, it is understood, preyed on his spirits, and at length occasioned his death. His last words were, an asseveration that truth alone had guided him during the whole of that affair.

On the 16th ult. in the 70th year of his age, James Nield, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Buckingham, Kent, Middlesex, and the city and liberty of Westminster; and treasurer to the society for the relief of persons confined for small debts. His active benevolence in visiting all the prisons in the country, and doing every thing in his power to alleviate the distresses of their wretched inhabitants, will be long remembered and regretted. No person since Howard's time had more exposed his health in these undertakings, and in conjunction with the benevolent Dr. Lettson, Mr. Nield has been the cause of various ameliorations in the different prisons of this country; but which still require a stronger hand to render them effectual correctives of vice and immorality, and to substitute prevention as much as possible in the room of punishment.

At his house at Brighton, Wm. Lane, Esq. formerly of the Minerva Printing Office, London, from which he had retired about ten years in favour of his late partner, Mr. Newman. He was long distinguished for his copious publication of novels, and for the activity he exerted in establishing circulating libraries in every town and almost every village of the empire. For many years he was senior captain

of one of the regiments of London militia, and was famous for his convivial parties at the head-quarters at Greenwich. He was twice married; his second lady survives him, but has no children.

Bernardin St. Pierre, at Paris, aged 94. He was keeper of the Botanic Garden, and was the author of the *Studies of Nature*, and other works.

At the farm of Harrylaw, Kilmalcolm, aged 90, *Janet Mackinlaw*, the first of thirty-seven legitimate children of one father! the deceased had borne twelve children, nine of whom were sons. The number of children, grand children, and great grand-children, amounts to 106.

On the 18th ult. at Woolwich, aged 77, *Lieut.-Gen. Huddleston*, colonel commandant of the 5th battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. He had been fifty-seven years an officer of artillery. Among other honourable duties in which he had been engaged, was that of supporting the brave Gen. Wolfe, at Louisburgh.

The Countess Dowager *Spencer*,

after an illness of a few minutes, and the previous enjoyment of full health. Her ladyship was the daughter of Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham House, Berks, Esq. She was married in 1755, and was mother of the present Earl Spencer, the Countess of Besborough, and the late Duchess of Devonshire.

The Duchess of *Leinster*, at her house, in Grosvenor-place. Her grace was sister of the late Duke of Richmond, was born on the 6th of October, 1731, and married, in Feb. 1747, to James the first Duke of Leinster, grandfather of the present Duke, the only nobleman of that rank in Ireland.

The celebrated *Abbé Geoffroy*, at Paris, aged 76, one of the editors of the *Journal de l'Empire*, which occasioned it to have a greater sale than any other French Journal. Its sale was 22,000 daily. He was a very excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and was well read in the Belles Lettres. He was the irreconcilable enemy of Voltaire, and constantly attacked the revolution.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CORNWALL.

A MINER, near Falmouth, has received a letter from Fahlun, in Sweden, which partakes of the marvellous. It mentions, that in opening a communication between two mines, the corpse of a miner was found in a state of softness, being impregnated with the vitriolic water of the mine. When exposed to the open air, it became stiff. The features were not recognised by any person present, but tradition had preserved the recollection of a young man being suddenly missed about fifty years ago. Among the spectators, an old woman coming forward, leaning on her crutches, discovered that the corpse was a young man to whom she had been engaged in a promise of marriage. She immediately threw herself on the body of her former lover, and bedewed it with many tears, though almost fainting with joy to have again beheld the object of her affection before she descended to the tomb. The contrast between the parties, the one buried nearly fifty years, yet preserving all

the features of youth—the other, bending beneath the load of years, and living, if she could be said to live, during an equal space of time above ground—may be more easily conceived than described.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Honiton Bible Society, a son of the black chieftain, Tousaint, of the island of St. Domingo, and now about nineteen years of age, was introduced by J. Symes, Esq. and during the proceedings he descanted very largely on the worth of the Bible and the value of Christianity; for which, it is said, he is preparing to become a missionary.

From the immense weight of snow, and the decayed state of the pillars, the piazzas in front of the poor-houses for freemen's widows, called the Ten Cells, in Sun-lane, Exeter, lately fell with a tremendous crash, but the building is not injured. By the inscription stone, it appears that these almshouses were founded by Simon Crindon, Esq. thrice mayor of Exeter, in the reign of Henry IV. in the

year 1406, and supported afterwards by benefactions and estates left by different charitable persons.

ESSEX.

A few days previous to the Christmas audit-day, C. C. Western, Esq. one of the representatives for this county, wrote circular letters to those of his tenants whom he considered as not being wealthy men, desiring they would not distress themselves to pay their rent at that time, but postpone doing so till June, at which time, if

were at the time of writing the letter, he should expect them to pay; if, on the contrary, corn should then be lower in price, he should take that circumstance into consideration, and allow them to make some reductions in their rent.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Leominster, March 16.—A dreadful accident occurred in this town yesterday evening, by the falling of a floor over the kitchen of Mr. John Wynde, a maltster and merchant. The floor, it appears, was loaded with a large quantity of wheat, but not being properly secured, some of the timbers gave way, and the whole was instantaneously precipitated through a second floor, into the kitchen, where Mrs. Wynde, her aunt, four children, and two female servants, were sitting. An alarm being immediately given by a man servant, who happened fortunately to escape, though buried nearly breast high, the most prompt assistance was afforded, and in less than half an hour the whole were dug out; the three younger children were dead from suffocation, and the two servants from violent contusions and fractures on their heads; every exertion was made by a number of medical men, who were soon upon the spot, to restore animation, but without effect.—Mrs. Wynde, her aunt, and the eldest daughter, miraculously escaped death, the aunt and daughter being found in an upright situation, covered about breast high with fallen timber, bricks, and grain. The lamentations of Mrs. W. when informed of the fate of her family, were heart-rending beyond description. Indeed, such a truly distressing scene was scarcely ever witnessed. Those who are parents and

husbands may easily conceive the situation of Mr. Wynde—bereft in an instant of nearly the whole of his family!

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Advantage of small Farms.—In the village of Thrussington, enclosed about twenty-four years ago, the Earl of Essex is a considerable proprietor. At the time of the enclosure, he had four cottages and twenty-six acres of land laid out, which were let to four labouring men at the commissioners value; these four men have amply compensated for his liberality, in bringing up thirty-two children without any assistance from the parish; most of them are in service, and bear good characters.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A subscription is carrying on for the purpose of erecting a new bridge at Northampton, over the river New, Upwards of 9000l. has been already subscribed.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Some time since, a fire broke out at a house in Blanchland, which was happily extinguished in less than an hour. However, in one of the rooms, it is said, (we hope maliciously) there dwelt an old maid, who could not be prevailed upon, by the loud cries of the populace, to open her door. At length the neighbours obtaining entrance, and beginning to move her goods, on account of the water that was coming down upon them, their utmost astonishment was excited, when they found a "young spark" enveloped in the bed clothes! The confusion of the pair was not inferior to that of *Joseph Surface* in the *School for Scandal*, on the discovery of the "little French milliner."

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a late quarter sessions, the magistrates having resolved to enforce the penalty on all persons selling or buying corn otherwise than by the Winchester measure, have appointed proper officers to lay information against all persons found selling or buying corn contrary to the 22d and 23d of Charles II.

SHERBOROUGH.

A house at Asterton, near Norbury, was lately thrown down by the violence of the wind and the weight of snow

upon the roof. The occupier, Wm. Hoppet, with his wife and three children, were in bed, and we are grieved to state, that a beam falling on the man, his wife, and one child, crushed them to death. Two children escaped.

The inhabitants of Shrewsbury have resolved to erect a New Market near the Button Cross, instead of a pillar; as the most suitable mode of recording the brilliant services of General Sir Rowland Hill, it is intended to place a triumphal arch at the entrance of the market place, with an appropriate inscription.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Curious Exhumation of a Corpse.—

On Tuesday the 15th instant, orders having been given to open a vault, near the vestry, in the north aisle of St. Maryport Church, in Bristol, it was discovered that the vault was already too full to admit another coffin, without being sunk deeper. The situation is precisely under the remains of a monument, which, from its style, must have belonged to the times of Henry VII. and has been always called the tomb of William Little, the Bristol grammarian—over which is a tablet, erected to the memory of Thomas Kington, of Notton, Wilts, Esq. The oldest of the four removed coffins had been in the vault only 16 years, but all of them were quite decayed, and their inhabitants nearly mingled with their kindred dust. Upon breaking up the bottom of the brick work, and digging down a few feet, the spade struck upon a hard substance, which was soon discovered to be a coffin of lead, being about fifteen feet below the surface, without any inscription. It was taken up, and the next morning examined in the presence of several gentlemen. The lead was of considerable thickness, and contained a thick shell, of red deal, with the interstice stuffed closely with straw. When the lid was lifted up, some gas, of a soapy odour, escaped, and the whole became perfectly inoffensive. A very interesting spectacle now presented itself:—there lay, in a most perfect state of preservation, the body of a robust man, measuring six feet two inches; the flesh, in some parts, resembled supple brown leather—in others it was quite white, and

bore a natural appearance—in others again, it appeared fatty. The features were perfectly distinct, the teeth regular, the nose projecting—the eyes so little injured, that the transparent part was still pellucid, like horn. The hands, in admirable preservation, rested upon the upper part of each thigh; and scarcely a bone of the toes was wanting. The throat was swollen very much under the lower jaw, giving the idea of strangulation. The hair was cut off, in a ragged manner, over the whole head, and was not to be found at all. The head itself rested upon a pillow, composed of blue and white striped tick, stuffed with feathers, not differing in any respect from those in common use. The body was wrapped up in a quilted counterpane, blue outside, and worked within, curiously, with red roses in bud. There was nothing resembling what we now call grave clothes. Under the counterpane was a wove doublet, buttoned down in front with small wooden buttons, worked with thread, with long skirts, and an over-flap collar, in the costume of Oliver Cromwell's time. Under this was a fine linen shirt, with a worked neck-piece. On the legs, a pair of wove brown woollen stockings, but no shoes. Upon the hands had been a pair of leather gloves, which had fallen to decay. From the chin to the top of the head, passed a blue and white linen handkerchief, figured, and tied very firmly in a handsome knot, probably to retain the lower jaw in its place.

The body having been carefully lifted from the shell, the latter was minutely examined, as well as all its furniture, together with a quantity of hemp, forming a bottom layer; but not the slightest trace of any thing metallic could be found; not a mark upon his linen, nor an iota which could lead to a knowledge of his person. Two professional gentlemen, Mr. Richard Smith, and Mr. Wm. Goldwyer, examined the state of the subject itself, Mr. Henry Smith, attorney, having previously made, a drawing of it *in situ*. The lungs were somewhat shrivelled and black; but the heart was in such a perfect state, that its vessels, cavities, and valves, would have admitted of an anatomical demonstration, as a recent one.

It was quite white, felt like soft chamois leather, and was evidently converted into that substance which the chemists call *adipocere*, being an inferior sort of spermaceti. The midriff was completely so changed. The liver had a yellow crust of this substance, the eighth of an inch thick; deeper down it was but imperfectly formed; and towards the centre, this organ appeared quite fresh and natural. The bowels were shrivelled, and an entire curiously coiled up mass of spermaceti appearing quite covered with crystals. The muscles in front, between the ribs, upon the loins, in the thighs, and, in fact, every where, were, more or less, converted into a brown dirty-looking fatty substance. The guttles were elastic; and the bones quite firm, fresh, and sound. The weight of the body had been apparently a good deal diminished, although the limbs had yet considerable plumpness.

After the examination, these remains were carefully laid within the two coffins, and replaced at the lowest part of the vault. A few relics were preserved by the spectators; and the heart, we understand, will be deposited in Mr. Smith's Anatomical Museum, as a fine and valuable specimen of human *adipocere*.

Two questions will here naturally arise. First, were any means used to preserve the body? and, secondly, who was the hero of the tale?—In answer to the first, it can be boldly asserted, that no cerecloth, wax, gums, varnish, spices, or any gross embalming materials were used, at least they could not be detected. There is, however, one curious circumstance now to be mentioned, which is, that there was an oblong hole, of about 10 inches by 4, in the wooden shell, closed by a piece of wood, which was easily removable. This led to a conjecture, that rum, brandy, or ardent spirit, in some shape or another, had been, through that aperture, poured upon the corpse; and this opinion was strengthened by its flexibility, as, when raised forwards, it easily attained the sitting posture. The lower part of the shell, too, was damp. Yet, perhaps, all this might be as easily accounted for by a different hypothesis. Secondly, of whom was it the body?

The general idea inclined to presume, from the *toute ensemble*, that the subject had been executed. As the costume seemed to point out the time, so the history of our city seemed to mark out the man to be either "Master Robert Yeomans," an alderman and sheriff of Bristol, or "Master George Bowsher," two royalists, who were hung in Wine-street by the Round-heads, under Colonel Fiennes, about the 30th of May, 1643, in spite of the strenuous interference of King Charles, who sent a trumpeter with a letter from Oxford, to endeavour to save them. But it happens unluckily for this opinion, that in a book called "*Mercurius Rusticus; or, the Country Complaint*," printed five years after the event, and now in the possession of Robert Dyer, Esq. as also in other papers of the late antiquarian, Mr. G. Catcott, entitled, "*England's Bloody Tribunal*," giving an account of this execution, it is expressly mentioned, that "these two new glorious martyrs having thus, through their ignominious deaths, rendered their souls to God, their bodies were taken down, and, carried to Master Yeomans' father-in-law's house, corner of Bristol bridge, and in the evening they were both interred, Master Yeomans' at Christ Church, and Master Bowsher's at St. Werburgh's."

In point of fact, therefore, the history of this body is wrapped up in total obscurity. It however affords such scope for curiosity, that we shall be glad to find any one who can throw but a ray of light upon the affair, either chemically or historically.

WALES.

Monmouth, March 9.—About twenty seven years ago, the body of a young woman, named Mary Pichard, was found in a mill-pond in the neighbourhood of Longtown, in the county of Hereford, with many marks of violence thereon, and a coroner's jury being summoned, after a patient investigation, delivered a verdict of *Wilful Murder*. The deceased had for some time lived servant with Mr. Gilbert, of Cluddock, and two young men, John Davis and J. Jones, being her intimate acquaintance, suspicion fell upon them; and they were in consequence apprehended. Jones had formerly lived at Mr. Gilbert's with

her as fellow-servant; but his then mistress (Mrs. Hopkins, of Irelandon) swearing that he was in her house all the evening, that he went to bed before her, and that he did not rise till after she was up; and this being corroborated by a boy, who swore that he slept with him, and that to the best of his knowledge he was not out of bed till he arose with him to go to their usual employment, he was discharged. Davis also proved his innocence. Some time after this, Jones left that neighbourhood, and took up his residence in Monmouthshire, when he married, and had five children, but his wife has been dead some years, and he is now in the decline of life. Being at length severely afflicted with illness, and fearing the approach of death, he sent a few days since for the Rev. Mr. Sayce, of Trellick, to whom he made a full confession of the murder. He acknowledges that he retired to rest with the boy before his mistress went to bed, that when he thought all the family were asleep (having previously appointed to meet the unhappy girl, who was pregnant by him), he stole out of the house, committed the horrid deed, and returned to his bed, without disturbing any one, having been but a few minutes absent. He still lives, though in a very weak state, and appears much easier in his mind since the confession. His present residence is on Penarth Common, near Hargood, about three miles from hence,

SCOTLAND.

A distressing event occurred in Prince's-street, Glasgow, on the afternoon of the 4th instant. Some bricklayers had been engaged in making what was called improvements in some cellars in the neighbourhood; when, having weakened the foundation of the large house alluded to, the whole back wall of the house of four stories fell down, with a most awful crash. Fire was added to this calamity, arising from those then burning

in the different parts of it, all let out in tenements. Several of the inhabitants were precipitated from a great height, and most miraculously preserved, though others were buried in the ruins, which presented an awful appearance.

A short time since, a quarrel arose about eleven at night, in the streets of Irvine, between some of the inhabitants of that town, principally sailors, and some of the soldiers belonging to a detachment of the 27th regiment of foot quartered there, which, unfortunately ending in blows, and the latter finding themselves very roughly handled, it is understood one of them ran to his quarters for a loaded gun, and, on his return, shot Allan Hutton through the heart with a musket-ball, who instantly expired. Hutton, by trade a weaver, was a strong, robust man, and, it would appear, had been very active in the scuffle, which led to the fatal weapon being pointed at him. He has left a wife and family to lament his loss. John M'Manus, the soldier suspected, was immediately apprehended; and, after a full investigation into the whole of the affair, by the Sheriff-Substitute and Procurator-Fiscal of the county, has been committed to prison to stand trial, charged with the perpetration of the murder.

IRELAND.

The breaking up of the ice on the 6th of February proved fatal to the bridge of London Derry, when the centre giving way, ten or twelve piers floated down the stream. So completely suspended was the intercourse between Dublin and the different parts of the country, in the interior during the late frost, that on the 27th of January no less than fifteen hundred country mails were due in the metropolis; and the accumulated newspapers at the General Post Office amounted to no less than ten tons in weight.

BILL of MORTALITY, from FEB. 22, 1814, to MARCH 22, 1814.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.			
Males	627	Males	842	2 and 5	127
Females	573	Females	744	5 and 10	42
Whereof have died under two years old		439		10 and 20	51
				20 and 30	110
				30 and 40	127
				40 and 50	156
				50 and 60	137
				60 and 70	124
				70 and 80	60
				80 and 90	7
				90 and 100	7

Beck Lpf, 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 2d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4s per lb.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs.
Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Mar. 19th, 1814.

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Middsx.	40 4	40 6	43 1	31 5	Essex	75 0	41 0	42 8	29 2
Surrey	83 0	46 0	43 8	32 4	Kent	74 8	42 0	40 10	30 10
Hertford	73 8	41 0	43 2	30 10	Sussex	70 2		38 0	25 9
Bedford	74 3	44 0	38 4	27 0	Suffolk	67 9	37 0	39 5	25 5
Huntin.	73 7		38 2	23 4	Cambridge	68 3		39 11	19 8
Northa.	77 8		36 10	25 9	Norfolk	64 3	36 11	36 6	24 9
Rutland	71 3		36 0	25 9	Lincoln	69 7		38 1	21 4
Leicest.	78 2		39 1	27 10	York	72 3	52 1	41 3	23 4
Notting.	80 0	58 0	44 8	28 8	Durham	65 6			25 8
Derby	92 8		45 6	30 2	Northumberland	68 4	43 10	37 11	25 11
Stafford	85 11		42 3	30 1	Cumberland	79 5	49 6	40 10	28 0
Salop	83 3	62 2	46 2	33 8	Westmorland	80 9	56 0	44 9	28 4
Herefor.	76 6	51 2	37 4	29 4	Lancaster	86 5		44 1	30 8
Wor'st.	82 8		45 9	36 2	Chester	79 10			29 9
Warwic.	88 2		45 0	33 11	Flint	81 4			
Wilts	79 0		37 2	26 4	Denbigh	88 2		49 4	29 4
Berks	80 8		36 4	26 10	Anglesea			40 0	22 6
Oxford	80 3		36 0	26 3	Carnarvon	88 0		44 2	26 0
Bucks	78 4		37 0	26 8	Merioneth	87 9		45 8	30 0
Brecon	83 3		48 3	24 0	Cardigan	84 0		36 0	17 0
Montgo.	71 11		38 5	32 6	Pembroke	71 4		32 10	16 4
Radnor.	78 9		41 0	28 8	Carmarthen	77 8		44 0	18 11
					Glamorgan	79 1		39 4	22 8
					Gloucester	83 6		38 8	28 6
					Somerset	78 11		36 11	22 8
					Monmouth	80 7		36 5	24 2
					Devon	76 1		37 11	23 0
					Cornwall	78 6		35 1	22 5
					Dorset	77 6		32 10	
					Hants	75 7		35 1	27 0

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 78s. 1d.; Rye 46s. 8d.; Barley
40s. 2d.; Oats 26s. 8d.; Beans
49s. 3d.; Pease 53s. 1d.; Oatmeal
34s. 0d.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER WORKS,
BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

March 25, 1814.

DOCKS.
Commercial, 150l. per share
East India, 122l. per cent
London, 107l. ditto
West-India, 160l. ditto
CANALS.
Grand Junction, 235l. per share
Grand Union, 85l. ditto
Grand Western, 54l. per share dis.
Huddersfield, 14l. 10s. per share
Kennet and Avon, 21l. ditto
Lancaster, 12l. 10s. ditto
Leicester Union, 112l. ditto
Leeds and Liverpool, 204l. ditto
Moumouth, 140l. ditto
Thames and Medway, 19l. 10s. ditto
Wilts and Berks, 19l. 10s. ditto
Warwick and Napton, 280l. ditto
Warwick and Birmingham, 390l. ditto
WATERWORKS.
East London, 70l. per share
Grand Junction, 47l. ditto

Kent, 56l. ditto
Portsmouth and Farlington, 25l. ditto
West Middlesex, 32l. ditto

INSURANCE-OFFICES.

Albion, 46l. per share
Atlas, 4l. ditto
Globe, 113l. ditto
Hope, 2l. 7s. ditto
Imperial, 48l. ditto
London, 21l. ditto
Rock, 2l. 12s. ditto

BRIDGES.

Strand, 30l. per share
Ditto Annuities, 15l. per share prem.
Vauxhall, 57l. per share dis.

SUNDRIES.

London Institution, 43l. per share
Surry, 13l. 10s. ditto
Beeralstone Mines, 54l. per share prem.
Butspil, 24l. ditto
Garras, 2l. ditto

L. Water & Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from FEB. 26, to MARCH 26, 1814, both inclusive.

Day.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Irish	Long	Imperial	Imperial	Old	New	India	India	S. S.	Old	New	Do.	Esche-	Cons. for
1814	Stock.	Reduc.	Consols.	Ann.	Navy.	5p-C	Anns.	3 p Cent.	Anns.	Om-	Do.	Stock	Bonds.	Sto.	Anns.	S. Sea	1751.	Bills.	April.
Feb.																			
26		69 70 71	69 70 71	84 85	97 98		17 17 1/2				27 27 1/2	199	5s. pm	74				4s. pm	72 1/2
28	262	70 71 72	70 71 72	84 85	97 98		17 17 1/2				27 27 1/2		7s. pm					5s. pm	72 1/2
Mar.																			
1	262	70 71 72	70 71 72	85	97 98		17 3-16ths				27 27 1/2	199	8s. pm					5s. pm	72 1/2
2	261	70 71 72	70 71 72	85 1/2	97 98		17 3-16ths				27 27 1/2	200	8s. pm		70 1/2			6s. pm	72 1/2
3	262	70 71 72	70 71 72	86	97 98						28 28 1/2	199 1/2	10s. pm		71			6s. pm	72 1/2
4	262	70 71 72	70 71 72	Shut	97 98		Shut	69 1/2			28 28 1/2	Shut	12s. pm		Shut			6s. pm	72
5	Shut	71 72	71 72		97 98			69			28 28 1/2		12s. pm		70 1/2		70 1/2	6s. pm	71 1/2
6		71 72	71 72		98						27 27 1/2		11s. pm					6s. pm	72 1/2
8		72 73	71 72		98 1/2			63 1/2			27 27 1/2		11s. pm		71			6s. pm	72 1/2
10		72 73	71 72		98 1/2			69 1/2			28 28 1/2		12s. pm	75	71 1/2			6s. pm	72 1/2
11		72 73	71 72		98						27 27 1/2		12s. pm		71 1/2			6s. pm	72 1/2
12		71 72	70 71		98						27 27 1/2		11s. pm					5s. pm	71 1/2
14			70 71		97 1/2				4 1-16th		27 27 1/2		12s. pm		70 1/2			5s. pm	71 1/2
15			70 71		97 1/2						26 26 1/2		12s. pm					5s. pm	71 1/2
16			70 71		98			69 1/2			27 27 1/2		10s. pm		71 1/2			5s. pm	72
17			71 72		98 1/2						27 27 1/2		9s. pm					5s. pm	73
18			71 72		98			70			27 27 1/2		11s. pm					5s. pm	72
19		72 73	71 72		97 1/2						27 27 1/2		11s. pm					5s. pm	71 1/2
21		71 72	70 71		97 1/2						27 27 1/2		10s. pm					5s. pm	71 1/2
22		71 72	70 71		97 1/2						27 27 1/2		9s. pm					6s. pm	71 1/2
23			70 71		97 1/2						27 27 1/2		10s. pm					6s. pm	71 1/2
24		70 71	69 70		97 1/2						26 26 1/2		9s. pm					5s. pm	70 1/2
25			68 69		97						27 27 1/2		9s. pm					5s. pm	70
26		66	68 69		98 1/2						27 27 1/2		5s. pm					5s. pm	68 1/2

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.

J. M. RICHARDSON, STOCK BROKER, No. 53, Cornhill.

Lottery Tickets, £23. 3s.

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[NEW SERIES.]

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—DR. JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

PEACE, COMMERCE, and NO COLONIES. *By the Rev. JOSEPH TOWNSEND, A.M.*

[*Concluded from p. 194.*]

WE will suppose, that by a continuation of the war he might have destroyed the navy of all the continental powers, have taken possession of their colonies, have annihilated both their manufactures and their commerce, and have converted the most formidable of these powers into a military republic in the heart of Europe. We will suppose, that neither the nations actually at war with England, nor the neutral powers, could have navigated the ocean. What then would have been the consequence? Would not all the ports of Europe and America have been closed against the manufactures and the commerce of this country, and would not the sources of her abundant wealth have failed? In such circumstances, had he transferred the theatre of war to any part of the continent, would not the specie of this island have been dispersed there in subsidies, and dissipated in foreign expeditions? If these questions must be answered in the affirmative, would not the Bank of England have been reduced to the necessity of suspending the payment of its notes, that is, of violating good faith, and breaking its engagements with its creditors?

This wise minister was perfectly aware, that paper money, issued in too great abundance, would drive specie out of the kingdom, and that the nation would be compelled to receive paper, not convertible into cash at the option of the holder, as the only medium of exchange; that is, a thing of no intrinsic value, instead of

a commodity of great intrinsic value; a thing whose value is local, instead of a commodity whose value is universal; a thing whose value depends upon the existence, nay, even upon the will of government; a thing by which, in a convulsion of the state, the holders would sustain the greatest loss, instead of a commodity whose value no convulsion of the state can diminish. Such effects we have particularly had an opportunity of noticing in the paper dollars of America, and in the assignats of France.

Had this great statesman persevered in war, when the sinews of war were shrunk, when the vital stream ran low, and its sources were well nigh exhausted; what the ultimate consequence of a such procedure would have been, no human prudence will venture to pronounce. He acted therefore wisely, when he resolved to make peace, before the specie should vanish and before the country should be deluged with paper.

That gold and silver alone do not constitute the wealth of nations has been long since demonstrated, and will be evident to every one who takes a view of England, of Portugal, and of Spain. The latter with their mines of silver and of gold are poor, and the former without either has overflowed with wealth. This appears by the millions expended annually in national improvements, in dock-yards, in roads and in canals. These proceed without either gold or silver; and were the ports of Europe open to our commerce, such is our credit with all nations, that even in our foreign transactions there would be no absolute necessity for either, beyond what would be requisite to pay the ultimate balance of trade, because the merchants' ledgers would

be sufficient for all the other purposes of commerce.

But were peace restored, commerce would revive; gold and silver would flow into this island; the Bank of England, under a wise administration, would diminish the issue of its paper, the value of which would proportionally increase, till it came to a par with bullion, and then all banks would be able to resume the payment of their notes in specie.

That which gives to gold its superior value is among other properties its superior scarcity. With savages all traffic must be carried on by barter: but as nations become civilised, some commodity sufficiently scarce and durable, of small bulk and of easy transport, is substituted as the universal medium of exchange. Gold and silver have been from remote antiquity this medium.

Were these procurable in the same quantity, and with as little expense of labour as iron, their relative value would be changed, and iron would be preferred to gold. Gold is indeed more durable than paper, and therefore of superior value to him, who wishes to hoard and hide it, as happens in all despotic countries. It is the limitation of the quantity, which constitutes its value. Were gold as abundant as the river sands, mixed with which it was anciently procured, it would be no longer valuable as a medium of exchange. For, since its value bears proportion to its scarcity, if the quantity increases, the value must diminish, and supposing the quantity to be infinite, its value for specie would altogether vanish. The same may be said of paper money.

When Henry Hope quitted Holland, and sought refuge in this island, he brought with him treasure to the amount of more than half a million, not in gold and silver, but in his ledger, which contained his credits in the ledgers of his correspondents scattered over the surface of the globe, from whom he could procure at pleasure either bills of exchange or mercantile commodities, which he might have converted into gold and silver; but his paper, representing both in every civilised country, was more valuable than either. Since the time of Mr. Hope's arrival in this country gold

has vanished, and the quantity of paper having been more than doubled, its value has been reduced.

Now had the minister, whose wisdom would have averted all the miseries which Europe has lamented more than twenty years, had he obstinately carried on the war till the specie had disappeared, and the national debt, constantly increasing and doubling its amount in given periods, had risen to the enormous sum of eight hundred millions; to pay the interest of this debt, taxes must have been imposed, and for want of gold and silver, such paper as government would accept in payment of the taxes must have been created, and would have added to the overwhelming mass.

Yet neither here could the accumulation end, for, to accommodate manufacturers and merchants, to prevent multiplied bankruptcies, and to support the commerce of the country, this overwhelming mass must have been still increased by extensive issues from all the country banks.

On the other hand, should we suppose the production of corn, cattle, and other articles of prime necessity not to have increased in the same proportion, or to have continued stationary, whilst the sum total of circulating paper was thus increasing; the consequence must have been, that the value of paper money would have diminished, or, in other words, the price of all these articles would have been augmented, till in given periods it would have been double or treble what they had been at the commencement of the war.

The minister was fully aware of the distress which the continuance of war between England and France must bring upon all Europe, and he clearly saw that a contest for colonies and systems of monopoly would, in more ways than one, be detrimental to his country. He had from his first entrance into public life declared his admiration of the beauty and perfection of the British constitution; and the whole tenour of his parliamentary conduct demonstrated, that his most ardent desire was to preserve that constitution pure.

It did not escape his observation, that colonies, in the modern acceptation of the word, require a strong

military force both to controul and to defend them, to keep them in subjection, and to protect them from the enemies of the parent state, because in the first place the colonies themselves, impatient of the yoke, watch for opportunities to deliver their commerce from restraint, and in the next place all rival nations endeavour to open more extensive markets for their commodities. Of this the parent state is ever jealous, and this it is watchful to prevent. Guarda Costas have not been confined to Spanish America, for as merchants are disposed to carry on a smuggling trade, when they can do it to advantage; so all governments are solicitous to prevent the access of illicit traders to their colonies, and employ their cruisers to keep them at a distance. The colonist has but two objects in view, and these he unremittingly pursues; the one is to obtain the best market for his produce, the other is to purchase cheap the articles of which he stands in need. These views the parent state finds it difficult to frustrate. Nay, so strong is the propensity of buyers and sellers to meet, when they can carry on a profitable traffic, that nothing except a military force can keep them apart.

Such possessions do not strengthen the mother country; they invite hostility, and are at all times vulnerable. The country therefore which has the most numerous colonies will be the most vulnerable, and must have the greatest military establishment for their defence. The seat of dominion may be strong in itself, but the empire will be weak in exact proportion to the number of its vulnerable points. The observations of Captain Pasley, in his valuable work on the Military Policy of Great Britain, confirm this conclusion. He supposes that 150,000 men might be required for the defence of our newly-acquired colonies; these added to the force employed for the protection of the old colonies, would swell the total amount to double that number.

If long established colonies require a strong military force for their protection, and to controul their commerce,—surely the acquisition of new colonies should not be matter of triumph to a nation which is jealous of its freedom, because they require a

much greater disposable force; and standing armies have at all times been considered as dangerous to liberty. The nation therefore which is solicitous to make conquests, and to possess numerous colonies, must be contented to part with that, which it values, or should value most, and be subject to a military despot; for it is a law of nature, wisely established by the Righteous Judge of all the Earth, that *no nation can deprive other nations of their liberty without being ultimately enslaved itself.*

But for what purpose are colonies desired? Is it for commerce? Without one colony a nation will trade to the full amount of its capital, its credit, and the produce of its industry; and beyond this its commerce cannot extend.—But should it be acknowledged, that colonies require a great standing army, and that standing armies lead to despotism, it will follow that, in this view of the subject, as well as on other accounts already stated, colonies are detrimental to commerce. The reason is, because despotism is unfriendly to public credit, which is the life and soul of commerce. Barter may be carried on by savages, commerce by civilised communities, but extensive commerce will be confined to those nations which have public credit, and the most extensive will be their portion who belong to countries in which public credit is most firmly established.

Is it possible to have a doubt upon this subject, if we look at England and compare it with any country which groans under a military despotism? In this land of liberty, this country, in which every man's person and property is safe, few hide their treasure in the earth, and still of late no man locked it up in his strong chest; every one sent it to his banker without requiring either bond or mortgage. There he left it in perfect confidence that it would be forthcoming whenever he might want it, for the current expenses of his family, for the purchase of land, or to be invested in government securities. In the mean time it was employed, under various forms, in productive industry. It gave activity to agricultural improvements, to roads, to canals, to manufactures, to fisheries, to mines,

and to commercial speculations. This enabled our merchants to give long credit, and thereby to command the commerce of the world.

Were the government of this happy island converted into a military despotism, public credit with all our hopes of future agricultural improvements, our flourishing manufactures and extensive commerce, all our confidence and comforts, all our abundant wealth, would vanish, and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind.

On the other hand, were Holland, France, and Spain to regain their freedom, their public credit and commerce would revive, and with them the desert would rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Does any man for a moment doubt, that despotism is inconsistent with public credit? Let him conceive a bank to be opened by the Grand Signor at Constantinople, or by the best intentioned despot in the universe, and then consider whether he should be willing to deposit all his treasure there, rather than to hide it in, the earth. A moment's reflection will convince him, that there never has been, there never will be, there never can be, such a bank, as was the bank of England, established by a despot; because a national bank requires government by the immutable laws of equity, not by the will and pleasure of a frail and mortal man.

Have we then demonstrated, that colonies require standing armies to control and to protect them—that standing armies lead to despotism—that despotism is inconsistent with public credit—and that without public credit commerce cannot flourish? If these propositions are agreeable to truth, ~~the~~ ^{no} wise man, no good patriot will be so inconsiderate as to place commerce and the constitution in opposition to each other, or so rash as to say, "Perish our commerce." But every well wisher to his country will be disposed to say, perish colonial monopoly—proclaim universal freedom of commerce—promote agriculture—cherish manufactures—and for this purpose let our constitution live. Were things indeed reduced to this alternative, that either liberty or commerce must be lost, it would be the

part of wisdom to exclaim, "perish our commerce, but let our constitution live," and we may be certain that, should the constitution be preserved, our commerce would revive.

By the chance of war, islands, which were possessed by France, now belong to Britain. We have ships, and we have colonies; but, excluded from the continent, we want commerce.—Should this nation cease from her war cry of ships, colonies, and commerce; should she abolish that system of monopoly, which she has been labouring to establish; should she declare herself at peace with merchants of all nations; should she open her ports freely to their commerce; should she concentrate her force, lessen her expenditure, and diminish the burden of her taxes; she would have nothing to fear for the constitution of her government, and, preserving that, she might safely run the race of industry with all competitors, and be certain that she should gain the prize. In this contest she might indeed excite envy or emulation, but she would no longer be an object of terror to surrounding nations, who would bring their choicest commodities to her ports, as to the best market, and take back in return the produce of her industry. In a word, she would be established as the emporium of the world.

The true interest of England is most evident, and not less so that of France.

Were it possible for France to blot out the name of England from the catalogue of nations, to destroy our ports, and to annihilate our commerce, what would she gain? And when she had thus lost the best market for her produce, what trading nation would be the next to excite her jealousy? Shall we say America? It cannot be doubted, that in sound policy France should not desire to crush these rising states, because the greater their wealth and industry, the more extensive will be the market opened for the industry of France. The same observation will apply to all other industrious nations.

But were the name of England blotted out from the catalogue of nations, would not the commerce of France, would not Europe lose that, which is infinite in value, a safe de-

pot for its increasing wealth, a bank confided in by merchants of all nations, an universal mart, the centre of the commercial world, in which the buyer and the seller virtually meet together, however distant from each other their residence may be? Such is London, and considering the constitution of the various governments established in Europe, we may venture to affirm, that no other city can supply its place.

Whenever it shall happen, by a succession of unfortunate events, that England shall fall, as Tyre, as Carthage, as Venice, have fallen; all Europe will feel the shock. This, however, without pretending to more than common sagacity, we may venture to predict that, when London shall cease to be the emporium of the world, its place will never be supplied by any city which shall be subject to despotic power.

It is certainly for the interest of the whole commercial world, that there should be numerous marts dispersed over the globe communicating each with its central city, in which banks are established, with tribunals to enforce speedily and at a moderate expense the performance of contracts and the payment of debts: but among these cities one will be chief, the rest subordinate. This metropolis, in the beginning of the last century, was Amsterdam: now it is London; but it will, as long as the world endures, be found in the land of freedom, if such a country shall any where exist.

When Europe emerged from barbarism, and, by the introduction of Christianity, was so far civilised, that merchants could safely travel with their merchandise from one city to another, marts were soon established, to which they might resort. It is well known that each city had its *feriæ*, or church, feast, on the anniversary of the patron saint. The celebration of this festival attracted multitudes from the adjacent villages, and this assemblage of the people induced the merchants to attend with their merchandise. In these fairs no distinction was made between nations: all were admitted upon equal terms, neither was any distinction made between them in the countries through which they passed. They

paid the appointed duty for their transit, and they were received with a hearty welcome wherever they appeared. Such was the nature of their traffic.

There was then no commercial connection between city and city, because, at these fairs, every one bought and sold for ready money. There was no such thing as a running account between the merchants, nor did they stand in need of ledgers. Every account was closed upon the spot.—Such were the fairs of Frankfort, of Vaucaire, of Stourbridge, &c. Such was the fair of *Troyes*, the capital of Champagne, from which is derived the appellation of troy weight.

In this state of society no claims to monopoly were urged, nor were commercial treaties thought of: but every one had access to the common mart, in which the trader, who brought the best commodity and sold it cheapest, was certain of a preference. Every trader, independent of all others, stood or fell as an individual, and, if unsuccessful, did not involve a multitude of traders in the ruin which he brought upon himself.

As long as the commerce of Europe was conducted in this way, if one nation made war upon another, the trade of the invaded nation might be interrupted for a season; but when the storm was past, this soon revived and merchants of all nations resorted to its fairs. These marts have been generally forsaken, and in proportion as Europe has improved in civilisation, a new system of commerce has prevailed, accounts have been opened between merchants in every country, and at present the commercial world may be considered as one family, dispersed indeed and scattered abroad in distant settlements, yet most intimately connected in all its branches, which are bound by one common interest to support each other. Nay, such is the correspondence, that could we examine the ledgers of the great mercantile houses situated in different parts of the globe, one for instance in London, the other in Amsterdam, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Cadiz, Barcelona, Boston, Philadelphia, or New York, we should find the debit side of one balancing the credit side of the other. In consequence of this com-

munication a considerable bankruptcy in one city frequently shakes the credit of corresponding houses in the most distant cities.

It can never therefore be too frequently repeated, because it should be deeply impressed on the mind, that maritime Europe constitutes, as it were, one republic; and that war between any two of its members, as for instance between England and France, is detrimental to all, and produces ruin to themselves, precisely as would be produced by civil discord, or by a war between any two great commercial cities, which, notwithstanding their mutual jealousy and competition in the market, are now compelled to preserve the relations of amity and peace. It is true England and France are competitors for trade, so are Bristol, Liverpool, and London, but what would one of these cities gain by making incessant war against the others? Nothing but ruin and destruction.

Within these few years the Spanish trade with America, which had been monopolised by Cadiz, was extended to Barcelona: but no capital in Cadiz was thereby thrown out of employment, nor did it cease to be productive. Had these cities been independent states, each commanding a military force, this abolition of monopoly in Cadiz in favour of Barcelona might have produced a war between them, which would have terminated in the ruin of them both. Happily this was not the case, and therefore these cities participated in a traffic which was beneficial to each and advantageous to the colonies.

From the long continuance of war, and the deficiency of continental traffic, our commercial embarrassments are great, our want of specie has been most distressing: but these effects must be ascribed to him, who, to catch at popularity, and that he might reconcile the nation to an impolitic and disastrous war, first raised the cry of *ships, colonies, and commerce*, not reflecting that his acquisition of colonies might terminate in loss of commerce, without which ships and colonies are useless. This most ambitious minister, when he rushed into the war, did not consider that he who begins a war, is seldom permitted to

conclude it; that the acquisition of numerous colonies from a formidable adversary does but increase the difficulties of the minister who is to make the peace; and that every century does not produce a servant of the crown like the one who brought him forward to the world, a man of extensive information, strong mind, unshaken probity, and exalted patriotism, without which qualities no minister, in case the war should be disastrous, would venture to make peace, or on the other hand, should the war be esteemed successful, would have the courage, by well-timed concessions, to conclude such a peace as would be permanent.

Until such a minister is found, the distress of trade, the ravages of war, and the revolution of empires will proceed with increasing violence and rancour; but such a minister he was not anxious to have for his successor.

Little did he imagine, when he entered into the war with a great and an oppressed nation struggling for liberty and the restoration of its constitution, that every part of Europe would be convulsed and every throne be shaken. Had he, like other men of high birth who aspire after employments in the state, had he travelled on the continent; had he witnessed the grievances under which the French people groaned, or examined the remonstrances of the oppressed against their oppressors; had he entered the fiscal courts, and observed the conduct of the judges placed upon the bench by those who farmed the taxes; or had he seen their galley slaves dragging their chains, and condemned to this punishment for life, because they had collected for their families salt from the sea shore; had he passed by the bastille, and heard the lamentations proceeding from its dungeons; had he been acquainted with the feudal claims and legal immunities of the nobility; had he seen the great mass of the people sinking under the burden of taxes, from which the nobles were exempt, whilst this privileged order in the community enjoyed all the offices of trust and power in the army, in the navy, in the church, and in the civil departments of the state; or had he attended in the common courts of law, and seen the polluted

fountains, from which justice was to issue for the people; sooner would he have grappled with the irritated lion in his den, sooner would he have attempted to entangle and bind the tiger in a spider's web, than to rivet chains and fetters on the enraged multitude in France.

This attempt he made in the presumptuousness of youth. It was in his riper years that he held up a false lure to dazzle the eyes of the unthinking multitude. Instructed as he had been in the principles of political economy, he must have known that all the colonies of, all the potentates of Europe, far from being worth the hundredth part of the blood and treasure which have been expended in their acquisition, would, in the result, be detrimental to his country: but it suited his purpose to flatter the vanity and to mislead the judgment of his auditors. Circumstanced as he was, he had no occasion for crooked policy. With his commanding talents, he might have gone straight forwards. The same disguise here resorted to had been already practised by him some few years after the commencement of his career, when his youthful ambition prompted him to arm this country by sea and land for war, under pretence of resenting an insult offered to the British flag at Nootka Sound, where no such insult had been offered, and where no trading vessel from Europe either had resorted, or was likely ever to resort. This armament had professedly one object in view, but in reality there was another, and that wholly independent of colonies and commerce, namely, to reconcile the nation to a projected Russian war, with which it was to have been connected. He well knew that Russia is invulnerable to Great Britain, and that a war with Russia must be unproductive to the navy. He was likewise perfectly aware, that war with Russia in favour of the Turks would be exceedingly disgusting to the nation; but he was persuaded, that, if connected with the hope of plundering the Spanish colonies and commerce, it might be rendered palatable. In this hope he was disappointed by a succession of untoward events. The King of Sweden, who was to have been his chief instru-

ment of vengeance, unexpectedly made his submission to the Empress Catharine; the French Republic declared its resolution to support the family compact; Spain abandoned that on which she set no value, and the Empress publicly exhibited her transports of exulting joy.

Such was the result of his combinations, such the issue of his expensive operations.

Soon after this, when he renewed his armaments and joined the coalition against revolutionary France, there can be no doubt that his real object was the restoration of royalty to its plenitude of power. Certain it is, however, that with a change of existing circumstances his object changed. For when the plenitude of power was restored to royalty in the person of Napoleon, his object evidently became the restoration of the Bourbons.

To England it is a matter of perfect indifference what family is seated on the throne of France, because, whoever wields the sceptre, will neither swear allegiance to a foreign power, nor prefer its prosperity to his own personal safety, and the well being of the country over which he reigns. Should the monarch, of whatever family he may chance to be, turn his attention to the improvement of his extensive empire: his first care will be to promote the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of his subjects, and knowing that permanent prosperity is only to be obtained by cultivating the arts of peace, he will avoid every source of discord with surrounding nations, and above all things will be careful not to provoke their hostility by warlike preparations, such as may excite well grounded apprehensions of intended aggression.

But should the monarch be ambitious, and destitute of political wisdom; should he be anxious only to extend the bounds of his dominion, and to acquire colonies, whose wealth and population he may check, and whose trade he may controul; he will be fond of war, and cannot fail to be an object of terror to the weakest of his neighbours. Should this monarch, unprovoked, increase his warlike preparations, all surrounding nations, uncertain where the storm

may burst, will hasten to prepare for self-defence; and by woful experience it has been found, that the party who thinks he has sufficient cause to fear, will strive to anticipate aggression.

Were it possible to know the family which would be most disposed to preserve the relations of amity and peace with England, we might then present our earnest supplications to the Sovereign of the universe, who disposes, according to his will, of all the kingdoms of the earth to seat that family upon the throne of France. This knowledge, however, is not designed for man; and therefore that minister must be either void of understanding, blinded by prejudice and passion, or actuated by some detestable and selfish motive, who can hazard the salvation of his country for the establishment of one family in preference to any other upon the throne of France.

Every coalition which has been formed, every effort which has been made for the restoration of the Bourbons, has not only terminated in the

aggrandisement of France and the confirmation of their rival on the throne, but has placed the desired object at such a distance, that it seems at last to have vanished from the sight.* In the mean time the flames of war are spreading wide, and no one sufficiently exerts himself to quench them. To whom then shall Europe look for the termination of its miseries, and where shall the minister be found who will have the patriotism to make peace? Could we recall the mighty dead, the answer would not be difficult. But till such a man appears, possessed of the same exalted patriotism, the same intellectual powers, and the same fortitude as adorned the minister who negotiated the peace of 1783, the ravages of war will be continued.

* At the period this was written such an opinion was rational; but what a prodigious change the events of the three last months have produced!—*Editor.*

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORDER.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT, (54 Geo. III. Chap. 37.)

[Concluded from p. 192.]

BY sect. 30, If any action of escape, or any suit or action be brought against any justice of the peace, sheriff, keeper or gaoler of any prison, for performing his office in pursuance of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence; and if the plaintiff be nonsuited or discontinue his action, or verdict pass against him, or judgment ~~be~~ demurrer, the defendant shall have treble costs.

By sect. 31, If any action shall be brought against any prisoner entitled to the benefit of this act, his heirs, executors, or administrators, upon any judgment obtained against him or on any statute or recognizance acknowledged by him or debt contracted and due before the said 6th day of Nov. 1813, such prisoner, his heirs, executors, or administrators, may plead generally this act, at the general quarter sessions or general sessions or

adjournment thereof, held at such time and place for such county or place (according to his or their case), without pleading any matter specially; and if the plaintiff be nonsuited, discontinue his action, or verdict pass against him, or judgment on demurrer, the defendant shall have treble costs.

By sect. 32, Prisoners charged in execution before the 6th day of November, 1813, who, on application as insolvent debtors, have been by the court remanded back to the prison or gaol from whence they were brought up, but have been or shall be discharged from such execution by their plaintiffs, without their own privy or consent subsequent to the said 6th day of November, 1813, and before the day whereon they might otherwise have applied to take the benefit of this act, such prisoner shall be entitled, notwithstanding such discharge, to the same relief and advantage, which they might or could have otherwise obtained by virtue of this act.

By sect. 33. This act shall not extend to release or discharge any attorney at law, solicitor, or any other person acting or pretending to act as such, embezzling any money or other effects recovered or received by him for the use of any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic; or to release or discharge any servant, or any other person employed or entrusted as such, embezzling any money, goods, or other effects of his or her master or employer, except where such person shall have been confined in prison for the space of ten years; but this act shall not extend to release any sheriff's officer, or serjeant at mace of the city of London, or any other person employed by any sheriff, bailiff, gaoler or keeper of any prison, embezzling any money, goods, or other effects of his employer.

By sect. 31. Nor to persons obtaining money or goods under false pretences or fictitious names, except where they have been confined ten years.

By sect. 35. No prisoner who shall have been recommitted to prison under any insolvent act heretofore passed for having fraudulently obtained money, goods, or securities for money on false pretences, or for having secretly or fraudulently removed stock, cattle, or other effects, which were subject or liable to be detained for rent, or who shall have lost or forfeited the benefit of any such former act, by having made any fraudulent sale, transfer, conveyance or assignment, since his or her imprisonment, to the prejudice of his creditors, or who shall have fraudulently obtained a discharge under such former act, or shall have taken a false oath under such act, shall receive any benefit or discharge under this act, provided that the truth of the objections or exceptions against his obtaining the benefit of this act be proved by the testimony upon oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or other signal proof or evidence admissible in a court of law; and that no person be permitted to make the objections in this act mentioned against any prisoner, excepting a detaining creditor, or such person as has commenced his action against such prisoner previous to the

6th day of November last past, grounded on the matters in the said exceptions mentioned: provided also, that no person charged in execution for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation with the wife of the plaintiff in such action, or in any action for seducing or carnally knowing the daughter or female servant of the plaintiff, or in any action for a malicious prosecution, or in any action for any other malicious injury, shall have any benefit under this act, except only in cases where the plaintiff in such actions respectively shall be dead, and no person shall have obtained probate of the will or letters of administration of the effects of such plaintiff within twelve months after his decease; and except where such person shall have been confined in prison for the space of ten years last past.

By sect. 36. Prisoners who shall have clandestinely or fraudulently removed or caused to be removed within six years any stock, goods or effects of the value of thirty pounds or upwards, which were liable to be distrained for rent, whereby their landlords have lost all or some part of the rent due to them shall not be discharged by or under this act, except they have been confined in prison for the space of ten years last past.

By sect. 37. Prisoners who have sold or assigned all or any part of their estate or effects, with an intent to defraud or delay their creditors, or without just cause for so doing, to be determined by the justices before whom such prisoners shall be brought up to take the benefit of this act, shall not be entitled to the benefit and advantage of this act; and every such sale or assignment shall be null and void, except where such persons shall have been confined in prison for the space of ten years last past.

By sect. 38. No prisoner who shall have lost in any one day since the date of his commitment to prison for any debt with which he stood charged on the 6th day of November last, the sum of value of twenty pounds; or in the whole since such commitment as aforesaid, the sum of 100l. in any kind of gaming or wagering whatsoever, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, except where

he shall have been confined in prison for the space of ten years last past.

By sect. 39. Gaolers or keepers refusing or neglecting to suffer any person desiring to see and speak with, in the day-time, either in the lodge or other convenient room in the said prison, any prisoner whose name is inserted in the before-mentioned list or lists, or in the London Gazette or other newspapers, and also to see in the true genuine books of the said prison the entries made of the name of such prisoner together with the name of the person at whose suit he is or was detained, shall forfeit to the person so refused and aggrieved the sum of forty pounds, to be recovered with costs of suit by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of the courts of Westminster, by and in the name of the person so refused and aggrieved.

By sect. 40. If any gaoler or keeper, or deputed gaoler or keeper, shall make any false entries in any book belonging to any prison or gaol under his care, or of which he is or was gaoler, or shall prepare or keep any false book, in order for any false or untrue entry to be made therein, or shall insert in any list to be delivered in as aforesaid, the name of any person who was not in actual custody as aforesaid, except as in the oath of any such gaoler or keeper or deputed gaoler or keeper shall be excepted, he shall, over and above the penalties which he shall be liable to for every such fraud, forfeit the sum 500*l.* to be recovered with treble costs of suit, by and in the name and for the use of the person prejudiced thereby.

By sect. 41. If any debtor, being required by his creditors, shall refuse to come to the lodge of the prison in which he shall be confined, or when come to such lodge shall refuse to discover and declare the trade or occupation and the last place of abode or habitation, to the best of his knowledge or belief, of the person at whose suit he was charged in custody, without some reasonable cause being shewn, for such refusal, every such debtor, on proof thereof before the justices of the peace shall not receive any benefit or discharge by or under this act.

By sect. 42. Justices of the peace for the county of Surrey shall not issue their warrants for the bringing up of any prisoner under this act at any quarter sessions or adjourned session of the peace, other than such as shall be holden at the sessions-house in Horsemonger-lane, in the parish of Newington.

By sect. 43. Justices of the peace for the counties of York and Lincoln (or any other county where the prisons are at a distance from the place where the sessions are held), may, at the common or county gaol thereof respectively, or at any other gaol within the said counties, or at some convenient place near thereto, assemble and hold sessions there by adjournment from their respective quarter sessions, from time to time, for the discharge of the respective prisoners therein, according to the directions of this act.

By sect. 44. Justices for the division or district of Holland may adjourn their original sessions to the county gaol, or to some place near thereunto, for the purposes of this act. Notice of the adjournment of such original sessions being given by the clerk of the sessions to such justices, and who shall attend there to register the proceedings of the said court in the execution of this act.

By sect. 45. All prisoners who were in prison on or before the said 6th day of November, 1813, and now remain, for not paying their prison fees, are to be discharged therefrom, on taking the oath required by this act.

By sect. 46. No prisoner charged at the suit of the crown, or for any offence committed against his Majesty's revenues of customs, excise, stamps, or salt duties, or any branches of the public revenue, or at the suit of any sheriff, or other public officer upon any bail-bond entered into for the appearance of any person prosecuted for any such offences, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless any three of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being shall certify their consent, under their hands, to the said justices at their said sessions or adjournment thereof, for the discharge of such prisoner.

By sect. 47. The determination of the justices in sessions or adjournment, shall, on all cases under this act, be final, unless the debtor shall get rid of the objections for which they refused his discharge; and that the same may be clear and certain, the justices are hereby required to state the objections why such debtor's discharge is refused by them; and in all cases whatever it shall and may be lawful to and for the justices, at some one subsequent sessions within the space of twelve calendar months after he shall have been so remanded, upon application of the prisoner, and due proof on oath or otherwise to the satisfaction of the justices in sessions or adjournment, of such objections being removed, and on proof of notice served at least twenty days previous to such application on the creditors who before opposed his discharge, or on satisfactory reasons being given to the said court why he was not brought up conformably to such notice, and of notice likewise inserted in the London Gazette in manner before directed by this act, to order such prisoner to be brought before them, and if they then shall be of opinion that he is entitled to the benefit of this act, to adjudge him to be entitled thereto, and if a prisoner, to order him to be discharged, on taking the oath, and conforming to the directions of this act.

By sect. 48. Persons claiming the benefit of this act, seised of estates, in fee, shall deliver them up to their creditors in the same manner as if they had actually levied a fine, suffered a common recovery, and thereby had become seised in fee.

By sect. 49. The assignees of the estate and effects of debtors obtaining their discharge in pursuance of this act, or any other person or persons duly authorized by them for that purpose, may from time to time apply to any two or more of the justices of the peace for the county or place where such debtors shall be then residing, thereby desiring that such debtors may be further examined as to any matters and things relating to their estate or effects; whereupon such justices shall send for or call before them such debtors by such warrant or means as they shall think fit,

and upon such debtors' appearing, shall examine them, on oath or otherwise, as to such matters and things as such assignees shall desire, relating to the estate and effects of such debtors; and if debtors, on payment or tender thereof of such reasonable charges as such justices shall judge sufficient, shall neglect or refuse to appear, not having a lawful excuse, allowed by such justices, or being come before them, shall refuse to be sworn or to answer such questions as by such justices shall be put to them, relating to the discovery of their estate or effects so vested or intended to be vested in the clerk of the peace, &c, then such justices may, by warrant, apprehend such debtors and commit them to the common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize until they shall submit themselves to such justices, and answer upon oath to all such lawful questions as shall by such justices be put to them, for the purposes aforesaid.

By sect. 50. If the discharge of any debtor by virtue of this act, shall appear to have been obtained fraudulently, or that any part of the oath taken by any such debtor was not true, then such discharge shall be void.

By sect. 51. The assignees of the estate or effects of any debtor chosen in pursuance of this act, may, with the consent of the major part in value of the creditors of such debtor who shall be present at a meeting to be had on twenty-one days' notice being previously given for the purpose in the London Gazette, if the debtor was in custody in London, or within the weekly bills of mortality, and if not, then also in some newspaper which shall be published in the county or place in or near which such person shall have been in gaol, make compositions with persons or accountants to such debtor where the same shall appear necessary or reasonable, and may take such reasonable part of any such debt as can upon any such composition be gotten, in full discharge of such debts and accounts; and also may submit any difference or dispute between such assignee and any person relating to the estate and effects of such debtor; and every such assignee is hereby indemnified for what he shall fairly do

in the premises in pursuance of this act.

By sect. 52. In all cases where assignees under this act die, and their executors refuse to act, creditors of every such debtor may chuse assignees, and obtain a new assignment from the clerk of the peace or other officer acting as clerk of the peace pursuant to the order of the justices, and which order the said justices are hereby required and empowered to direct on due proof on oath being made to them of such death and refusal: and in case any such assignee or assignees shall die, and his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall refuse to act, such justices of the peace may appoint a new assignee or assignees with like powers and authorities as are given by this act; and the said justices shall have power in a summary way to oblige the heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of such assignee or assignees to account for and deliver up all such estate and effects as shall remain in their hands, to be applied for the purposes of this act.

By sect. 53. The courts of Westminster, and the courts of Great Sessions in Wales, and the Counties Palatine of Chester, Lancaster, and Durham respectively, from whence any process issued upon which any such debtor was committed, or where the process issued out of any other court, may, from time to time, upon the petition of any such debtor, or his creditors, complaining of an insufficiency, fraud, or misconduct of the assignees of the estate or effects of any such debtor, summon all parties concerned, and make such orders and directions therein, either for the removal of such assignees, and appointing any new assignee or assignees in their place, and for the management or distribution of the estate and effects of any such debtor, for the benefit of the respective creditors, as the said courts or judges respectively shall think fit.

By sect. 54. In all cases where mutual credit has been given between any debtor who shall be discharged in pursuance of this act and any other person, or bodies politic or corporate, before the delivery of the schedule or inventory required by this act, the

assignees are authorized and required to state and allow an account between them and the other party or parties concerned.

By sect. 55. Persons imprisoned for debt upon processes issuing out of courts of conscience, are entitled to the benefit of this act, provided they conform to the directions herein-before prescribed, and the keeper or gaoler of every gaol or other place of confinement, subject to such courts of conscience, is required to make out and deliver to the justices assembled at the next quarter sessions or adjourned sessions of the peace, a true list or lists of the prisoners in their custody confined or charged in execution, in like manner as the gaolers or keepers of other prisons are directed by this act.

By sect. 56. The affirmation of Quakers to be taken in lieu of the oath required by this act.

By sect. 57. The justices may amend, in matters of form, notices, schedules, or other proceedings under this act, as shall appear to have arisen from ignorance or mistake of the parties, without remanding back to prison the prisoners applying to be discharged under this act.

By sect. 58. The insolvent, upon releasing any interest he may have in the residuum of his estate, may be admitted as a good and sufficient witness in any action or cause to be instituted by his assignees for the recovery of any debts due to the said insolvent.

By sect. 59. The future estate or effects, real or personal, of any person discharged under this act, whether he shall or shall not have been charged in execution, other than and except the necessary apparel and bedding of such person and his family, and the necessary tools for his trade and occupation, not exceeding the value of forty pounds, are liable for their debts contracted previous to the operation of this act.

By sect. 60. No person who shall have taken the benefit of any act heretofore passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, within the space of five years last past, shall have or receive any benefit or advantage under this act.

By sect. 61. No prisoner against

whom any commission of bankrupt shall have issued and shall remain in force, and who shall not have obtained a certificate of his conformity to the several statutes concerning bankrupts under such commission duly allowed, shall be discharged by virtue of this act from any debt which shall have been or may be proved under such commission, unless such commission shall have issued, and such bankrupt shall have duly surrendered himself to the commissioners, two years at least before the passing of this act, and shall in all things have duly conformed himself to the several statutes concerning bankrupts; and unless the major part of the commissioners named in such commission shall specially certify, that such bankrupt has so duly conformed and has in their opinion made a full and fair disclosure of all his estate or effects, and in all things conducted himself properly under such commission: In all which cases such bankrupt shall be discharged from personal arrest for all such debts as could not be proved under such commission; but nevertheless such bankrupt and his or her effects, shall in all other respects whatsoever remain subject to the laws in force concerning bankrupts.

By sect. 62. In the notices to be given by such bankrupt as aforesaid, and in the oath to be taken by him according to the provisions of this act, such bankrupt shall be described as a person against whom a commission of bankrupt has issued and is still in force, and who has not obtained a certificate of his conformity to the statutes concerning bankrupts duly allowed; and such bankrupt, instead of swearing to the truth of a schedule of his estate or effects, shall swear that he has made a full disclosure of his effects under the said commission, and that he has no estate or effects which can be vested in an assignee under this act, all the estate and effects of such bankrupt being vested in the assignee or assignees under such commission.

By sect. 63. In case such commission shall at any time hereafter be superseded, the discharge which shall be obtained by virtue of this act shall be null and void.

By sect. 64. This act shall not repeal nor affect any of the provisions contained in the 53 Geo. 3. c. 102; or any act passed to amend the same.

By sect. 65. This act may be altered or amended during this session of parliament.

COUNTY SURVEYS.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION of the COUNTY OF SURREY, its CLIMATE, SOIL, LIMITS, &c. By WILLIAM STEVENSON.

[From that valuable work, "The Agricultural Reports of Great Britain."]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THE county of Surrey is inland, and lies in the south-eastern part of the kingdom: it is bounded on the north by Middlesex, and a very small point of Buckinghamshire; on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the south by Sussex; and on the east by Kent.

This county is divided from Middlesex and Buckinghamshire by the river Thames, which, from a little above Egham to near Deptford (the extremities of Surrey towards the north-east and north-west), runs a course of upwards of fifty miles. On

the north-west Surrey joins Berkshire at Englefield-green, Bagshot, and Frimley. It touches Hampshire on the west and south-west, at Frimley-bridge, Aldershot, Farnham, and Hind-head: a branch of the river Loddon forms the natural boundary part of this way, viz. from near Farnham, where it rises, to Blackwater. Surrey joins Sussex on the south, at Shepherd's-grove; Felbridge-park, near East Grinstead; at the County Oak on Lovel-heath; about thirty-one miles from London, on the road to Brighton by Dorking; at Rudgwick; and about forty-four miles from London, on the Haslemere road. It joins Kent at Rotherhithe, Garlick-hill, Norwood, Penge-common, Addington, Tatesfield, and Kent-hatch.

The north side of this county is very much indented by the river

Thames; from Egham as far as Oatlands, this river flows in a south-east direction; from Oatlands to Kew, the line of its course forms nearly a right angle with the former part, with the exception of a considerable sweep which it takes between Moulsey and Kingston, to the south east, so as to indent the county of Surrey at Thames Ditton. From Kew to a little below Battersea, its windings are not so great; and when it leaves the county, near Deptford, its course is almost exactly in the line in which it flowed when it entered it at Egham. The line of boundary between Surrey and Berkshire, and Hampshire, inclines to the west as far as Blackwater, where it strikes off, with an obtuse angle, in a south-east direction, nearly to Bagshot: it then turns to the north-west, so as to take in Farnham; from whence it proceeds, with a small inclination to the east, till it reaches the borders of Sussex. The line of boundary on the Kent side is nearly straight, rather inclining to the east. On the Sussex quarter, the line is straight, with little or no inclination any way. The form of the county is a pretty regular oblong, except on the northern side, where, as has already been observed, it is deeply indented by the Thames.

In point of size, the county of Surrey ranks below most of the other counties of England; there being only fourteen counties whose area is less extensive. Its greatest length, from north to south, is about 26 miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, about thirty-eight miles. Its area contains 811 square miles, or about 510,040 acres. By the returns made to Parliament in the year 1801, it appears there were at that time 47,386 houses in the county; of which, 1514 were uninhabited. The borough of Southwark contained nearly a fourth part of all the houses in the county, or 11,321: of this number, 388 were uninhabited. In the year 1727, it was computed that there were 34,216 houses in Surrey; so that the number of houses has increased, within these last eighty years, 13,368. This increase has probably been chiefly confined to the borough of Southwark, and the villages in the more immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

DIVISIONS. 0

This county is divided into thirteen hundreds, in which there are eleven market-towns, viz. Guildford; Croydon; Kingston, Farnham; Riegate, Dorking, Haslemere, Godalming, Epsom, Ewel, and Chertsey. The Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guildford and Croydon alternately. The borough of Southwark is under the jurisdiction of the city of London; and, besides partaking of the commercial, manufacturing, and shipping business of the metropolis, it is particularly remarkable for the immense quantities of hops, wool, leather, and charcoal, which are exposed to sale in it.

The county of Surrey returns fourteen members to Parliament, viz. two for the county itself, and two for each of the following boroughs: Bletchingley, Gatton, Riegate, Southwark, Guildford, and Haslemere.

There are 140 parishes in Surrey, and 449 villages and hamlets.

Surrey is comprised in the archbishopric of Canterbury, in the diocese of Winchester, and in the archdeaconry of Surrey. There are three deaneries in it, viz. Southwark, Stoke, and Ewel; 75 rectories, 35 vicarages, and 30 chapels and perpetual curacies.*

The thirteen hundreds are, 1, Blackheath; 2, Brixton; 3, Chertsey and Godley; 4, Cophorn and Effingham; 5, Croydon and Wallington; 6, Dorking and Wotton; 7, Elmley, or Elmbridge; 8, Farnham; 9, Godalming; 10, Kingston; 11, Riegate; 12, Tandridge; 13, Woking.†

* Bacon's Liber Regis has been principally consulted.

† Surrey pays 18 parts of the land-tax. The hundreds pay as follows, at 4s. in the pound:

	£.	s.	d.
Blackheath	2081	18	4
Brixton, East	14,062	15	3
West	4186	9	6
Chertsey	8899	4	0
Cophorn	2982	18	3
Croydon	5745	11	4
Dorking	2020	2	0
Elmley	2020	19	0
Farnham	1745	18	6

Carry forward 87,994 14 4

1. *The Hundred of Blackheath.*

This hundred is bounded on the east by the hundred of Dorking; on the south, by the county of Sussex; on the west, by the hundred of Godalming; and on the north, by the hundred of Woking. There is no market-town in this hundred; but Godalming, Guildford, and Dorking, are conveniently situated for it. The whole of it lies in the deanry of Stoke.

2. *The Hundred of Brixton.*

This hundred lies in the north-eastern part of the county: it is bounded on the east by Kent, on the south by the hundred of Croydon, on the west by the hundred of Kingston, and on the north by the river Thames. It lies in the deanry of Southwark.

3. *The Hundred of Chertsey and Godley.*

This hundred lies towards the north-west part of the county; it is bounded on the east by the river Thames and the hundred of Elmbridge, on the south by the hundred of Woking, on the west by the same hundred and part of Berkshire, on the north where it runs out into an angle by that county and the Thames. The sheriff of the county has no jurisdiction within this hundred, but directs his writs to the bailiff of it, who is appointed for life, by letters patent from the Exchequer.

The hundred of Chertsey is in the deanry of Stoke.

4. *The Hundred of Cophthorn and Effingham.*

This hundred lies nearly in the centre of the county, having the hundreds of Croydon and Riegate on the east, the hundred of Woking on the west, the hundreds of Elmley-bridge and Croydon on the north, and the hundreds of Riegate and Dorking on the south. It lies in the deanry of Ewel.

5. *The Hundred of Croydon and Walsington.*

This hundred is bounded on the north by the hundred of Brixton, on the west by the hundreds of Cophthorn and Elmley-bridge, on the east by Kent, and on the south by the hundreds of Tauridge and Riegate. It lies in the deanry of Ewel.

6. *The Hundred of Dorking, or Wotton.*

This hundred is bounded on the west by the hundred of Blackheath, on the south by the county of Sussex, on the north by the hundred of Cophthorn, and on the east by the hundred of Riegate. It lies in the deanry of Stoke.

7. *The Hundred of Elmley, or Elmbridge.*

This hundred is divided on the north from Middlesex by the river Thames: it is bounded on the east by the hundreds of Kingston and Croydon, on the south by the hundred of Cophthorn, and on the west by the hundred of Chertsey. There is no market-town in it. It lies in the deanry of Ewel.

8. *The Hundred of Farnham.*

This hundred, which is the smallest in the county, lies on the utmost borders of it, towards the south-west; it is bounded on the east and the south by the hundred of Godalming, on the west by the county of Hampshire, and on the north by the hundred of Woking. It is in the deanry of Stoke.

9. *The Hundred of Godalming.*

This hundred is bounded on the east by the hundred of Blackheath, on the south by part of the county of Sussex, by that county and the hundred of Farnham on the west, and by the hundred of Woking on the north. There are two market-towns in this hundred—Godalming and Haslemere. It lies in the deanry of Stoke.

10. *The Hundred of Kingston.*

This hundred is bounded on the east by the hundred of Brixton, on the south by the hundred of Elmbridge, on the north by the river Thames, and on the west by the same river and the hundred of Elmbridge. It lies in the deanry of Ewel.

11. *The Hundred of Riegate.*

This hundred is bounded on the

Brought forward	£37,094	11	2
Godalming	2628	6	5
Kingston	3302	2	0
Riegate	3772	14	6
Tauridge	2821	15	0
Woking	4066	12	11
Southwark	11,546	18	6

£66,133 0 6

east by the hundred of Tanridge, on the south by the county of Sussex, on the west by the hundreds of Dorking and Copthorn, and on the north by the hundred of Croydon: It lies in the deanry of Ewel.

12. *The Hundred of Tanridge.*

This hundred, which lies in the south-east part of the county, is bounded on the west by the hundreds of Riegate and Croydon, on the south by the county of Sussex, on the north it runs up into an angle between the county of Kent and the hundred of Croydon, and on the east it is bounded by Kent. There is no market-town in it. It lies in the deanry of Ewel.

13. *The Hundred of Woking.*

This hundred lies on the western side of the county, and is bounded on the east by the hundreds of Emley-bridge and Copthorn, on the south by the hundreds of Godalming and Blackheath, on the west by the counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, and on the north by the hundred of Chertsey. It lies in the deanry of Stoke.

CLIMATE.

Prevalent Winds.—The winds that blow with the most steadiness and constancy, and for by far the greatest part of the year, are the south-west and west. The wind seldom blows from any point of the compass between the north-west and the north-east, for any length of time. In the spring of the year, and frequently towards the end of autumn, the easterly winds prevail; and the weather is then cold and raw, with a drizzling moisture; but the greatest quantity of rain falls when the wind blows from the S. S. W. or S.

I could not learn that the quantity of rain that falls on an average of years in this country, had been ascertained by any experiments, or that any rain-gauge was kept for that purpose. It seemed, however, to be the general opinion, that less rain falls in most parts of Surrey than in the metropolis, or in the vale of London; so that the climate of this county may be regarded as dry, so far as respects the quantity of rain merely: but the southern part of it, on the borders of Sussex, must, from the nature of its soil, the flatness of its surface, and the

unventilated state in which it lies, from the immense number of trees with which it is covered, possess a moist and damp atmosphere.

From causes of a similar nature, the low parts of Surrey near the Thames, especially where the soil is strong, and the ground is liable to be overflowed, must be considered as rather moist and damp. On the other hand, the atmosphere on the chalk-hills, which stretch across the whole breadth of the county from the eastward of Croydon to Farnham, is dry, and rather keen. On the wide and exposed heaths, about Bagshot, Aldershot, and Hind-head, a similar climate prevails; so that the whole western side of the county may be considered as possessing a dry, and rather cold atmosphere, with the exception of the stripe of strong moist land, which lies immediately below the northern side of the chalk-hill between Guildford and Tongham.

It is an observation made in Surrey, as well as in most other parts of England, that the *winter*, that is, the regular and continued frost, is much later now than it used to be forty or fifty years ago; and that the season, which was then cold and dry, is now rainy and rather mild. In Surrey, a continued and hard frost is seldom expected till after the new year; and this frost is generally preceded by heavy and frequent rains. The spring in this county is early, and is not so often checked and thrown back by frosty mornings, or cold raw easterly winds, as in some other counties more to the south, but at the same time more exposed. The summers are generally very dry and warm—to such a degree, indeed, that even those soils which are not easily baked by the heat, the friable and sound loams, are sometimes rendered as hard as clays are in a less sultry climate. The harvest is early, generally commencing within the first ten days of August; and from the steadiness of the weather at that important time, there is seldom any corn out in the fields after the first week of September. Of course, in a county where the soils and elevations are so various as they are in Surrey, the climate must vary in some degree, not only with respect to moisture,

but also with respect to warmth, and the state of forwardness. On the high cold lands about Effingham-hall; the snow often lies a fortnight longer than it does on the adjacent lower-lying grounds; and on the chalk-hills, where they are not broken in their surface, and sheltered, the snow lies longer, and the harvest is later, than on the adjoining vale lands. Perhaps the earliest part of the county is near Godalming, on the rich, dry, well-sheltered sandy loams.

The climate of Surrey is deemed very healthy in most parts of it between the Weald and the Thames, particularly near the northern foot of the chalk-hills: the dryness of the soil and climate in this part of it, and the entire freedom from the smoke of the metropolis, by the prevalence of the westerly winds, have deservedly given it this character.

[To be continued.]

MISCELLANEA SELECTA.

A CURIOUS ACCOUNT of the CAGOTS, an ALPINE RACE of PEOPLE.

[Concluded from p. 211.]

MANY races must doubtless have been proscribed, during such an age of confusion, but of these races we know not which was condemned for the longest time to suffer the consequences of its overthrow. Scarcely by the light of his torches can we recognise the Victor; in what way under his ashes should we find the vanquished? Does the unfortunate cast, which fled into the deserts and marshes where we see it, belong to the nations of those 300,000 dead, who in 451 were stretched upon the plains of Merry-sur-Seine and Orleans, when the Huns, augmented by a hideous mixture of Heruli, of Suevi, of Alans, of Vandals, and of Ostrogoths, were destroyed or dispersed by the Visigoths, the Gaulo-Romans, and the Franks? Does it descend from the Visigoths of Theodoric, defeated twelve years afterwards at Orleans by Aetius and Childeric, or from those who were dispersed in 507 at the memorable battle of Vouglé, near Poitiers, which prepared the fall of the kingdom of Toulouse, and set up the throne of Clovis on its ruins? Is it possible that it should be the remains of that multitude of Saracens, whom Charles Martel put to the sword in the neighbourhood of Tours, and of Poitiers? The theatre of these great defeats near the centre and the western part of France, in every case would explain the different directions which the conquered have taken in their flight; the number of the combatants renders the extent of country

which they covered in their dispersion easy to be conceived; the part which France in general took in these great events, explains also the equality of the condition of the proscribed; but the circumstances of the different nations which have been mentioned would not induce us to suppose that similar consequences would have ensued from the defeat of each of them indifferently.

M. de Gebelin makes choice of the Alans, and points out the battle of 463, in which they are seen as the allies of the Visigoths, and then disappear. It cannot be disputed, but that this system is very proper for explaining the progress of that portion of the Alans, distinguished by the name of Taifaliens, whom M. d'Arcere finds again, about the eleventh century, in the morasses of the country of Aunis. It may also extend with some probability to the Cacus of Brittany, who are but at a little distance from the Coliberts of Rochelle, but I do not believe it possible in such way to explain the origin of the Cagots of Gascony. It would be very extraordinary that the Alans, who were conquered together with the Visigoths, and fled with them, should themselves be reduced in the very country of their allies to the condition of the vilest slaves.

Neither can it be maintained that the Cagots are Saracens. Would Arabs, abandoned to themselves in deserts, have preserved no traces of their language, their religion, or their manners?

Should they be the remains then of the Goths, as certain traditions persist

in asserting, and as M. de Marca has believed them to be? I confess that, notwithstanding the authority of M. de Gebelin, I find no reason to deviate from this opinion, and that it is strengthened in my mind by many considerations, which this learned man has not alleged for the support of his system. I cannot believe with him, that the name of these wretches is derived from *Caas* Goths, dogs of Goths; for *Caecus* and *Callets* would not be derived from thence; neither should I trouble myself whether it were in imitation of the treatment of the Gibeonites, that the *Cagots* were condemned to be hewers of wood. There is no occasion for explaining why miserable creatures, who had fled into the forests, should cut down trees. Bad etymology and erroneous quotations from the Bible belong to the age in which this prelate wrote. But I can easily comprehend how the Visigoths, as Arians, must have been an object of scandal and aversion to the orthodox Gauls and Franks; and why, from the time of Childeric the First, they should have been denominated *Cagots*, *Callets*, and *Caffos*; that is, according to M. de Gebelin, leprous and infected persons; for perfidy has not been considered as the attribute of orthodoxy without reserving infection for heresy. I can equally well comprehend why the Franks, who served the ambition of Clovis from religious motives, and swore by their beards to exterminate the race of Arians who opposed his throne, should have treated with cruelty the *Cagots*, who were dispersed at the battle of Vouglé, and why the inhabitants of the borders of the Loire, and of the Seine, should have driven them, with as much contempt as resentment, into the marshes at the mouths of their rivers. I can easily comprehend also why when the kingdom of the Visigoths was annihilated by the children of Clovis, all that part of the nation which had demeaned themselves by alliances with the women of the country, and were not able to follow the warlike and noble Goths who passed into Spain, should have descended to the same state with the vanquished at Vouglé, and why, notwithstanding the favour which Clovis and his successors were pleased

to show to the Visigoths, as well as to the Gaulo-Romans, of suffering them to live under their own laws, the same contempt should have soon confounded with the vanquished those men who were abandoned by their own nation, and detested by the Gauls, whose bishops they had persecuted. The reason why Septimania, a division comprehending Rousillon and a great part of Languedoc, has no *Cagots*, is evident, because, being possessed by the kings of the Visigoths of Spain, for a long time after the destruction of the kingdom of Toulouse, it did not pass under the dominion of the French, until Catholicism, by the abjuration of their king, had become the religion of the Goths. I should not be at all surprised if, in the subordinate crowd of barbarians who were melted down by degrees among the Franks, there should have been found a number of Alans, of Heruli, and of Huns, who increased the cast of the proscribed, by the mixture of their races. There is nothing therefore to contradict the opinion that the *Cahers* of Boardeaux may be Alans, as well as the *Coliberts* of Aunis; and if the gigantic bones, which have been found at various times in the valley of Bareges, as well as the skeletons which have been dug up near Maillezeis, in Aunis, be really the spoils of the human race, there will be sufficient reason for supposing that the Alans, to whom Ammianus Marcellinus, and Sidonius Apollinarius, alike attribute a very elevated stature, have inhabited the mountains of the valley of Bastan, as well as the desert banks of the ocean, in those times when the Goths were proscribed, upon the very land of which they had formerly been masters.

The refusal of the sacraments of the church, and of the right of burial, was the natural consequence of the resentment of the clergy, who had been for a long time persecuted. Being Arians, they were banished from the communities of men, because they were heretics, and not because they were lepers. They became lepers when a successive degeneration, the natural fate of a race devoted to poverty, had naturalised disease among them. By degrees indeed they fell in with the faith of the

church; but the faith of the church could not regenerate their race in its pristine purity. They ceased to be Arians without ceasing to be lepers, and ceased to be lepers without ceasing to be the prey of those diseases which are engendered from a vitiation of the blood.

The feudal institutions, which became the government of the barbarians, as they sunk still deeper into barbarism, were no longer contented to divide the land with the cultivator, but appropriated the person together with the soil; and the Cagot, among a race of slaves, became a slave of the very lowest condition. The common people, indeed, re-acquired, in some degree, their rights; but the Cagot for his part had only the shadow of liberty, and remained in a state of dependence, so much the more miserable, as in the number of his tyrants he no longer had a master who provided for his wants.

Such then is the destiny of a nation, which overturned and founded empires; upon whom the last remains of its particular opinions have drawn down a greater vengeance than even the remembrance of its usurpations. The whole nation of the Goths, exterminated in battle, or mingled with the inhabitants of the country, have disappeared from France and Spain; a proscribed cast is all that we can find of them; and under features, degraded by twelve centuries of misery, is it that the last remains of Gothic pride are buried. A livid complexion, deformity of feature, the stigmata of disease; such are now the characteristics which distinguish the posterity of a race of conquerors; for every vestige of their former appearance must be now extinct, excepting perhaps some few traces of a foreign make, which the degradation of their species has not entirely destroyed, because such configuration can only yield to the mixture of a people with others, and not to their misfortunes.

I have seen some families of these unfortunate creatures: they are insensibly approaching the villages from whence they have been banished.—The side doors by which they enter the churches have become useless, and some degree of pity is mingled at length with the contempt and the

aversion which they formerly inspired; notwithstanding this, I have met with retreats, in which they still apprehend the insults of prejudice, and await the visits of the compassionate. I have found among them the poorest beings perhaps which exist upon the face of the earth. I have seen among them creatures whom society has not been able to render so vile as it has attempted to make them. I have met with brothers who loved each other with that tenderness which is the most pressing want of isolated men. I have seen among them women, whose affection had a somewhat in it of that submission and devotion which are inspired by feebleness and misfortune. And never, in this half annihilation of these beings of my species, could I recognise, without shuddering, the extent of the power which we may exercise over the existence of our fellow; the narrow circle of knowledge and of enjoyment within which we may confine him; the smallness of the sphere to which we may reduce his perfectibility. Alas! if there exists the benevolent being, who in comparing man with his actions, and beholding before what objects of fear and desire he is prostrated, who in imagining what he might be, and observing what he is, the sport of his legislators, has not started as from the dreams of a fearful sleep, and sprung towards a futurity, unapproachable by violence or error, towards a futurity, where he who created us to feel has reserved for the unfortunate, and the insensate, that inviolable portion of happiness which they should have enjoyed,—of truth, which they should have known; if so many miseries for such a mind have not their recompence, and so many tombs are shut without return on so many who have been unfortunate, alas! how much is such a being to be pitied!

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of the
CROWN PRINCE of SWEDEN. By
GENERAL SARRAZIN. With a
Portrait.

[Continued from p. 219.]

BERNADOTTE commanded, in 1794, Kleber's advanced guard, consisting of six battalions of grenadiers of old troops of the line; that

corps was encamped near the abbey of Lanes, upon the right bank of the Sambre. For some days the rain had been falling in torrents, and the camp, stationed in a field freshly ploughed, was one complete heap of mud. Several jacobinical under-officers met together, and determined that a deputation of twelve serjeants should repair to General Kleber, in order to represent to him, "that he was in the wrong, to suffer them to be stationed on so unwholesome a spot, whilst at the same time there were in the vicinity of his position, a number of very rich villages, where they would be very comfortably quartered." A serjeant-major, a very fine declaimer, was chosen as the orator of the band. Kleber made no other reply than by sending for Bernadotte, and ordering him, in the presence of the deputation, "Teach your grenadiers that a camp is not a club." Notwithstanding the dreadful lesson afforded him by the tragical death of Goguet, he was no longer master of himself, but fell upon the body of deputies with heavy strokes of the sabrè; and these gentlemen, thus re-conducted to the camp, were received by the bisces of their comrades, which took from them all inclination of again asking to change their quarters.

Some few days after, Kleber marched with the army of the Ardennes, to attack an Austrian corps posted near Marchienne-au-Pont. Bernadotte had the command of the right. This was the first time he exercised the function of general in the field of battle. General Duhem, who commanded the troops of the centre, wished to avail himself of this circumstance, to cover his attack, and expose Bernadotte's, by ordering him to stretch himself more on the right. Bernadotte replied, that he had received his orders from Kleber, and that he would, in no instance, change his arrangements. Kleber, who happened to step in, censured Duhem, and approved of Bernadotte's conduct. The engagement having taken place, both parties fought with great fury: the position of the Austrians was very strong; their line was placed upon a hillock, protected by defiles and ravines; their right leaned upon the Sambre, and their left was covered

by redoubts and abatis. Gen. Lorge's column, detached to turn their left, had been retarded by the badness of the roads. Kleber, impatient at this delay, conceived he would be successful without that succour, and had ordered a general attack to be made. He remained himself with the right. After a very brisk fire of musketry, the position of the Austrians was carried at quick march. The enemy's troops being chosen ones, effected a very orderly retreat by Marchienne-au-Pont, and posted themselves upon the left bank of the Sambre, in order to protect Charleroi. Kleber, who had never lost sight of Bernadotte during the whole of the action, was delighted with the coolness and presence of mind with which he directed the troops, and availed himself of the advantages of the ground. Although that General was very sparing of his compliments, he said to Bernadotte, in the presence of the army, "You have manœuvred like an old general; and I shall find it equally a pleasure, as it is also a duty, to announce to the Representatives, that, though it is only your first attempt as a general, you have, by your ability, shewn yourself worthy of commanding your brave grenadiers." Saint Just and Duquesnoi, two great partisans of Robespierre, were with the army.—During the battle they remained in an inn, with the general-in-chief, Charbonnier. As soon as they learnt the retreat of the enemy, they immediately ran to the field of battle. In the name of the Convention, they returned hearty thanks to the troops, and, upon Kleber's report, bestowed on Bernadotte the fraternal embrace. Such was then the strength of opinion, that these two individuals, who were red-hot Jacobins, possessing no other real merit but their impudence and boasting, were as much respected, and much more, in another way, dreaded, by every one in the army, than Lewis the Fourteenth could possibly have been, when that monarch put himself at the head of his troops; from which we may conclude how much their embrace tended to accredit Bernadotte.

Jourdan's arrival with 40,000 men of the army of the Moselle, furnished the means of laying siege to Charle-

roi. Bernadotte continued serving under Kleber in the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. He maintained his reputation in the battle of Fleurus. At the siege of Maestricht he was charged with the attack of the fort of Wyck. At that period he had no knowledge of the operations of a siege: this he frankly acknowledged, and confided entirely in his artillery and engineer officers. He, every day, whatever might be the weather, visited the trench, and encouraged the workmen. They entreated him to retire, observing to him, that he ran very great risque, without any prospect of advantage. His answer was, "that, considering his soldiers as his children, it was his greatest pleasure to share in their dangers, and witness their zeal in well executing his orders." This adroit behaviour received a double recompence; first, by attaching more and more the officers and soldiers, who, whatever they may say, are always fond of seeing their generals at their head; and, secondly, by inducing the workmen to hasten their work. There was but one general cry among them, "Let us be of good cheer, and work double tides, to shelter our brave general, who thus exposes himself as one of us."—I have seen Bernadotte shedding tears of the sweetest sympathy in seeing himself thus beloved by his troops.

Upon the reduction of Maestricht, Kleber's corps advanced to the borders of the Rhine, and took the left of the army. Bernadotte's division successively occupied Cologne, Bonn, and Coblentz. At the period of the first crossing of the Rhine in 1795, Bernadotte was charged with the blockading of Mentz, on the Cassel side, upon the right bank of that river. He had his head-quarters at Biberich, in the Prince of Nassau's castle, who had taken his flight. Not a single devastation was made, nor was any contribution exacted.

The following fact will afford an idea of the terms on which the French generals lived with their troops. Whilst Bernadotte was pursuing the enemy, General Poncet was marching through Creutznach with his division, in order to support him as a corps of reserve; Poncet was inform-

ed that several officers had quitted the ranks, and were refreshing themselves at an inn. The general hastened thither, and ordered the officers to rejoin their regiments; they refused to do so, alleging that they had ate nothing for thirty-six hours. Poncet fell upon them with flat strokes of the sabre, and many of them took to flight. One more obstinate than the rest placed his hand upon his sword, and said haughtily to Poncet, "that he had always been partial to the point, and not the blade." The General, an excellent fencer, answered him, "as you like," and attacked the officer, who parried in the presence of more than twenty witnesses. After five or six thrusts without effect, Poncet run his sabre through the body of his adversary, who fell dead at his feet. "It is thus," said Poncet, wiping his sabre on the clothes of the deceased, "I treat all arguers." It will be easily supposed that the spectators of this catastrophe took quickly to their heels. Poncet quietly rejoined his division, and claimed a deal of merit to himself for this adventure, although it was a dreadful censure reduced to a similar extremity! Had Bernadotte found himself in a such-like predicament, all the officers of his division would have done themselves a gratification, in making a rampart for him of their bodies.

Towards the end of December, 1795, an armistice was concluded between the two armies. Bernadotte's division was quartered upon the banks of the Rhine; his head-quarters were at Boppard: his employment was the visiting of quarters, the review of troops, giving them instructions; and particularly attending to their subsistence. His greatest pleasure was to converse on military matters with the officers of his staff. His table, furnished by the bailiff of the district, was very frugal, and to avoid the expense which would have attended a number of tables, he required that all the officers of his staff should take their meals with him. He had still a great repugnance to study: he felt himself very uncomfortable, when by chance he happened to be alone; and he was seen, laying aside all etiquette, dressed in a plain blue coat with a large shaggy fox-skin cap, call-

ing upon his friends to take a walk with him upon the banks of the Rhine.

He had thus passed the winter from 1795 to 1796, and was preparing to begin a new campaign, when an event of a singular nature occurred, which deeply affected him. One of his near relatives, and what was still more, a very dear friend, was condemned to the galleys for eight years, having been found guilty of forging a certificate, in order to save a friend's life, who, without that attestation, would have been shot. This news struck Bernadotte like a thunderbolt. We were at table when the letter announcing this misfortune was delivered to him. Jourdan, general in chief, was present; he had come to Boppard to review the troops, previously to commencing military operations.—Bernadotte was nearly overpowered by the first impression of his grief. Recovered from a fainting fit, he melted into tears, and wished to set off for Paris. Jourdan observed to him, that he could not do without him. I then offered myself to fulfil his intentions, assuring him that I should succeed better than he could, as I was more calm, and consequently more fit for that purpose.

Two hours afterwards I was on the way to Paris, with letters for the principal authorities. Bernadotte must doubtless have been spoken of in the most advantageous manner, for every where that I was announced as his chief of staff, I was received in the most distinguished manner; I was loaded with attentions by all the members of the Directory, and particularly by Letourneur de la Manche, who entered warmly into the interests of Bernadotte's unfortunate relation.—Fifteen days sufficed to annul the sentence, and to restore to liberty a worthy man, who had only been deprived of it through his love of justice, and zeal for the cause of humanity.

The two following letters relating to that transaction appear to me as not unlikely to please my readers.—They are written in Bernadotte's own hand.

"EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

"At the head-quarters of Boppard, on the 29th of Floréal, fourth year of the Republic, (19th of May, 1796.)"

"The General in Chief Jourdan, to 'Citizen Petiet, War Minister.

"A near relation of General Bernadotte having been entangled in an unfortunate affair, which is to be decided by the Supreme Court of Justice (Tribunal de Cassation), the general could have wished to have repaired to Paris in person, to solicit prompt justice to his relation, who appears to have fallen a victim to his love of justice; but as he cannot quit his post, he has requested me to allow citizen Sarrazin, adjutant-general, his friend, to go to Paris for a decade, or a fortnight, to represent to the court the injustice which has been done to his relation. I thought I could not refuse him that permission, and I beg you to approve of it.

"Health and fraternity,

"JOURDAN."

"Approved of for fifteen days.—Paris, the 3d of Prairéal, the fourth year.

"The War Minister, PETIET."

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"EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

"Army of the Sambre and Meuse.—Boppard, the 3d of Prairéal, the fourth year of the Republic, (the 24th of May, 1796.)"

"Bernadotte to his friend Sarrazin, now at Paris.

"Citizen Loubix, brother-in-law to Tilon Bernadotte, must now be in Paris, and I should be glad if you would speak to him. Citizen Clavierie, who, as it appears from his direction, still lives at Paris, rue de la Revolution, No. 7, will give you the necessary information about him. Write as soon as you possibly can, and tell me how my relation's affair is going on.

"The armistice has been broken yesterday by the Austrians. We are again, my dear Sarrazin, following the fortune of battles. I am collecting my troops in the Hunsrück, and shall advance under the auspices of victory.—Pray to Heaven that success may crown our efforts. Our cause is good. Our enemies, in their vain rage, still pretend to give the law to a great nation! Well, my dear Sarrazin, we shall once more convince them of their impotence. The moment for

striking a blow is drawing near. The soldiers only await the signal.

Adieu! Direct your letters to Simmeren. Next mail will bring you fifteen hundred livres in mandats, and the following another fifteen hundred. Inform me whether I must send you more. Should you have an opportunity of seeing the Director *Le Tourneur de la Manche*, pray apologise to him for my importunities, and request him to accept the assurance of my respectful devotedness. I embrace and love you heartily.

“ J. BERNADOTTE.

“ P. S. My best compliments to Harry and Charpentier. I shall be at Simmeren on the 8th. Send me your letters to that place.”

During my stay at Paris, Bernadotte had crossed the Rhine with his division. He had advanced upon the Lower Lahn, whilst Kleber with the left of the army manœuvred in the environs of Wetzlar. Prince Charles had united the different corps of his troops, and had on the 15th of June successfully attacked the whole line of the French, who were obliged to retreat, and to take their former position upon the left bank of the Rhine. Bernadotte was obliged to yield to numbers, but he ably contested for victory in the engagements of Nassau, Ehrenbreitstein, and the plain of Neuwied. His division crossed the Rhine on the 19th of June. On that very day I arrived from Paris at his head-quarters at Coblenz: the details I gave him of the success of my exertions for his relation, and the very great favour he enjoyed with the Directory and the different authorities of the capital, tended to calm the grief he felt at the check the army had lately experienced.

Moreau's successes upon the Upper Rhine obliged the Archduke to march with the choice of his troops to oppose him. Jordan took advantage of that diversion to recross the Rhine. On the 2d of July Bernadotte passed that river in two barges, which carried only three hundred grenadiers. Although his division consisted of twelve thousand men, without waiting for a second landing, he marched upon the enemy, who occupied Bendorf, a village very near the Rhine. The Aus-

trians were surprised in their beds. General Fink escaped in his shirt, through a window which overlooked the garden of his house. He lost all his baggage. He rallied the troops of the neighbouring cantonnements, who had run together upon hearing the noise of the cannon. He wished to reoccupy Bendorf, but Bernadotte had been reinforced with fresh troops, and all the efforts of the Austrian General proved useless: he was obliged to retreat upon Montabaur, closely pursued by Bernadotte's advanced guard.

This General was equally successful at Visbaden, Königstein, and Burg Eberach. Every where the troops observed the most rigid discipline, and only exacted of the inhabitants the mere means of subsistence. Bernadotte was in that respect peculiarly severe. The following anecdote will afford a proof of my assertion. The magistrates of Seltingstadt, a small town upon the Maïne, between Frankfurt and Achaffenburg, were delighted that their jurisdiction had been exempted from military quarters, and in order to testify their acknowledgment to the General, they came to Achaffenburg to present him, in the name of their fellow-citizens, with two very fine saddle horses: “Keep back your presents,” replied Bernadotte, “if you have not had troops lodged upon you, it is because the good of the service did not require it: tell your fellow-citizens that the republicans are inimical to plundering, and that they only fight for liberty.” I was present upon this occasion: I considered the reply worthy of the ancient Romans; but it pained me to see the mortification of those good Germans who offered thus willingly a present so useful in time of war. I followed them—they requested me to accept of them myself: I told them that I might purchase them, and offered them two hundred Louis in mandats. They accepted my proposition with joy, and gave me a receipt for that paper money in which government made our pay. I soon after mounted one of the horses and repaired to the parade. As soon as Bernadotte perceived me, he ordered me into arrest. I then showed him my receipt. He fell a laughing at

the manner in which I had kept the horses, without hurting appearances, and I gave him up the finest at the same price.

Jourdan having decided upon pursuing the Austrian army on the Bohemian side, ordered Bernadotte's division towards Ratisbon, to endeavour to establish a communication with Moreau. The Archduke took a very able advantage of the error which Jourdan committed, in not marching with the whole of his troops to form a junction with the army of the Rhine. That Prince crossed the Danube with a chosen corps: his advanced guard attacked Bernadotte's out-posts on the 21st of August, and forced them to retreat upon the main of the division, encamped on the heights near the village of Teiningen. On the 22d, the Archduke attacked the French. The engagement was sanguinary, and success was diversified during the whole day. The village of Teiningen was taken and retaken several times—the streets were strewn with dead bodies, and towards the evening the village was set on fire; the enemy being persuaded that that was the only means of dislodging the troops which were intrenched in the houses. Meanwhile, the Archduke caused his right to march to attack Bernadotte's left. The 88th regiment of line infantry, which was upon that point, was obliged to retreat. Bernadotte's position became very critical, should he not succeed in repelling the Austrians, who, by the advantage they had obtained, found themselves masters of the grand road of Neumark, the only one by which the French could retreat. Convinced of the necessity of retaking the ground lost by his left, Bernadotte placed himself at the head of his reserve, consisting of a battalion of grenadiers, of the 37th regiment of line infantry, and of the 7th regiment of dragoons, which composed a force of about four thousand strong. "You know, my friends," said the General to them, "what care I have always taken of your welfare since I had the happiness of commanding such brave fellows as yourselves. The moment now presents itself of testifying your grateful sense of it, deserving well of your country, and covering yourselves with glory."

Although they had fought from day-break, and that it was then nearly night, these few words served to reanimate the soldiers, and caused them to forget the fatigues of the day. They all exclaimed, with the greatest enthusiasm, that they were ready to follow their General to the very bottom of hell. Bernadotte then ordered to beat the charge, and marched in close column against the centre of the enemy's line, who, staggered by this daring movement, though three times more numerous, made but a weak resistance, and retired in disorder to their former position. The Archduke, despairing of carrying Bernadotte's position by main force, ordered the fring to stop, and detached General Starray's division, threatening to turn the left of the French, whilst the columns of cavalry scoured the country upon the right, pushing the light troops towards Neumark. These arrangements occasioned Bernadotte a deal of anxiety for his line of operations, and at ten o'clock in the evening of the same day he retreated to Neumark.

During this march an accident occurred which, with less disciplined troops, might have been attended with the most fatal consequences. Towards midnight a howitzer caisson took fire, in the centre of the column: the explosion was successive, and similar to a running fire of artillery. The troops in the van and in the rear, conceiving the centre attacked, formed themselves in battle array, as if exercising, loudly requiring to be led forward to the enemy. I have often heard Bernadotte express, that this confidence of the troops, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the great losses they had experienced in the affair of the day, would always appear to him as the most pleasing moment of his life. The Archduke Charles had the command of 25,000 men; Bernadotte had no more than 10,000. It is evident, that with proper ability and boldness, not one Frenchman would have escaped, particularly considering the nature of the ground around Neumark, which is a vast plain, and the great superiority of the Austrian cavalry, which was four to one.

[To be continued.]

STATE OF EDUCATION in IRELAND.—*Letters from GRATTAN, LESLIE FORSTER, and R. L. EDGEWORTH, upon this subject.*

Though there be numerous foundations of royal and private endowment in Ireland, for educating the commonalty, yet, there is, perhaps, no nation in Europe where education is less attended to. The deplorable ignorance of the Irish peasant, is at once the disgrace of the individual and the legislature. Religious prejudices have, no doubt, largely contributed to this deficiency of instruction, the Catholic fearing to entrust his child to a public seminary, lest his faith should be perverted, and some indiscreet attempts at conversion have but too well justified the suspicion. Still, however, if the various chartered and other schools throughout Ireland were properly regulated, instead of being, as they are now, shamefully abused, the lower classes would find facilities for education, which are at present wanting. Some of the patriotic Irish members, sensible of this, obtained from Parliament the appointment of a Board of Education, whose business it was to investigate the state of the public schools; they have submitted fourteen reports, which the House of Commons has ordered to be printed, and from which the following interesting letters are extracted:—

Letter from the Right Hon. HENRY GRATTAN, to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Welbeck-street, March 25th, 1811.

SIR,

IHAD the honour to receive your letter, written by the commands of the Board of Education, expressing their desire that the absent members of that body should communicate by letter their plans on the subject of the education of the poorer orders of the people of Ireland.

In obedience to the wishes of the board I venture to submit, what I do not presume to call a plan, but instead of one, a few ideas founded on that plan which the legislature has already recommended.

I would pursue the suggestion of the act that established parish schools, with such alterations as must arise from the change of time, circumstances, and condition.

According to that act, I would recommend parish schools as bringing education to every man's door; but parish schools better endowed than the present, and on a more extensive, and by far a more comprehensive, foundation.

And I would submit, as a proper subject matter of education in those schools, not only the study of the English tongue, reading, writing, and arithmetic; but also the study of cer-

tain books of horticulture and agriculture, together with treatises on the care and knowledge of trees.

I would recommend that such studies should be pursued in the English schools already established.

I should recommend that in those parish schools the Christian religion should be taught; but that no particular description of it should form a part of their education—in the place thereof, it might perhaps not be improper to devise some general instructions regarding the four great duties of man,—duty to God, duty to one another, duty to the country, and duty to the government.

I beg to add, that one great object of national education should be to unite the inhabitants of the island, and that such an event cannot be well accomplished, except they are taught to speak one common language: I think the diversity of language, and not the diversity of religion, constitutes a diversity of people. I should be very sorry that the Irish language should be forgotten, but glad that the English language should be generally understood; to obtain that end in Ireland, it is necessary that the schools formed on a plan of national education, which teach the English language, should not attempt to teach the English religion, because the Catholics who would resort to our schools to learn

the one, will keep aloof if we attempt to make them proselytes to the other; and we should by that attempt, reject one great means of uniting our people; and we should continue to add to the imaginary *political* division, supposed to exist in a difference of religion, a real *political* division formed on the diversity of language.

I have the honour to be,

Your most faithful Servant,

HENRY GRATTAN.

*For the Commissioners of the Board
of Education.*

*Letter from RICHARD LOVELL EDGE-
WORTH, Esq. to his Grace the Lord
Primate.*

MY LORD,

In obedience to the resolutions of the Board, I offer to your grace the result of my reflections on the education of the poor of Ireland.

I am thoroughly sensible of the importance, and as fully sensible of the difficulty of the undertaking.

The public expectation has been much excited by the appointment of this Board, by the respectability of its members, and by the prudent silence which it has hitherto preserved. Enthusiasts imagine that some extraordinary scheme may be devised which shall at once change the views and the habits of the population of Ireland; while others, aware of the difficulties which occur on every side, despair of our being able to effect any material improvement in the present modes of Education, and smile at those who turn their attention to such a hopeless inquiry. It should, however, be recollected, that within half a century a prodigious improvement in the manners and habits of this country has taken place; and it seems evident, that this improvement has arisen from the better education of every class of its people: there are more schools, there are better books; and the private advantage of some degree of literature is more generally understood than formerly. For one person that could read or write twenty years ago, there are now twenty; and the same advancement in every species of knowledge may be perceived in every city, and every village in Ireland.

If this has been the case, under the present modes of instruction, which are obviously defective, is there not just reason to suppose that a more rapid and extended benefit may be obtained by a better system?

There are, however, I am well aware, persons who altogether deny that any improvement in the people has resulted from their having had more education. There are persons who oppose the instructing the poor, even in the elements of literature, because, say they, if the poor are taught to read, they may read what is hurtful; on the same principle we might as well object to the appetite for food, because poison may be swallowed instead of wholesome nutriment. That pernicious books are now read in the present day-schools of this country, is certain, but this arises from the negligence of those who superintend these schools, and who do not put proper books into the hands of the children. Does any rational being imagine that there is an innate or unconquerable propensity in the human mind for reading only "the Spanish Rogue;" or "the Adventures of Captain Fréne?" Put good books (I do not mean merely religious books) that shall entertain and instruct them, into the hands of the children of the poor, and they will soon form a taste that must disdain such disgusting trash. To prevent the circulation of what is hurtful the utmost care should be taken in selecting books for schools, and none should be introduced without the sanction of those by whom the masters are chosen; but in the meantime it must always be a sufficient answer to those who object to teaching the rudiments of knowledge to the poor, that of three thousand boys, who have been educated at the Sunday schools in Gloucester, but one has been convicted of a crime: that of four thousand educated at Lancaster's schools, not one has ever been brought into a court of justice; and that the humane and observing Akerman, who was sometime ago keeper of Newgate, asserted, that not one person in a hundred of the prisoners who had learned to read and write, had been executed during the time that he had been governor of that prison.

To attempt to controvert such facts by declamation, by assertion, or by the mere opinion of individuals, is merely beating the wind. It is true, and it is fresh in our memories, that in the progress of the last rebellion in this country, those who could read and write were at first employed to inflame and direct the rest; but there is good reason to suppose that this happened from their being but few that could by writing carry on the schemes of the disaffected; and that the pre-eminence and temporary consequence which these fellows acquired from their being able to read and write, was the cause of their being more easily induced to disaffection; but this would not have happened could numbers have been found who had the same means of becoming useful to their leaders; and we may further observe, that these *Scholars* were then taught a useful lesson, which cannot be easily forgotten; they found, that when brought into action more ignorant and more desperate men took the lead, and the scholars felt that they were neglected and despised.

It has been said, that a gentleman, to whom the world is much indebted for a large share in the late improved methods of teaching, I mean Dr. Bell, has given it as his opinion, that arithmetic is not a necessary part of early education. I am obliged to declare an opinion that is precisely contrary to this—if it were necessary to dispense either with reading and writing, or with arithmetic, I should rather dispense with the two former than with the latter. I think it was Swift, who when he was asked what the Irish nation needed most for its improvement, replied, “to learn that two and two are four.”

I consider arithmetic as the most instructive science that can be taught to children. It is the first occupation of the youthful mind that disciplines it to think with accuracy; and whoever has learned the common relations of numbers, whether he has learned by the eye, or by the ear, has made an advance in accurate reasoning that cannot be so easily or so certainly attained by any other process that has been yet discovered. The names of numbers, and the figures which denote them, are symbols by

which a perfect system of induction is carried on by the understanding, and whoever has once acquired a clear notion of this mode of reasoning may advance gradually to the most difficult problems in every human science.

Arithmetic is not only the most certainly useful, but the most securely safe, acquirement for the lower ranks of the people; from books if ill chosen, they may learn error; from the relations of numbers nothing can be extracted but truth.

I do not know on what grounds arithmetic can be objected to, except on the truly Popish principle disavowed, indeed, by all liberal catholics, that the people should not be taught to think.

This principle is as dangerous as it is illiberal; for it is in these days absolutely impossible to prevent the people from thinking.

The progress of knowledge has spread now so far that it cannot be stopt without destruction to those who attempt to arrest its course. The people will read, and will think; the only question that remains for their governors is, how to lead them to read such books as shall accustom them to think justly, and thus make them peaceable subjects and good members of society.

* We must next examine whether the difference of religious creeds, and the animosities of party prejudice, can be so far reconciled as to permit the adoption of any general system for the instruction of the people. It is not intended that Protestant Masters shall interfere with the religious instruction of Catholic children; and it is still more vain to suppose that among a number of Catholic masters none could be found who would endeavour to teach what they believe to be salutary truth to the children of Protestants committed to their care.

There is but one method that appears to me practicable in this state of things: To let Protestants appoint masters for Protestant children, and Catholics choose masters for their own schools. The obvious objection that arises against this scheme is that it draws a line of demarcation between the two sects, even during childhood,—that it separates Catholics and Pro-

testants; and that it avows a deep suspicion and jealousy which ought not to exist between members of the same society. But this theoretical objection must give way when we consider that this separation can last *but a few hours daily*; that these very children will converse and play together promiscuously; and that this temporary separation must prevent comparisons and jealousies that naturally arise where contending sentiments and contending interests may be exposed to collision. In another point of view, this temporary separation, far from tending to estrange the sects, will, by showing distinctly that there can be no scheme to undermine the speculative opinions, create confidence among the parents and clergy of the Catholics. The clergy, and in particular the superior clergy, will find themselves treated with the consideration which is due to ministers of the gospel, whatever may be their particular creeds, where their lives are not in contradiction to their professions; nor is this mere *ostensible liberality*, a word that has been of late degraded; but it is fair dealing; an expression somewhat more homely, but not less significant.

There are many places in Ireland where Protestants and Catholics are taught to read and write, and to say their respective catechisms, by Catholic masters,—there are on the contrary other places where every attempt of the most enlightened and benevolent people has failed to collect the children of Catholics under a Protestant master; but in most places it has been observed, that where no particular circumstance has arisen to awaken religious animosity, or well-founded suspicion, the best teacher, whether Catholic or Protestant, soon attracts all the scholars, and the inferior master is obliged to give way; and it is obvious that in all cases *where the two sects agree, there need be no separation.*

There are persons who think that the allowing Catholic bishops or Catholic clergy to have any share in the superintendence of schools is unsafe, and that it is a degradation of the dignity of Protestant clergy to act along with them. How this opinion can be made consistent with the

clerical character, or with that Christian charity for which all the ministers of the gospel ought to be distinguished, I cannot imagine; of this I am certain, however, that such an opinion can never in a political point of view be safe or prudent. It can never be good policy to degrade the ministers of the Catholic religion in the eyes of the people, whose consciences they are to direct, and whose morals they are to form.

Having now fairly stated the principles on which I would found any attempt to improve the national education of this country, before I further explain my plan, before I suggest any thing new, I think it necessary to say that I would not undo any thing that has been already done; that I would not, for the chance of making it better, destroy any good that actually exists.—As the enlightened and eloquent Burke observed, those are rash and ignorant reformers who begin by the destruction of existing establishments, especially of those intended for the education of youth. In such establishments which time and custom have consolidated, even though they may not be the most perfect of the kind, yet there is always to be found a *power*, what the workmen call a *purchase*, of which the skillful legislator can avail himself, and which he can apply to useful purposes.

Far from wishing to destroy what has been already done—far from wishing to abolish the parish schools, I am thoroughly convinced of their utility; and I hope that the bishops of the established church will exert their just authority with respect to the parish schools; and that the stipend payable by the incumbent of the parish should be raised to at least six pence in the pound upon the clear income of his living,—that a general fund should be made of these contributions, so that it may be afterwards appropriated to the wants of different parish schools. Each parish should be obliged to keep in repair such school-houses as have been already built, and should be obliged to build where schools are by the present laws appointed to be kept. The regulation of these schools, I think, should be left entirely in the hands of the clergy by whom they are supported; upon

their prudence and good sense the people must depend for their being administered with liberality.

Beside these parish schools, I propose that a number of new schools should be established. These I would divide into two classes, preparatory and provincial. From the preparatory schools, which should be day-schools, I would have a certain number of boys selected from time to time, and draughted into the provincial schools, where they should be clothed, lodged, boarded, and instructed, for two, or perhaps three-years, at the public expence.

Thus a considerable number of boys, of the best conduct, and of the best abilities, would be taken from the ranks of the profligate and ignorant, and would be indissolubly attached to the laws and government of the country. I would begin upon a small scale, and would feel my way through the obscurity and difficulties in which the subject seems to be involved. In the first place I propose, that proper slated houses should be built for these schools, under an intelligent inspector, who should take substantial security for the execution of the work, and for its being kept in perfect repair for twenty years.

Of the preparatory schools, I propose that about thirteen hundred should be established, that is to say, about forty for each county in Ireland; and sixteen provincial schools, four for each province. These schools should be erected, not at precise distances from each other, but in such places as should suit the population of different districts.

The masters of these two classes should be protestant or catholic, according to the prevailing religion of the place where they are built. The greatest care should be taken in the choice of these masters, and they should be removed immediately upon a report of ill conduct made by the inspectors, or upon such information as the commissioners could rely on.

With respect to the emoluments of the masters, the masters of the subordinate schools should be paid partly by a fixed salary of 20l. a year, beside a house and garden, and partly by the parents and friends of the children who are committed to their

care; so that on the whole the masters of these schools might earn from forty to sixty pounds a year. It is to be supposed that the payment by the scholars to each schoolmaster will amount at least to twenty pounds a year more: different prices will be proper for different places: in some places the poor are scarcely able to afford any payment; but it is obvious that the best charity the higher ranks can bestow is, in such cases paying the small stipend required for the schooling of children; nor is there any danger that this charity should become onerous, as the poor are averse from receiving *gratuitous* instruction.

The salaries of the masters in the higher or provincial schools should be at least one hundred pounds a year, with a prospect of a pension of twenty or thirty pounds a year, according to their respective merits, if they choose to retire after twenty years service. The masters for both classes of these schools should be appointed by commissioners, to whom the control of these schools should be ultimately confided.

Whether these commissioners should receive any emolument for their trouble is a question that I am not competent to decide; but it appears to be reasonable, that either all or none should be paid. The danger of creating commissioners with salaries is, the opportunity for parliamentary jobbing,—the danger of gratuitous superintendence is neglect: these commissioners should be chiefly lay-men, half their number should consist of Protestant, and half of Catholic gentlemen: the Protestant part of the Board should choose the Protestant masters, the Catholic part of the Board should choose the Catholic masters; but neither Protestant nor Catholic masters should be chosen without a certificate of good behaviour from the Protestant or Catholic bishop, or from the resident Protestant or Catholic clergyman; under these commissioners inspectors of all these schools should be appointed, two for each province; these inspectors should be handsomely paid for each visitation upon which they should be sent; they should keep regular books, and should report regularly to the Board; their visits to the prepa-

preparatory schools should not be at stated but at unforeseen times; and their general business should be to examine and decide upon the merits of the boys who are to be draughted from the preparatory into the provincial schools.

To accomplish the purposes of these establishments, the boys in the higher schools should be taught book-keeping, surveying, agricultural economy, practical mechanics, and such parts of practical chemistry as are useful in the trades and occupations for which they are designed.

It may be supposed that in each of the thirteen hundred preparatory schools from forty to eighty boys may be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the masters of these schools should be obliged to keep a weekly register of the morals and acquisitions of every boy in the upper class of each school: this register should be kept by simple marks, under the heads of Truth, Honesty, Obedience, and Scholarship. The inspectors should verify the contents of these registers from time to time by inquiry, and by examination of the boys in the different branches of their instruction.

Once in every two years the master of each school should select two boys, in conformity with the evidence of his registry, to be sent to the nearest provincial school as a candidate for admission; and the boy should be previously furnished with a certificate of good behaviour from the Protestant or Catholic clergyman of the parish where the preparatory school is situate; and once in every two years, at each provincial school, a public examination should be held of the candidates for admission, before two of the inspectors already mentioned: thus forty boys would be draughted into each of the provincial schools, while at the same time forty would go out to different useful and profitable occupations. If the boys were well taught, they would be eagerly sought for by persons who were engaged in the employments for which the pupil is prepared. The total expense of this establishment, including the money spent in building, would amount to about 80,000*l.* per annum.

From the structure of this plan, it is obvious that half the number of the

provincial schools might be established, or any smaller number, as an experiment: this would diminish the expense to 40,000*l.* a sum which might be raised by county presentments.

A distinguished member of our Board has observed, that many of the evils which we suppose to arise from want of education, or from difference of religion, in Ireland, arise from difference of language, from the lower classes continuing to speak Irish, instead of learning English. This may be the case in some parts of the country, but certainly not in the county where I reside; wherever it is the case, proper methods should be taken for remedying it: the multiplying the number of English schools seems to be one of the means most likely to succeed. It should be considered, for the honour of the docility of the Irish, that they have within these few years made a greater progress in learning English, than the Welsh have made since the time of Edward the First, in acquiring that language.

It would be superfluous to enter into minute details upon the plan which I have laid before your Grace, as it is offered for the consideration of superior wisdom; but I may be allowed to add a few explanatory hints on the mode by which the simple and easy course of instruction I have recommended may be carried into execution. In the preparatory schools for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, advantage should be taken of all the improvements which Dr. Bell, Mr. Lancaster, and others, have suggested: and their plans may be still further improved: there are means of teaching children to read with more ease, more certainty, in much less time, at less expense than any that are in use at present at public schools; but no particular mode of teaching should be exclusively enjoined; the best will soon make its way by its own superiority.

After the second year of the establishment of the preparatory schools the boys should be divided into two classes, an upper and a lower; the second class should be taught by monitors chosen from the first class, but I totally disapprove of the indiscriminate appointment of monitors;

great care must be taken in their selection; only the best informed, and the best tempered boys should be employed; good temper should be preferred to abilities, because, in teaching, good temper is of more consequence than the most shining abilities.

After the second class has been unremittingly employed for about two or three hours, it should be entirely dismissed, and the upper class should remain, and should be taught what might be suited to their age and to their previous acquirements.

Wherever girls are taught, they should be dismissed with the younger class.

It will be immediately objected that the time I have mentioned cannot be sufficient for any profitable instruction, and that one of the great advantages of a day-school arises from its keeping children employed, and consequently out of mischief, for the greatest part of every day, except the holidays, during the year.

To the former of these objections, I answer, that long and attentive experience has convinced me, that much less than one hour's lively attention in the pupil will improve his understanding, under proper teachers, more than ten hours listless impatience under the tuition of a common pedagogue, in a common school. As to the second objection, it is best answered by observing, that one of the inconveniences of which the poor complain, in respect to the education of their families, is, that they lose the assistance of their children, which, though of no very great amount, is yet an object to them in their day's labour; the advantage of schools, as repositories, or rather prisons, for active children who are troublesome at home, must surely relate to children of very tender years, who ought not to be admitted into the public schools.

The examples that young children see at home are undoubtedly pernicious, but till a better educated generation has grown up, there is no remedy, except what may be expected from the interference of the gentry, particularly the ladies of Ireland, who are now intent upon bettering the condition of the poor: by their means, *Dame Schools* may be provided as

receptacles for young children, to habituate them to cleanliness, order, and obedience, before they are sent to any of the preparatory day-schools which I have described.

Whatever plan may be adopted for the education of the lower classes, a seminary for masters is indispensably necessary; some of the most promising pupils from Dr. Bell's and Mr. Lancaster's schools, might be invited to this country; a succession of persons properly qualified to be masters, might afterwards be supplied by selections from our own schools. By proper encouragement, I think a school for masters might be established at Wilson's Hospital. I cannot quit this subject without observing that the poor are now uncommonly anxious to procure education for their children: as a proof of this, I may mention, that in a number of private letters which I have lately had an opportunity of seeing from young men abroad in different parts of the world, I have found most urgent entreaties to the parents, or their wives, *to keep their children to school*; this anxious desire that the children should be instructed, is the best preparation, the best omen, for the success of a plan of popular education; and the plan I now propose would hold out many peculiarly alluring circumstances; the keeping of registers in the schools; the selecting, from the evidence of these registers, the most deserving pupils, without distinction of religion, to be sent to public examinations in the provincial schools, would, in the first instance, give confidence in the impartiality of the system, and excite strong emulation; the further certainty that the successful candidates at these examinations would be sent to the provincial schools, where, without expense to the parents, their education would be continued so as completely to prepare them, at their entrance into life, for employments and situations in a rank or step above their own, must operate as a powerful motive, both on parents and children: a motive which would excite the energy of the young, and secure the co-operation of the old: the poor would see that advancement in many lucrative and honourable occupations is thus laid open to industry and merit;

they would perceive that those only enjoy rational freedom who have thus the power of obtaining, by their own exertions, what, in other countries, is reserved exclusively for persons who are born in the higher ranks of life. The riches and distinctions that may be acquired in many occupations, will thus be considered as a fund opened to every individual in the state; and though in human affairs, a multitude of unforeseen circumstances retard and obstruct the advancement of individuals, yet where the way is open to all, none can justly complain of being necessarily kept down below their fellow citizens.

While I write thus of what *may be done*, I do not mean to assert that what *may be done* will be soon accomplished. A generation must pass away before the advantages of a good system of national education can be generally perceived in the improved manners of the people.

Your Grace's views, and the policy of this Board, are not confined to the present generation: If a foundation is laid by your exertions, time will mature what shall have been begun, and the blessings of good education will increase the security and happiness of Ireland beyond the most sanguine hopes of that government which instituted your Board.

I cannot conclude this sketch better than with the striking sentiment expressed by the late bishop of Elphin, in his sermon before the Incorporated Society.

"Education makes all the difference between wild beasts and useful animals, all the distinction between the Hottentot and the European, between the savage and the man."

I have the honour to be,
Your Grace's most humble servant,
RICH. LOVELL EDGEWORTH.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ON THE MORAVIAN MODE OF WORSHIP. By MADAME DE STAEL.

[From her "Germany."]

THERE is perhaps too much freedom in Protestantism to satisfy a certain religious austerity, which may seize upon the man who is

overwhelmed by great misfortunes; sometimes even in the habitual course of life, the reality of this world disappears all at once, and we feel ourselves in the middle of its interests as we should at a ball, where we did not hear the music; the dancing that we saw there would appear insane. A species of dreaming apathy equally seizes upon the bramin and the savage, when one by the force of thought, and the other by the force of ignorance, passes entire hours in the dumb contemplation of destiny. The only activity of which the human being is then susceptible, is that which has divine worship for its object. He loves to do something for Heaven every moment; and it is this disposition which gives their attraction to convents, however great may be their inconvenience in other respects.

The Moravians are the monks of Protestantism; and the religious enthusiasm of northern Germany gave them birth, about a hundred years ago. But although this association is as severe as a Catholic convent, it is more liberal in its principles. No vows are taken there; all is voluntary; men and women are not separated, and marriage is not forbidden. Nevertheless the whole society is ecclesiastical; that is to say, every thing is done there by religion and for it; the authority of the church rules this community of the faithful, but this church is without priests, and the sacred office is filled there in turn, by the most religious and venerable persons.

Men and women, before marriage, live separately from each other in assemblies, where the most perfect equality reigns. The entire day is filled with labour; the same for every rank; the idea of Providence, constantly present, directs all the actions of the life of the Moravians.

When a young man chooses to take a companion, he addresses himself to the female superintendants of girls or widows, and demands of them the person he wishes to espouse. They draw lots in the church, to know whether he ought to marry the woman whom he prefers; and if the lot is against him, he gives up his demand. The Moravians have such a habit of

resignation, that they do not resist this decision; and as they only see the women at church, it costs them less to renounce their choice. This manner of deciding upon marriage, and upon many other circumstances of life, indicates the general spirit of the Moravian worship. Instead of keeping themselves submitted to the will of Heaven, they fancy they can learn it by inspirations, or, what is still more strange, by interrogating chance. Duty and events manifest to man the views of God concerning the earth; how can we flatter ourselves with the notion of penetrating them by other means?

We observe, in other respects, among the generality of Moravians, evangelical manners, such as they must have existed from the time of the Apostles, in Christian communities. Neither extraordinary doctrines nor scrupulous practices constitute the bond of this association: the Gospel is there interpreted in the most natural and clear manner; but they are there faithful to the consequences of this doctrine, and they make their conduct, under all relations, harmonize with their religious principles. The Moravian communities serve, above all, to prove that Protestantism, in its simplicity, may lead to the most austere sort of life, and the most enthusiastic religion; death and immortality, well understood, are sufficient to occupy and to direct the whole of existence.

I was some time ago at Dintendorf, a little village near Erfurt, where a Moravian community is established. This village is three leagues distant from every great road; it is situated between two mountains, upon the banks of a rivulet; willows and lofty poplars environ it; there is something tranquil and sweet in the look of the country, which prepares the soul to free itself from the turbulence of life. The buildings and the streets are marked by perfect cleanliness; the women, all clothed alike, hide their hair, and bind their head with a riband, whose colour indicates whether they are married, maidens, or widows: the men are clothed in brown, almost like the Quakers. Mercantile industry employs nearly all of them; but one does not hear

the least noise in the village. Every body works in regularity and silence; and the internal action of religious feeling lulls to rest every other impulse.

The girls and widows live together in a large dormitory, and, during the night, one of them has her turn to watch, for the purpose of praying, or of taking care of those who may be ill. The unmarried men live in the same manner. Thus there exists a great family for him who has none of his own; and the name of brother and sister is common to all Christians.

Instead of bells, wind instruments, of a very sweet harmony, summon them to divine service. As we proceeded to church, by the sound of this imposing music, we felt ourselves carried away from the earth; we fancied that we heard the trumpet of the last judgment, not such a morose makes us fear them, but as a pious confidence makes us love them; it seemed as if the divine passion manifested itself in the peal, and pronounced beforehand pardon of regeneration.

The church was dressed out in white roses, and blossoms of white thorn: pictures were not banished from the temple; and music was cultivated as a constituent part of religion: they only sang psalms; there was neither sermon, nor mass, nor argument, nor theological discussion; it was the worship of God in spirit and in truth. The women, all in white, were ranged by each other without any distinction whatever; they looked like the innocent shadows who were about to appear together before the tribunal of the Divinity.

The burying-ground of the Moravians is a garden, the walks of which are marked out by funeral stones, and by the side of each is planted a flowering shrub. All these stones are equal; no one of these shrubs rises above the other; and the same epitaph serves for all the dead. "He was born on such a day; and on such another he returned into his native country." Excellent expression, to designate the end of our life! The ancients said, "He lived;" and thus threw a veil over the tomb, to divest themselves of its idea; the

Christians place over it the star of hope.

On Easter-day, divine service is performed in the burying-ground, which is close to the church, and the resurrection is announced in the middle of the tombs. All those who are present at this act of worship, know the stone that is to be placed over their coffin; and already breathe the perfume of the young tree, whose leaves and flowers will penetrate into their tombs. It is thus that we have seen, in modern times, an entire army assisting at its own funeral rites, pronouncing for itself the service of the dead, decided in belief that it was to conquer immortality.*

The communion of the Moravians cannot adapt itself to the social state, such as circumstances ordain it to be; but as it has been long and frequently asserted that Catholicism alone adorns the imagination, it is of consequence to remark, that what truly animates the soul in religion is common to all Christian churches. A lecture and a prayer exhaust all the power of the pathetic; and the more simple the faith, the more emotion is caused by the worship.

POLITICAL CHARACTERS.

[Continued from p. 207.]

SIR JAMES M'INTOSH, KNT.

THE distinguished talents of this gentleman have been exerted and displayed on subjects so connected with objects that are important, at all times, but particularly so at present, that we give his portrait with peculiar pleasure, and we hope it will be studied with particular advantage.

Sir James (then Mr. M'Intosh) was at a very young man, and had not finished his studies as a barrister, when he became one of the most zealous, and by far the most able defender of the French revolution in this country. He was the only antagonist of Mr. Burke (one of the most profound, most elegant, and most fanciful writers of the age), who deserved to be named as an opponent worthy of him.

On the wrong side of the question,

* The allusion in this passage is to the siege of Saragossa.

Mr. M'Intosh shewed powers of reasoning and elegance of style that left all those who admired the French constitution, and who defended the same cause, at an immense distance. Had the same talents been employed on the other side, they would have produced the happiest effects.

Whilst the young advocate for the rights of man came so near the Nestor of the age in acuteness of reasoning, and elegance of style, he far surpassed him in candour and moderation, and therefore his arguments carried with them double weight. Though the reveries of revolutionists are long since exploded, the *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* of M'Intosh will remain as a masterpiece of its kind.

That the French nation was not free before the revolution, has never been denied, and certainly a generous-minded and well-intentioned man, who thought it might become so by the efforts it was making, could not but approve of those efforts, and Mr. M'Intosh appears to have done it with all his mind. That he did not see into the wickedness, the ignorance, and the vain presumption of the leading men, is not surprising: he was young, and at a distance, and they were able impostors. They were first-rate Charlatans, mounted on a conspicuous stage, and acting, to appearance, a most admirable part. To free mankind was a glorious attempt, had the way been wise, or the end practicable.

The French revolution originated in mind, and not in accidental circumstances; and not being produced by physical force, as most other revolutions have been, set men's minds at work most actively in every country, and accordingly there were numbers of writers and speakers on both sides of the question in England; but of all who supported the cause, whilst it deserved support, Mr. M'Intosh was the only one, who, with a candour equally honourable and uncommon, changed his opinion in consequence of discovering his error.

We have said elsewhere, that it is now a leading blemish in the English character to be inflexible, and that unalterable obstinacy has assumed the guise of firmness, intrepidity, and resolution, but the superior mind of

Mr. M. prevented him from running into an error, from which, even with all his talents, Mr. Fox was not free. Not that we would exalt the talents of Mr. M'Intosh above those of the man who so long headed opposition; but it is our duty to record the truth without explaining the cause, further than giving it as a supposition that the habits, and perhaps the interests, of party, swayed the mind of Mr. Fox, who admired the constitution of 1789, long after it was held in abhorrence by those who had assisted in planning and executing it.

This candid manner of acting is highly creditable, as Mr. M'Intosh had got great reputation by his book, and as there are so few persons who will publicly own that they have been mistaken.

As a barrister, Mr. M'Intosh, in his defence of Peltier, (the editor of a French journal), for a libel on Bonaparte, displayed talents still superior to what he had shewn in pleading in defence of the revolutionists. It is quite a classical defence, and resembles more one of the orations of Demosthenes or Cicero, than any that we remember to have seen of late years, at the bar of a British court of justice. Mr. Attorney-general thought it in some places extraneous; and indeed the man who conducted the prosecution on the part of the tyrant of France, though nominally for the King of England, might well think it extraneous, when Mr. M. dwelt on the former dignity of the English character, and the admirable conduct of Elizabeth, who, in the cause of the oppressed, braved the anger of Spain, then the most powerful of European nations: mindful only of acting well, she was prepared for the consequences, and her magnanimity inspired her people with equal resolution, and equal generosity.*

When Sir J. M. became recorder of Bombay, he displayed great talents, and profound knowledge of law, but tintured strongly with his

northern education, which had a bias to metaphysical and political knowledge, in preference to a tame adherence to legal practice, and *cases upon record*.

As the English lawyers err on the other extreme, it is to be hoped that Sir James may find an opportunity to assist Sir Samuel Romilly in his reforms of English jurisprudence; for it is evident even to the ignorant, that the time is arrived, when, without despising, and losing respect for what is ancient, and approved by experience, many parts of our legal code require to be modernized, and a return made to first principles, instead of wading through volumes of precedents, a practice attended with innumerable disadvantages, though unfortunately it gains ground every day on the English bench*.

We hope, most earnestly, that a return to perfect health will enable Sir James yet to serve his country, and that he will be enabled to do it in the situation of a judge; for though we approve more of the English than of the Scotch manner of administering justice, yet we think that there is something in the Scotch manner of viewing a question, that might be of use in the English courts. Experience proved it to be so in the time of a Mansfield, and it would, we have no doubt, find it so in the person of a M'Intosh.

P. S. Since this portrait was written, Sir James has obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and opened as a speaker.

Most people thought that neither the time nor the subject was worthy of Sir James, but they did not recol-

* In fact the law lords may be said to be law-makers, and the business is accomplished (without any apparent design, and probably without any real one) in a very curious manner. The law is interpreted not according to its meaning, as it appears on the face of it, but according to decisions that have on former occasions taken place. Veneration for past decisions is very well, but a judge carries it rather too far when he gives up his own opinion, and allows himself to be implicitly guided by it.

* It is impossible, by description or by quotation, to do justice to that admirable defence, it must be read, for its beauties to be seen, and its merits appreciated.

lect, that having heard the Prince Regent abused for quitting his early friends, he was anxious to shew that he was determined to stick firmly by his.

This was done contrary to his interest, for the opposition are in the state of Othello. Their occupation is gone; and what is more, ministers have been so successful, that the nation at large despises the efforts of opposition more than it ever did at any former period.

Sir James is vexed that the Dutch have, by acclamation, chosen the Prince of Orange for their sovereign. Does he not know that the original, and the best way of a people's pressing their will is by acclamation? He who vindicated the French when they revolted on the plea of national will, may surely, without great wrath, allow the Dutch to choose the form of government they like best.

PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG.

This is one of the greatest generals of the age; and, what is still more surprising, he displayed those great abilities from the first moment of his having the chief command of the Austrian army.

The battle of the 16th October was one of the hardest-fought battles upon record; and in it, with the Austrians alone, he beat Bonaparte's main army, commanded by himself in person, and prepared the way for the decisive battle of the 18th of the same month, called the battle of Leipsic, in which the fate of Europe was decided by half a million of men in arms.

That was one of the greatest days in the military annals of the world; and by far the most important in its immediate consequences.

The battle of Leipsic was, by land, something like what the battle of Trafalgar was by sea—the last great contest for victory; no power remaining to maintain such another contest; and, as concerning Bonaparte, we may say—

"This fight all former fights surpass,
"It was his greatest and his last."

Prince Schwartzberg conducted himself with great ability; and the allies made no errors, whilst the

French, acting alone,* made many. This is a new occurrence in war, for we have been always accustomed to see allies making mistakes, either through jealousy of each other, through separate interests prevailing, or through the difficulty of adjusting rank amongst the commanders.

At the battle of Leipsic, as during the whole of the campaign, the Emperor of Russia, though himself the life and soul of the whole, put an end to all jealousy amongst the generals, by shewing the noble example of himself taking the place of auxiliary, when he was in reality chief. It was Agamemnon led by the wisdom of Nestor and Ulysses, foregoing his high pretensions to promote harmony among the confederate kings.

The Russian generals, who commanded in chief, and who beat the French in their own country, are now but second in command; such is the devotion of the emperor, and of his brave warriors, to the great cause of the deliverance of Europe. This is a phenomenon as strange and uncommon as those events that have given rise to it.

It is not a little astonishing that whilst Bonaparte and his generals have been committing blunder upon blunder, although experienced by almost incessant warfare, for more than fifteen years, the generals of the allies, with much less practice and experience, appear to have committed no mistakes.

Not only has fortune changed sides, but the energy and active co-operation for which the French were an example to other nations, have abandoned them, and are now found all on the side of the allies.

Whilst the French soldiers thought they were fighting for a good cause,

* It is true that Bonaparte had many auxiliaries, but then his auxiliaries were as submissive as any of his own generals. His coercive system produced unanimity by the mere influence of force and fear. It was not so among the allies: their co-operation was quite voluntary, such as is unusual amongst allies, only they happened, on this occasion, to have no separate interests—no different views.

and had an advantageous end to their labours in view, they were almost invincible; but since they have been led to wild expeditions, that could not be represented as beneficial, and which had no appearance of a termination, they have never been successful, even with inferior numbers; and their chief has lost all that combination, and military sagacity of which he displayed so much when he first began his career in the campaigns in Italy.

France has worn out both her moral and physical force, whilst the other nations of Europe have learnt, by great sufferings, the necessity of great exertions, and the no less urgent necessity of being true to each other.

The Prince of Schwartzberg was some time ambassador in Paris, and there he no doubt learnt to appreciate, and to know the character of the enemy he has now to combat. Hence it is fair to conclude arises, in a great measure, that steady firmness that repels all his insidious attacks, and frustrates all those underhand manoeuvres which, for a number of years were so successful to the French.

The prince is as able in the cabinet as in the field; and with such a cause, and such men in high situations, there can be little doubt of ultimate success, while the enemy is discomfited, dismayed, and reduced in numbers.

The hand of Providence has long been evident in the great change of affairs; and any one who takes a rapid view of the French Revolution, will be very sceptical if he does not allow that the volcano that burst forth in France, in 1789, has been extinguished by a most strange succession of events, brought about by intelligent and enlightened men, who were doing just the contrary of what they intended to do.

Long have those who admired Bonaparte, held him up as an irresistible instrument in the hand of Divine Providence; and, indeed, as Providence uses natural means to accomplish her inscrutable purposes, it required nothing less than such an extraordinary man to effect what he has done.

When the Revolution had established the jacobin clubs all over

France, and those clubs did actually command above a million of soldiers, who were employed to rob and ruin neighbouring nations, Bonaparte had the address and ability to turn the armies against the jacobins, and thus make the origin of the evil to cease.

Here he had accomplished a great work; and at this, if he had stopped, he might have been considered as the best and greatest of men; his dynasty would have merited stability; but no—the army itself then became as dangerous to mankind, as its former masters had been; and no imaginable address could reduce this army; and Bonaparte neither could nor would make the attempt. Here it is that Divine Providence manifests itself. In the fulness of his ambition and vain glory, promising plunder, wealth, and dominion, he collects his whole force to effect one desperate purpose; and while he and his bands think they are going to immortalize themselves as the heroes, and the masters of mankind—while they boast that they march as on a party of pleasure and amusement, they all at once find themselves in the worst season of the year, in the most miserable country, and amidst the most formidable enemies. The world knows how fatal this was; for of the best appointed, and most numerous army in the world, very few escape death; and of those few not one escapes infamy. The soldiers perish rather than forsake their officers; and the officers basely forsake their soldiers to save themselves.

Thus armies and all are destroyed, by a means which it was not in the power of man to contrive and execute. To lead the men to destruction, it was necessary that they should be led as if to victory, all which was thus wonderfully accomplished. Thus Bonaparte has completed, by his intimation, the work he began by his abilities, and which no human talents could have accomplished.

Bonaparte has done, most completely, and with great pains and exertion, what he never intended to do; and what, if he had known, he never would have done. Is not this being a blind instrument?

Never, surely, was any thing so sudden, or so complete, as the over-

throw of Bonaparte, when he left the small exhausted remnants of his once great plundering army at Sinogornie. Murder and plunder had never before been conducted on a scale either so splendid or so great, and never did murderers and robbers meet with so severe or signal a punishment.

The infatuation of Bonaparte in attacking Russia, and penetrating to Moscow at the beginning of winter, was great indeed; but the humiliation of France was not complete, neither was she disabled sufficiently for the safety of other nations. The wretched and fugitive chief returns, after having sacrificed above half a million of men, and raises a fresh army, which he leads to the heart of Germany once more; and even then he might have, in a great measure, retrieved his fortune, could his former reverse have taught him wisdom and moderation; but, after sacrificing the greatest part of his army in the field, he leaves nearly all the remainder in fortresses, that must fall into the hands of his enemies, so that he is unable to muster troops to defend France!

The French Revolution thus terminates in the severe punishment of the country in which it originated, after a series of disappointments unparalleled in history.

The first attempt was to establish liberty on a more extensive scale than it ever existed: that ended in unexampled slavery! The second attempt was to establish a powerful empire, on a scale greater than had ever existed; and that terminated in unexampled feebleness and defeat!!

In both these attempts the independence and peace of Europe were endangered; but that danger is now over, and we may expect a more lasting peace and tranquillity than has been experienced for several ages.

—

*Right Hon. NICHOLAS VANSITTART,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

This gentleman bids fair to be immortalized, like Epistrotus, who burned the temple of Ephesus. He has laid his hand on the sinking fund established by Mr. Pitt, the progress of which has astonished the world, and preserved England. The temple of Ephesus was one of the seven

wonders of the ancient world; and, amongst the numerous wonders of the present age, may be well placed an establishment which enables the country to pay off above fifteen millions of debt annually; that is to say, a sum equal to the revenues of the country before it was established, and greater than the free revenue of any kingdom in Europe.

By laying his finger on this sacred institution, Mr. Vansittart has most probably laid the foundation for the future necessity of himself, or his successor in office, laying thereon a heavy hand. Indeed, the value of the plan depended entirely on its inviolability.

The arithmetical calculations of accumulation by compound interest are so certain, and so simple, that were it not for the difficulty of adhering inviolably to the execution through a long period of time, one single family might easily absorb the disposable wealth of a whole nation, and even obtain possession of a great part of its landed property.*

* In the accumulation of money, by compound interest, there arises a great difficulty; for when the sum becomes large, the administration is apt to become expensive and wasteful: whereas, in *reimbursing*, the effect is quite the contrary; for expenses are saved as the progress advances.

For the better information of those who do not amuse themselves with calculations, we shall simply state, that at five *per cent* in 150 years, money multiplies 1000 times; and in 200 years, to above 16,000 times. So that if 1,000,000 had been sunk at the time of the Revolution, it would, by the year 1828, that is, in about fifteen years from this time, have paid 1,000,000,000; or, the small sum of £50,000 annually applied, would have done the same. We give these familiar and round statements, not wishing either to give ourselves the affected airs of able calculators, or to puzzle those who do not like the study of figures.

Ridicule was attempted to be thrown on this progressive increase, when Mr. Pitt established his plan, and the calculations of a French schoolmaster were published, which

Before the seven-years war there was a sinking fund, and before the American war also;† but on both occasions the ministers of the day laid their unhallowed hands on that establishment, which, if they had not done, the debts of the nation would not this day be half of what they are. The greatest merit of William Pitt, the most admired, and the most admirable part of his conduct, was, the not only preserving the sinking fund inviolable, as at first established, but that when a war unexpectedly broke out in 1793, he attached, to every future loan, a sinking fund, bearing as great a proportion to the capital as the original fund. That great minister, so far from following the example of his predecessors, and destroying his own work, made every effort to preserve and strengthen it; and in his life time he met with his reward.

Lord North found every succeeding loan more difficult to raise than that before, during the American war; * and

at the time made many people think the accumulation was chimerical, like that of Alnasçar, the Persian glass-man. The rapid progress of the fund, however, convinced the most sceptical; and all, except the wilfully deaf, were obliged to hear. The Earl of Lauderdale, in his Answer to Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, re-published the caricature calculation of the French schoolmaster, about twenty years after it had been forgotten; and, like most of Joe Miller's jests, it went down with the rising generation as a clever thing.

† Money was become so plenty before the American war, that the interest, fell to three and a half *per cent.* on good security; and meetings were held of monied men, to petition ministers not to let the accumulation proceed further. The monied men were then going about to seek employment for money, as we have since seen Manchester weavers and their workmen seeking employment for their hands.

* Dr. Price, who was in the confidence of Lord North, and knew all the financial difficulties of that minister, told the author, that he believed, had the American war lasted

all enterprize on the great scale ceased. Mr. Pitt found money more easily obtained loan after loan. He belied all the predictions of gloomy calculators on finance, from the great David Hume even down to Lord Lauderdale; and thus, while the nation obtained unexampled loans with unexampled facility, private enterprises, and public works, went on with greater rapidity, than at any former period, even during times of peace.

It might have been expected that, with such experience before his eyes, the chancellor of the exchequer might have kept off his prophane hand

his sacred institution, to which he owes so much. He might have known that no sophistry or argument, no intricacy of calculation or ingenuity, would blind us to the violation of a principle; or convince us of the safety of abandoning success, to launch out into the sea of experiment.

The nation escaped the danger with which it was threatened by Lord Henry Petty when he was chancellor of the exchequer; on which occasion Mr. Vansittart aided and assisted his lordship in making the British House of Commons comprehend the business. That was a sort of *hocus pocus*, what they term, in France, a *tour de passe-passe*; but it only wanted plain sense to see into the deception; just as a plain man, with a solid understanding, is convinced that the tricks of a Comus or a Breslaw,† are a deception, though he does not deny the appearance of reality; and is totally ignorant of the manner in which it is performed.

Mr. Vansittart has at least one merit. He is more direct in his mode of proceeding: there is less of that charlatanism in the plan, less of the mountebank in the man on this occa-

another year, Lord North would not have been able to raise the money by a loan. Making every allowance for the gloomy mind of Dr. Price, and his opposition to the American war, no doubt can remain, that the difficulties accumulated.

† Two famous performers of legerdemain.

sion; and the danger will be sooner seen.*

Should, indeed, the war be speedily terminated, we may escape the danger; but when Mr. Vansittart touched

the sinking fund, there was no immediate prospect of that.

Blaming Mr. Vansittart for rashly touching this grand scheme, to the success of which the nation owes so much, we must at the same time give him credit for his zeal in the service of his country, though we cannot forget that he assisted the talents-administration with all his own, and abetted the scheme of Lord Henry Petty, of which it is to be presumed that he either never approved, or that he now sees his error, since he has not revived that complicated abortion in finance.

[To be continued.]

CURIOUS LITERARY FACTS.

[From the "Quarrels of Authors."]

The ingenious writer who lately presented the world with the Calamities of Authors, has now collected an amusing and instructive account of their Quarrels.

The volumes are full of curious research, detailed in a sprightly and sometimes elegant style. Among the many novelties which they contain, we do not know that any of them can justly exceed the following memoranda of Lintot, presenting the trade price of author's work, in what has been called the Augustan age of literature.

SINCE I have closed the "Miscellaneous Quarrels of Pope," an odd sort of a literary curiosity has fallen in my way. It throws some light on the history of the heroes of the Dunciad; but such *minutiae literariæ* are only for my bibliographical readers.

It is a book of accounts, which belonged to the renowned Bernard Lintot the bookseller, whose character has been so humorously preserved by Pope, in a dialogue which the poet has given as having passed between them in Windsor Forest. The book is entitled "*Copies when Purchased.*" The power of genius is exemplified in the ledger of the bookseller, as much as in any other book; and while I here discover, that the moneys received even by such men of genius as Gay, Farquhar, Cibber, and Dr. King, amount to small sums, and such authors as Dennis, Theobald, Ozell, and Toland, scarcely amount to any thing, that of Pope much exceeds 4600l.

I am not in all cases confident of the nature of these "Copies pur-

chased," those works which were originally published by Lintot, may be considered as purchased at the sums specified: some few might have been subsequent to their first edition. The guinea, at that time, passing for 21 shillings and sixpence, has occasioned the fractions.

I transcribe Pope's account. Here it appears that he sold "The Key to the Lock" and "Parnell's Poems." The poem entitled "To the Author of a Poem called *Successio*," appears to have been written by Pope, and seems to have escaped the researches of his editors. The smaller poems were contributions to a volume of Poetical Miscellanies, published by Lintot.

* Mr. Nichols has obliged me by supplying the title—"Miscellaneous Poems and Translations, by several Hands, 1712."—The second edition appeared in 1714; and "in the title-page are enumerated the poems mentioned in this account; and Pope's name affixed, as if he were the actual

MR. POPE.			MR. GAY.		
19 Feb. 1711-12.	£.	s. d.	12 May, 1713.	£.	s. d.
Statius, First Book	16	2 6	Wife of Bath	25	0 0
Vertumnus and Pomona			11 Nov. 1714.		
21 March, 1711-12.			Letter to a Lady	5	7 6
First Edition Rape	7	0 0	14 Feb. 1714.		
9 April, 1712.			The What d'ye call it.	16	2 6
To a Lady presenting Voi- ture	3	16 6	22 Dec. 1715.		
Upon Silence			Trivia	43	0 0
To the Author of a Poem, called <i>Successio</i>			Epistle to the Earl of Bur- lington	10	15 0
23 Feb. 1712-13.			4 May 1717.		
Windsor Forest	32	5 0	Battle of the Frogs	16	2 6
23 July, 1713.			8 Jan. 1717.		
Ode on St. Cecilia's Day	15	0 0	Three Hours after Marriage	43	2 6
20 Feb. 1713-14.			The Mohocks, a Farce, 2l. 10s.		
Additions to the Rape	45	0 0	(Sold the Mohocks to him again*.)		
1 Feb. 1714-15.			Revival of the Wife of Bath	75	0 0
Temple of Fame	32	5 0			
30 April, 1715.				£. 234	10 0
Key to the Lock	10	15 0			
17 July, 1716.					
Essay on Criticism*	15	0 0			
13 Dec. 1721.					
Parnell's Poems	15	0 0			
23 March, 1713.					
Homer, vol. I.	215	0 0			
600 books on royal paper	176	0 0			
9 Feb. 1715-16.					
Homer, vol. II.	215	0 0			
7 May, 1716.					
650 royal paper	150	0 0			
This Article is repeated to the sixth vol. of Homer. To which is to be added, another sum of 840l. paid for an assignment of all the Copies. The whole of this part of the Account amounting to	3203	4 0			
Copy-moneys for the <i>Odys- sey</i> , vol. I. II. III. and 750 of each vol. royal paper, 4to.	615	6 0			
Ditto for the volumes IV. V. and 750 do.	425	18 7½			
	£. 4244	8 7½			

editor;—an idea (adds Mr. Nichols) which he affected to discountenance. It is probable that Pope was the editor. We see, by this account, that he was paid for his contributions.

* This was a new edition, published conjointly by Lintot, and Lewis the Catholic bookseller and early friend of Pope, of whom, and of the first edition, 1711, I have preserved an anecdote, p. 145, of this volume.

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* The late Isaac Reed, in the *Biog. Dramatica*, was uncertain whether Gay was the author of this unacted drama. It is a satire on the inhuman frolics of the bucks and bloods of those days, who imitated the savageness of the Indians, whose name they assumed. Why Gay repurchased 'the Mohocks,' remains to be discovered. Was it another joint production with Pope?—The literary co-partnership between Pope and Gay, has never been opened to the curious. It is probable that Pope was consulted, if not concerned in writing the "What d'ye call it" which, Jacob says in his "Poetical Register," "exposes several of our eminent Poets." Jacob published while Gay was living, and seems to allude to this literary co-partnership; for, speaking of Gay, he says: "that having an inclination to Poetry, by the strength of his own genius, and the conversation of Mr. Pope, he has made some progress in poetical writings."

This tragi-comical farce of "The Mohocks" is satirically dedicated to Dennis, "as a *horrid* and *tremendous* piece, formed on the model of his own *Appius* and *Virginia*." This touch seems to come from the finger of Pope. It is a mock-tragedy, for the Mohocks themselves rant in blank verse; a feeble performance, far inferior to its happier predecessor, "The What d'ye call it?"

2 Q

MR. DENNIS.

£. s. d.

Feb. 24, 1703-4.			
Liberty Asserted one half share.....	7	3	0
10 Nov. 1708.			
Appius and Virginia.....	21	10	0
25 April 1711.			
Essay on Public Spirit....	2	12	6
6 Jan. 1711.			
Remarks on Pope's Essay..	2	12	6

Dennis must have sold himself to criticism from ill-nature, and not for pay. One is surprised that his two tragedies should have been worth a great deal more than his criticism. Criticism was then worth no more than too frequently it deserves; Dr. Sewal, for his "Observations on the Tragedy of Jane Shore," received only a guinea.

At p. 152. of this volume, I have suggested a doubt whether Theobald attempted to translate from the original Greek: one would suppose he did, by the following entry, which has a line drawn through it, as if the agreement had not been executed. Perhaps Lintot submitted to pay Theobald for *not doing* the *Odyssey*, when Pope undertook it.

MR. THEOBALD.

£. s. d.

23 May, 1713.			
Plato's Phædon.....	5	7	6
For <i>Æschylus's</i> Trag.....	1	1	6
being part of ten guineas.			
12 June, 1714.			
La Motte's Homer.....	3	4	6

April 21, 1714. Articles signed by Mr. Theobald, to translate for B. Lintot the 24 books of Homer's *Odyssey* into English blank verse. Also the four Tragedies of Sophocles, called *Œdipus Tyrannus*, *Œdipus Coloneus*, *Trachiniae*, and *Philocetes*, into English blank verse, with Explanatory Notes to the twenty-four Books of the *Odyssey*, and to the four Tragedies. To receive, for translating every 450 Greek verses with explanatory notes thereon, the sum of 21. 10s.

To translate likewise the Satires and Epistles of Horace into English Rhyme. For every 100 Latin lines so translated, the sum of 11. 1s. 6d.

* Bought of Mr. George Strahan, bookseller.

These Articles to be performed, according to the time specified, under the penalty of fifty pounds, payable by either party's default in performance.

Paid in hand, 21. 10s.

It appears that Toland never got above 51. 10l. or 20l. for his publications. See his article in "Calamities of Authors," vol. ii. p. 140. I discovered the humiliating conditions that attended his publications, from an examination of his original papers. All, this author seems to have reaped from a life devoted to literary enterprise and philosophy, and patriotism, appears, not to have exceeded 200l.!

Here, too, we find, that the facetious Dr. King threw away all his sterling wit for five miserable pounds, though "The Art of Cookery," and that of "Love," obtained a more honourable price. But a mere school-book, probably, inspired our lively genius with more real facetiousness, than any of those works which communicate so much to others.

DR. KING.

£. s. d.

18 Feb. 1707-8.			
Paid for Art of Cookery..	82	5	0
16 Feb. 1708-9.			
Paid for the First Part of Transactions.....	5	0	0
Paid for his Art of Love..	32	5	0
23 June, 1709.			
Paid for the 2d Part of the Transactions.....	5	0	0
4 March, 1709-10.			
Paid for the History of Cajamal.....	5	0	0
10 Nov. 1710.			
Paid for King's Gods.....	50	0	0
1 July, 1712.			
Useful Miscellany, Part I..	1	1	6
Paid for the Useful Miscellany.....	3	0	0

Lintot utters a groan over "The Duke of Buckingham's Works" (Sheffield), for "having been jockeyed of them by Alderman Barber and Tonson." Who can ensure literary celebrity? No bookseller would now regret being jockeyed out of his *Græcæ Works*!

The History of Plays appears here somewhat curious: Tragedies, then the fashionable dramas, obtained a considerable price; for though Dennis's luckier one reached only to 211.,

Dr. Young's *Basiris* acquired 84l. Smith's *Phædra* and *Hippolytus*, 50l. Rowe's *Jane Shore*, 50l. 15s. and *Jane Grey*, 75l. 5s. Cibber's *Nonjuror* obtained 105l. for the copyright.

Is it not a little mortifying to observe, that among all these customers of genius, whose names enrich the Ledger of the bookseller, Jacob, that "blunderbuss of law," while his law-books occupy in space as much as Mr. Pope's works, the amount of his account stands next in value, far beyond many a name which has immortalized itself!

Since this appendix has passed the press, I have obtained the first edition of Lintot's "Miscellaneous Poems." The anonymous lines "To the Author of a Poem called *Successio*," appear to be a literary satire by Pope, written when he had scarcely attained his fourteenth year. This satire, the first, probably, he wrote for the press, and in which he has succeeded so well, that it might have induced him to pursue the bent of his genius, merits preservation. The juvenile composition bears the marks of his future excellencies: it has the tune of his verse, and the images of his wit. Thirty years afterwards, when occupied by the Dunciad, he transplanted and pruned again some of the original images.

The hero of this satire is Elkanah Settle. The subject is, one of those whig poems, designed to celebrate the happiness of an uninterrupted "Succession" in the crown, at the time the act of settlement passed, which transferred it to the Hanoverian line. The rhimer, and his theme, were equally contemptible to the juvenile jacobite poet.

The hoarse and voluminous Codrus of Juvenal aptly designates this eternal verse-maker;—one who has written with such constant copiousness, that no bibliographer has presumed to form a complete list of his works*.

When Settle had outlived his temporary rivalry with Dryden, and was reduced to mere Settle, he published party-poems, in folio, com-

posed in Latin, accompanied by his own translations.—These folio poems, uniformly bound, except that the arms of his patrons, or rather his purchasers, richly gilt, emblazon the black morocco, may still be found. These presentation-copies were sent round to the chiefs of the party, with a mendicant's petition, of which some still exist. To have a clear conception of the *present views* of some politicians, it is necessary to read their history backwards. In 1702, when Settle published *Successio*, he must have been a Whig. In 1685 he was a Tory, commemorating, by an heroic poem, the coronation of James II. and writing periodically against the Whigs. In 1680, he had left the Tories for the Whigs, and conducted the whole management of burning the Pope, then a very solemn national ceremony. A Whig, a Pope-burner, and a Codrus, afforded a full draught of inspiration to the nascent genius of our youthful Satirist.

Settle, in his latter state of wretchedness, had one standard *Elegy* and *Epithalamium* printed off with *blanks*. By the ingenious contrivance of inserting the name of any considerable person who died, or was married, no one, who had gone out of the world, or was entering into it, but was equally welcome, to this dinnerless livery-man of the draggled-tailed Muses. I have elsewhere noticed his last exit from this state of poetry and pauperism; when, leaping into a green dragon, which his own creative genius had invented, in a theatrical booth, Codrus, in hissing flames and terrifying Morocco folds, discovered "the fate of talents misapplied!"

*To the Author of a Poem intitled
"SUCCESSIO."*

Begone, ye critics, and restrain your spite;
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write.
The heaviest Muse the swiftest course has
gone,
As clocks run fastest when most lead
is on*.

* Thus altered in the Dunciad, Book i. v. 123.

"As clocks to weight their nimble motions owe,
The wheels above urged by the lead below

* The fullest account we have of Settle, a busy scribe in his day, is in Mr. Nichols's *Lit. Anec.* Vol. i. 41.

What tho' no bees around your cradle
 flew,
 Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;
 Yet have we oft discover'd in their stead,
 A swarm of drones that buzz'd about
 your head.
 When you, like Orpheus, strike the
 warbling lyre,
 Attentive blocks stand round you, and
 admire.
 Wit past thro' thee no longer is the same,
 As meat digested takes a different name*;
 But sense must sure thy safest plunder be,
 Since no reprisals can be made on thee.

Thus thou may'st rise, and in thy daring
 flight
 (Tho' ne'er so weighty) reach a wondrous
 height:
 So, forced from engines, lead itself can
 fly,
 And pond'rous slugs move nimbly thro'
 the sky*.
 Sure Bavius copied Mævius to the full,
 And Chærilus† taught Codrus to be dull;
 Therefore, dear friend, at my advice give
 o'er
 This needless labour, and contend no more
 To prove a *dull Succession* to be true,
 Since 'tis enough we find it so in you.

* Of this original image, as it appears to me, it is remarkable, that a late caustic wit, who probably had never read this poem, employed it on a certain occasion. An author now living, who has distinguished himself by his genius and by some hardy paradoxes, was pleading for them as hardily, by shewing that they did not originate in him: they were to be found in Helvetius, in Rousseau, and in other modern philosophers. "Ay," retorted the cynical wit; "so you eat at my table venison and turtle, but from you the same things come quite changed!"

* Thus altered in the Dunciad, Book i. v. 181.

"As, forced from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
 And pondrous slugs cut swiftly through the sky."

† Perhaps, by Chærilus, the juvenile Satirist designed Flecknoe, or Shadwell, who had received their immortality of dullness from his master Catholic in poetry and opinions Dryden.

REPORT ON STEAM ENGINE PASSAGE BOATS, or PACKETS. By Mr. RALPH DODD, Engineer.

Anxious to promote every thing connected with the improvements of art or science, we willingly give place to the following.

THIS paper might be commenced with observing, What is it that cannot be effected by steam, when scientifically applied, where power is wanted? As to the public convenience and utility of steam boats, or packets, it is almost unnecessary to make any remark, for the use of well-informed persons: because it is one of those things that must strike and claim the attention of any intelligent mind; any one travelling on the line of country where used, that wishes to pass reasonably and expeditiously, at less expense than by land carriage, and without fatigue; for, of all other modes of travelling, this is the most pleasant and comfortable. No danger of breaking down carriages; no dusty roads in summer, nor dirty in winter. In short, their cabins below are like sitting rooms; their tables are strewn with papers, monthly publications, and books of amusement; so that no one can duly appreciate their comfort and convenience but those that have travelled in them.

For the information of those who are unacquainted with it, it may be necessary to state, that most of the principal rivers in North America are navigated by these steam boats: one of them passes 2000 miles, on the great river Mississippi, in 21 days, at the rate of five miles an hour, against the descending current, which is perpetually running down. This steam boat is 126 feet in length, and carries 460 tons, at a very shallow draft of water, only 2 feet 6 inches, and carries, from New Orleans, whole ships cargoes into the interior of the country, as well as passengers.

The city of New York alone possesses seven steam boats, for commerce and passengers: to name only one or two of them, that from thence to Albany, on the north river, passes 130 miles, then (after about 45 miles

of land carriage) to Lake Champlain, you may enter another steam boat, that will take you about 200 miles, to near Montreal, between which place and Quebec, a British steam boat, 140 feet in length, is constantly passing, and usually goes down in 26 hours, but sometimes in only 24, although the distance is 180 miles; and, in returning, she is seldom more than 12 or 15 hours additional time, although the stream is almost constantly running against her, with great velocity, so peculiar to the river St. Lawrence, in North America. This boat, in the last year, was found of the greatest service to the British government, in carrying troops and stores, with greater ease and dispatch than possibly can be effected by land. And it is certainly worthy of remark, that in the late expedition of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, up the Potomac river, chasing the enemy, they keeping their ships at a prudent distance from ours, sent one of their steam boats, directly against the wind, so as to be just without gun-shot, and reconnoitred our fleet. This fact is mentioned, because it is presumed that it is the first instance where they have been applied to such purposes.

The steam-boats used at present in our own island, are a sufficient demonstration of their utility: it will only be necessary to mention those working on the river Braydon, between Yarmouth and Norwich; and on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, which boats, on this latter station, often beat the mail between the two places, and are always certain to time, let the wind or tide be what way it may.

It would occupy too considerable a space in this paper to enter into the merits of those steam boats, now building and preparing in the rivers Tyne, Thames, and Medway; particularly those with patent, simplified apparatus, for the use of rivers, to pass coastwise, and for short runs of passages over to the continent: but it is necessary to state, from most mature and deliberate experiments, that some of these steam boats, or packets,

with patent apparatus, are so constructed, that they can carry sail, and perform all the manœuvres of other vessels at sea, when the wind is in their favour, and when against them, by furling all their sails, pass right in the wind's eye with velocity; thus continuing their passages in a straight line, while other vessels are obliged to tack, to and fro, and make but little progress to their desired point; and these possess the best accommodation for passengers, and are always certain to beat other vessels, only under canvas, because they can use both their sails and machinery at one time, giving them additional velocity through the water; which, to a reflective mind, must evince their great utility, because, except in storms and gales of wind, they can always pursue their passages straight forward, rendering them shorter and certain than the present system, which is of the first importance to commercial countries.

I cannot help stating what once occurred to me, in my return from the continent of America, in a swift-sailing packet: we made the entrance of the British channel in twenty-one days; but, detained by light, contrary winds, we were nearly as long in gaining a port. Here a few hours scientific application of steam would have given the much-desired port of safety, and have saved the expense of near three weeks wear and tear to the labouring vessel. Intelligent minds and lovers of their country's improvements, will say, then surely, all our packets ought to possess patent steam apparatus, that, in times like these, they might use them, as well as add to the speed of their sailing, when applied, making their passage by sea more certain, and of less duration; thereby rendering the intercourse between our own island and other countries more easy, frequent, and inviting.

I have much pleasure in seeing, what I more than two years since wrote and published, on the adoption on the rivers in this country of packet boats, is now beginning to be realized on many of them.

THE GLEANER.

LIBERALITY OF GEORGE II.

THIS prince seemed to have none of that love of individual and distinct property which has marked the character of many sovereigns.—His Majesty came one day to Richmond gardens, and finding them locked while some decently dressed persons were standing on the outside, called for the head gardener, and told him, in a great passion, to open the door immediately. "My subjects," said his Majesty, "walk where they please." On another occasion, the same gardener was complaining that some of the company, in their walk round the gardens, had pulled up flowers, roots, and shrubs; the King, shaking his cane, replied, "Plant more then, you blockhead."

CONSECRATED MOUNDS.

Amongst the diversions at Fontainebleau, in 1739, I was at one, ushered in with a deal of magnificence, viz. a hunting match, which the King (Louis XV.) very seldom misses a day. His dogs are almost as sacred as his own person. They are all marked with the sign of the cross—an incitement they imagine to swiftness, as well as a defence from the head of a stag, or the tusk of a boar.—*Letters from a Young Painter.*

THE ATHEIST AND THE ARTIFICIAL GLOBE.

Astronomer Kirchner, having an acquaintance who denied the existence of a supreme intelligent being, expecting his friend upon a visit, procured a very handsome globe of the starry heavens, which being placed in a corner of the room, in which it could not escape his own observation, the latter seized the first occasion to ask whence it came, and to whom it belonged? 'Not to me,' replied Kirchner, 'nor was it ever made by any person, but came here by mere chance!' 'That,' replied his sceptical friend, 'is absolutely impossible; you surely jest.'—Kirchner, however, seriously persisting in his assertion, took occasion to reason with his friend upon his own principles. 'You will not,' said he, 'believe that this small body originated in mere chance, and yet you

would contend that those heavenly bodies, of which it is only a faint and diminutive resemblance, came into existence without order and design!' Pursuing this chain of reasoning, his friend was at first confounded, in the next place convinced, and, ultimately, joined in a cordial acknowledgment of the absurdity of denying the existence of a first cause.

THE ASS AT THE MEETING.

"An odd circumstance occurred at Rotherham, (says Wesley, Journal xiii. p. 62). It was well only serious people were present. An ass walked gravely in at the gate, came up to the door of the house, lifted up his head, and stood stock still in a posture of deep attention. Might not the dumb beast reprove many who have far less decency, and not much more understanding?" This application is called, in Methodist language, *improving the ass*. When any distinguished member dies, the event is *improved* in the next sermon. This kind of improvement is carried so far, that a dissenting minister in Moorfields has *improved* the battle of Trafalgar. A sailor, perhaps, may entertain doubts of this. Here then is the advertisement, faithfully copied from the newspaper: "The Destruction of the combined Fleets of France and Spain, illustrated and *improved* from a passage in the Revelations. A sermon, preached at Worship-street, Moorfields, Dec. 5, 1805, by John Evans, A.M. 'And the third part of the ships were destroyed,' Rev. viii. 9.—*Southey's Omniana.*

ENGLISH HORSE RACES IN PERSIA.

The visits paid by our countrymen to various parts, and especially where they have made any long residence, have contributed to spread a taste for our manners, and may leave a tone of British remembrance behind them. It seems indeed strange, but it is no less true, that jockies from this remote island have introduced a new fashion in a country famous for its horses from the earliest ages. What an accession to the Persian language, *Jockey Clubs, Sweepstakes, Prize Cups, Weight for Age, Give and*

Take, Rode by a Feather, &c. will make! A whole Newmarket at the royal residence! In the Persian mode of horse-racing, the horses generally go twelve miles in a straight line, and are only seen by the spectators when they reach within a short distance of the goal.

COERCIVE CONVERSIONS.

An anecdote is recorded of the people of Rum, one of the Hebrides, who, till the beginning of the present century, were all papists, and were all converted to Protestantism in one day. Maclean, of Coll, their chieftain, went one day to the island, accompanied by a Protestant minister, and gave orders for all the inhabitants to appear on Sunday at public worship. They obeyed, but refused to stay to hear a Protestant minister. The chief reasoned with them, but finding his arguments of no avail, he took hold of the first and gave him a good caning, and then pushed him back

into the church; the others followed meekly of their own accord; and from that day have continued firm Protestants; while the few Catholics remaining in the neighbouring isles, give them constantly the appellation of the *protestants of the yellow stick*.

AN ANTIQUARIAN'S PRAYER.

In a note to the last edition of *Aubrey's Letters*, written by eminent persons, the following is preserved, as written by the celebrated Thomas Hearne:

"O most gracious and merciful Lord God, wonderful in thy providence, I return all possible thanks to thee for the care thou hast always taken of me. I continually meet with most signal instances of this thy providence, and one act yesterday, when I unexpectedly met with three old manuscripts, for which, in a particular manner, I return my thanks, beseeching thee to continue the same to me, a poor helpless sinner," &c.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

QUARRELS OF AUTHORS; or some *Memoirs of our Literary History, including Specimens of Controversy in the Reign of Elizabeth.* By the Author of *'Calamities of Authors.'* 3 vols. 8vo. 1814.

THE writer of these volumes has commemorated the *calamities* and the *quarrels* of authors: will he next oblige the world with the felicities of that peculiar race of animals? Their infelicities have already found an historian in Valerianus; and we really think it would be but justice to portray them in their happier moments, as well as in those of petulance, gloom, and despondency. Perhaps it might be objected to such a scheme, that we have no criterion by which to ascertain the happiness of an individual, because it depends upon a thousand contingencies for its quality and quantity: but the same might also hold in regard to calamity and misfortune, except that men are commonly more willing to announce their miseries than their joys, and hence they furnish a voluntary testimony of their sufferings. Still, however, we

think that the same ingenuity and research which have been exercised in collecting materials to exhibit the quarrels and the calamities of authors might be not unprofitably employed in unfolding some of those situations and events which are generally supposed to contribute to a man's happiness.

With regard to the present work, it has every claim to public notice, which can be possessed by a production aspiring only to elegant amusement. The anecdotes are selected with taste and judgment; and the narrative part is written with animation. It exhibits a curious picture of literary squabbles, and derives an additional value from concentrating into one point the scattered information of multifarious works, many of which are deservedly forgotten, and others difficult of access. In the body of our Magazine, this month, we have selected one article from these amusing volumes, and shall conclude this account of them with the following instances of literary quarrels from personal motives:—

"Dr. Conyers Middleton, the author of the *Life of Cicero*, seldom wrote but out of pique; and he probably owed his origin as an author to a circumstance of this nature. Middleton when young was a *Dilettante* in music; and Dr. Bentley in contempt applied the epithet 'fiddling Conyers.' Had the irascible Middleton broken his violin about the head of the learned Grecian, and thus terminated the quarrel, the epithet had then cost Bentley's honour much less than it afterwards did. It seems to have excited Middleton to deeper studies, which the great Bentley not long after felt, when he published *Proposals* for an edition of the New Testament in Greek. Middleton published his 'Remarks, paragraph by paragraph, upon the *Proposals*,' to shew that Bentley had neither talents nor materials proper for the work. This opened a great paper-war, and again our rabid wolf fastened on the majestic lion, 'paragraph by paragraph.' And though the lion did affect to bear in contempt the fangs of his little active enemy, the flesh was torn. 'The *Proposals*' sunk before 'the paragraph by paragraph,' and no edition of the Greek Testament by Bentley ever appeared. Bentley's *Proposals* at first had met with the greatest success; the subscription-money amounted to two thousand pounds, and it was known that his nephew had been employed by him to travel abroad to collect these MSS. He declared he would make use of no MS. that was not a thousand years old, or above, of which sort he had collected twenty, so that they made up a total of twenty thousand years. He was four years studying them before he issued his *Proposals*. The doctor rested most on eight Greek MSS. the most recent of which was one thousand years old. All this wore a very imposing appearance. At a touch the whole magnificent edifice fell to pieces! Middleton says, 'His twenty old MSS. shrink at once to eight, and he is forced again to own that even of these eight there are only four which had not been used by Dr. Mill;' and these, Middleton, by his sarcastic reasoning, at last reduces to 'some pieces only of the New Testament in MS.'" So that twenty MSS. and their twenty thousand years, were

battered by the 'fiddling Conyers' into a solitary fragment of little value! Bentley returned the subscription-money, and would not publish; the work still lies in its prepared state, and some good judges of its value have expressed a hope to see it yet published. But Bentley himself was not untainted in this dishonourable quarrel: he well knew that Middleton was the author of this severe attack; but to shew his contempt of the real author, and desirous, in his turn, of venting his disappointment on a Dr. Colbatch, he chose to attribute it to him, and fell on Colbatch with a virulence that made the reply perfectly libellous, if it was Bentley's, as was believed.

The irascibility of Middleton, disgorged itself in a literary foetus, was still more manifested by a fact recorded of him by Bishop Newton. He had applied to Sir Robert Walpole for the mastership of the charter-house, who honestly informed him that Bishop Sherlock with the other bishops, were against his being chosen. Middleton attributed the origin of this opposition to Bishop Sherlock, and wreaked his vengeance by publishing his "*Animadversions upon Sherlock's Discourses on Prophecy*." The book had been long published, and had passed through successive editions; but Middleton pretended he had never seen them before, and from this time Lambeth-house was a strong provocative for his vindictive temper.

"Nor was the other great adversary of Middleton, he who so long affected to be the Lord Paramount, the Suzerain in the Feudal Empire, rather than the Republic, of Letters—Warburton himself, less easily led on to these murderous acts of personal rancour. A pamphlet of the day has preserved an anecdote of this kind. Dr. Taylor, the Chancellor of Lincoln, once threw out in company an opinion derogatory to the scholarship of Warburton, who seems to have had always some choice spirits of his legion as spies in the camp of an enemy, and who sought their tyrant's grace by their violation of the social compact. The tyrant himself had an openness, quite in contrast with the dark underworks of his satellites. He boldly in-

terrogated our critic, and Taylor replied, undauntedly and more poignantly than Warburton might have suspected, that 'he did not recollect ever saying that Dr. Warburton was no scholar, but that indeed he had always *thought* so.' To this intrepid spirit the world owes one of the remarkable Prefaces to the *Divine Legation*—in which the Chancellor of Lincoln, intrepid as he was, stands like a man of straw, to be buffeted and tossed about with all those arts of distortion which the wit and virulence of Warburton almost every day was practising at his 'established places of execution,' as his prefaces and notes have been wittily termed.

"Even Warburton himself, who committed so many personal injuries, has, in his turn, most eminently suffered from the same motive. The personal animosity of a most ingenious man was the real cause of the utter destruction of Warburton's critical reputation on Shakspeare. Edwards, the author of the '*Canons of Criticism*,' when young and in the army, was a visitor at Allen's of Prior-Park, the patron of Warburton; and in those literary conversations which usually occupied their evenings, Warburton affected to shew his superiority in his acquaintance with the Greek writers, never suspecting that a red coat covered more Greek than his own—which happened unluckily to be the case. Once, Edwards in the library, taking down a Greek author, explained a passage in a manner which did not suit probably with some new theory of the great inventor of so many; a contest arose, in which Edwards discovered how Warburton came by his illegitimate knowledge of Greek authors: Edwards attempted to convince him that he really did not understand Greek, and that his knowledge, such as it was, was derived from French translations—a provoking act of literary kindness, which took place in the presence of Ralph Allen and his niece, who, though they could not stand as umpires, did as witnesses. An incurable breach took place between the parties; and from this trifling altercation, Edwards produced the bitter '*Canons of Criticism*,' and Warburton those foaming notes in the *Dunciad*."

HISTORICAL SKETCHES of POLITICS and PUBLIC MEN, for the Year 1813. 1 vol. 1814.

THIS volume, which, it appears, is only the commencement of a series that is to be produced annually, discovers many marks of sagacity and knowledge in the writer, though not always soundness of opinion. Yet, he is a moderate man, when it is considered what topics he handles. The Princess of Wales, the Catholic question, and America, are among them, and he discusses each in a tone of candour that bespeaks the reader's courtesy even when he differs from the author. His summary of the Campaign in the Peninsula is remarkably exact, being full without prolixity, and rapid without confusion. The following reflections upon the approaching negotiations between the envoys of England and America at Gottenburg, will be a favourable specimen of the author's manner:—

The question now arises, whether, in conducting this treaty, any advantage ought to be taken of the prospect which has opened of soon having America alone to contend with? whether the opportunity ought to be embraced, of inflicting chastisement for her conduct, culpable, and even base, in declaring war against a power which was fighting for the independence of the rest of the world, and even for her own? In our opinion, though justice might sanction such a course, prudence would dissuade from it. Because a very small force has been found adequate to the purpose of defensive warfare, it does not follow, that a much greater one would carry on offensive operations with success. The territory of the United States, extensive, thinly inhabited, and separated from ours by impracticable deserts, affords no fair subject for conquest. The ascendancy so easily maintained at present, is plainly owing to this circumstance, that the American armies, though superior in number, possess neither discipline nor experience in war. But these are deficiencies which a protracted contest would infallibly remove; and that which, at present, costs scarcely an effort, might then become a hard and equal warfare. We incline therefore clearly to think,

that Great Britain ought in this instance to shew an example of moderation; that while she does not desist from former, she should forbear to bring forward any additional claims."

PURE and UNFEIGNED RELIGION; a Sermon, preached before the Governors of the Scottish Hospital in London, on the 24th Nov. 1811. By ROBERT YOUNG, D.D. M.R.I. pp. 52.

A WELL written discourse, which may dispose the pious and benevolent to aid the institution in celebration of which it was written, and for whose benefit it is now sold.

THE LETTERS of VETUS, Part III. From No. XVII to XXXVII, inclusive; with some under different Signatures. To which are added, a Preface and Notes. 1 vol. 1814.

THOUGH the prodigious events of the last month have neutralised, as it were, all recent political writings, yet, we are not sorry to see the able and intelligent compositions of this celebrated anonymous author collected into a volume. Like every man who deals in that hazardous trade of prediction, it has happened to him that bold prophecies have been unaccomplished; and some dogmatic assertions remain monuments of their author's rashness and confidence. His profound reasonings about the restoration of the Bourbons strike us, now, as irresistibly absurd, though certainly they were not so at the period when

they were written. He would indeed be a bold man who would venture to say that he anticipated, or foresaw, or even surmised, the miraculous course which public events have taken in France; and therefore it is no just imputation upon the sagacity of any writer who argued, four or five months since, upon the probability of the Napoleon dynasty being fixed on the throne of France. Vetus certainly mixes up no inconsiderable portion of fancy with his facts, and urges some whimsical reasons for preferring the sway of Bonaparte to that of the Bourbons. Some latitude, however, must be allowed to a man who is labouring to captivate the readers of a daily newspaper, and to support the oracular importance of anonymous superiority. We never coincided exactly with Vetus in the main articles of his political creed; but we were always of opinion, that he maintained his sentiments with a vigour and even eloquence of style, with an amplitude of illustration; and an energy of reasoning which rendered his Letters worthy of a more permanent condition than they could find in the perishable columns of a newspaper. That permanency they have now acquired, and they who have not had an opportunity of perusing them as they progressively appeared, will find their time well repaid by an attentive inspection of them in their collective form. He is not a Junius indeed; but we have no hesitation in affirming, that, since Junius, we know of no writer on temporary politics who so well merits preservation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Author of a Treatise on the Globes is informed that his work never reached our hands.

VARIETIES, LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

New Books in the Press, and preparing for Publication.

MR. HORNE'S Introduction to the Study of Bibliography (announced in our number for November last) will be ready for publication about the middle of May. The en-

gravings which are numerous, are all finished: they consist of fac-similes of MSS.; of the books of images, (the specimens of which differ from those in the Bibliotheca Spenceriana); of specimens of ancient printing; the monograms or devices used by the

first printers; and other subjects particularly interesting to the bibliographical student.

The Rev. W. Clayton, of Saffron Walden, has in the press a new edition of the *Rural Discourses*, in two vols. 18mo. for the use of families, schools, and religious societies.

A *Manual of Latin Grammar*, by John Pye Smith, D.D. with prefatory advice to solitary Students.

A plain View of the Unitarian Christian Doctrine; in a series of essays. By Richard Wright, Unitarian Missionary.

General Conchology, with scientific specifications; preceded by observations on each genus, and a general description of shells, arranged according to the Linnæan system. By W. Wood, F.R.S. L.S. &c.

By Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, the Culloden Papers relating to the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, including many letters from Lord Lovat and other distinguished persons of the time; with an introduction, including Memoirs of Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session.

An *Olivo of Bibliographical and Literary Anecdotes and Memoranda*, original and selected; including the unpublished notes of Mr. Cole on Bentham's History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral. By Mr. Wm. Davis.

The Gospels, in an Anglo-Saxon version; from the text of Junius and Marshal, carefully collated with that of Fox.

Architectura Ecclesiastica Londini, or the Ecclesiastical Architecture of London; with a complete series of views, accompanied with concise descriptions of the churches of this city.

On the 1st of June will be published, coloured and plain, Part I. of the *Classes and Orders of the Linnæan System of Botany*. Illustrated by select specimens of foreign and indigenous plants. To be published in monthly parts.

Mr. Pinkerton's *General Collection of Voyages and Travels*; forming a complete history of the origin and progress of discovery by sea and land, from the earliest ages to the present time, will be completed (in seventeen volumes quarto) early in May.

An *Epicure's Almanack, or Guide to Good Living*; on the plan of the

French *Almanach des Gourmands*. The editor of the London Almanack has prepared himself, for his task, by a sedulous course of study, or rather a series of experimental dinner-courses, during the space of three years.

Mr. Dyer's *History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*; including notices of the founders and eminent men. Embellished with thirty-two engravings, in two vols. 8vo. royal 8vo. and 4to. will be published early in the month.

Captains Lewis and Clarke's *Travels to the source of the Missouri River, and across the American continent to the Pacific Ocean*, performed by order of the government of the United States in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, will be ready for publication on the 3d of May. Illustrated by a map of the route, and other maps.

A new edition of Dr. Hutton's *Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, in four volumes 8vo. with near 100 copper-plates, will be published in May.

Mr. Wordsworth has made considerable progress in a new poem which is now in the press.

Messrs. Longman and Co. are preparing for the press a new edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. T. Ingram, late Saxon professor in the university of Oxford; to which will be added, a new and copious chronological, topographical, and glossarial index, with a short grammar of the Saxon language, and an accurate and enlarged map of England during the Heptarchy. The work will be published in one volume royal quarto, and with as little delay as possible.

Illustration of Northern Antiquities, from the earlier Teutonic and Scandinavian Romances: being an abstract of the Book of Heroes and Nivelungen Lay; with translations of metrical tales, from the old German, Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic languages; with notes and dissertations. In one volume royal quarto.

Essays, moral and entertaining, on the various Faculties and Passions of the Human Mind. By the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Clarendon. In foolscap 8vo.

A pair of *Celestial Hemispheres*, projected by Mr. T. Heming, of Mag-

dalene Hall, Oxford, on a plan which combines accuracy with elegance, and science with simplicity, are engraving by Mr. Lowry, and soon to be published by Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street, with an explanatory Treatise; intended, together, to give facility to the acquirement of astronomy.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Mr. Dixon, a resident of Wisbeach, though totally blind, is now engaged in his favourite study of arithmetic; at other times he is employed to cut cotton for a chandler. Professor Sanderson was, like himself, in total darkness; and from hearing his memoirs read, Dixon felt his first inclination to become acquainted at least with the rudiments of arithmetic. Having similar characters made to those used by the Professor, and with the assistance of a friend to read to him the rules of a tutor, he commenced his studies.

A Geological Society has been formed at Penzance in Cornwall. Sir John St. Aubin, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Davies Giddy, Esq., and upwards of seventy gentlemen have given their sanction to this establishment.

The new Chapel of St Mary, in the town of Carnarvon, has been opened for public worship. In point of architecture, this edifice is superior to any within the principality; and when the organ given by the Earl of Uxbridge is completed, it may be considered as unique.

Method of proving the Soundness of precious Stones.—It being of the highest importance to lapidaries, &c. to possess the means of ascertaining a freedom from flaws in the rough state of stones, Dr. Brewster proposes the following method: "Immerse the rough unwrought stone in Canada balsam, oil of sassafras, or any other fluid of nearly the same refractive density, and turn it round with the hand so that the rays of light may pass through them in every direction. By this means the slightest flaws or cracks may be instantly perceived. If the stone be examined in water, the flaws become more perceptible than when viewed in air; and the distinctness with which they are seen

increases as the refractive powers of the fluid approach that of the solid. Natural and artificial stones may likewise be discriminated by oil of cassia, as the refractive powers of diamond, jargon, ruby, garnet, &c. &c. exceed it. If an object be viewed through two polished and inclined surfaces of any substance supposed to be one of these minerals when plunged in oil of cassia, the substance is a paste or artificial stone if the refraction is *from* the point to which the surfaces are inclined, and a real mineral when the refraction is made *towards* that point. The soundness and purity of glass for lenses may be ascertained in a similar manner."

The Dilettanti Society have made some curious discoveries by the means of W. Gell, Esq. who was at Athens in 1812. He employed himself in excavations at Eleusis, where the temples, though highly important, had never been explored on account of the depth of the soil under which they were buried. Himself and his friends, Mr. Bedford and M. Gandy, have discovered the great Mystic Temple of Ceres, consisting of a cella of about 180 feet square, with a portico of twelve magnificent Doric columns of white marble more than six feet in diameter. The approach to this temple by the sacred way from Athens was over an extensive pavement, which the travellers suppose to be the area of Trip- tolemus, on the right hand of which was discovered a most beautiful Doric Temple in Antis, probably of Diana Propylæe. The Propyleum itself was exactly similar to that of the Acropolis of Athens, as described by Stuart. There was within this a second portal of the Corinthian order, which opened immediately into the *peri bolus* of the great temple.

The British Museum have placed a Bronze bust of Sir Joseph Banks on the great stair case of that noble building. The bust is the entire work of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and was presented by her to the Museum.

In the tenth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Oil and Water Colours, opened in Spring Gardens, Mr. Glover has many beautiful pictures in both styles. There is also a series of interior views of the favourite buildings in Oxford, by Mac-

kenzie and Pugin, finished in so minute and curious a way as to form a new era in the art. A large picture of the judgment of Solomon, by Haydon, has occupied that artist nearly three years.

The British Princess Elizabeth is said to have been long engaged in a series of biographical sketches, which in a future age are likely to constitute the secret memoirs of a considerable part of her father's eventful reign. Many of this Princess's drawings already adorn the collections and libraries of the nobility; but it is said she has lately been engaged in painting subjects of natural history, which she prefers to works of mere imagination.

M. Petrazopolo, a Greek scholar, resident at Pisa, is engaged upon a description of his native island, Leucadia. He is in possession of a copious collection of coins and medals, and a complete one of all the inscriptions found in that island. His work will be illustrated by numerous engravings.

A voyage has lately been performed by Signor Caronni, to the Islands of the Septinsular Republic. In the account he has written of it, he has made observations on the language of the Wallachians and Gipsies, and he agrees with those who consider the Latin as the parent of the Wallachian, and that of the Gipsies as an Indian dialect.

M. Pinelli has undertaken the engraving of all the paintings in fresco extant at Rome, which have not already been given to the public, beginning with those of the Convent della Trinita del Monte.

Messrs. Kapoutanaki, of Smyrna, are preparing a complete Treatise of Universal Geography, in modern Greek. They assert that the Ottoman empire contains much valuable and entirely new information.

The celebrated sculptor, Canova, is engaged upon statues and busts of Murat, his consort, and family.

M. Geitner has discovered a process for obtaining from woad a blue colour that may be used instead of indigo. The green leaves are put into water, a temperature of 15° or 16° of Reau-

mur produces fermentation; when this has ceased, the water mixed with an equal quantity of lime water, shaken or stirred, deposits a blue sediment, which is genuine indigo.

Fossil Female Human Skeleton.—This singular fossil is now placed among the minerals in the British Museum: the mass of stone bearing the skeleton is fixed nearly erect in one of the glass compartments; it is a little more than four feet long, about two broad, and from four to nine inches thick. Although the head, neck, and feet are wanting, it is evident that the being to whom these bones belonged must have been of a stature less than men in general. The finger bones of the left hand are situated so closely between those of the pelvis and thigh, being almost touching, that all the integuments must have been destroyed before these bones were enveloped with a calcareous matter. The block itself is a fine granular limestone, neither so compact as to appear uniformly crystallized, nor so porous as our common calcareous sandstones. Its fracture presents an appearance between that of a calcareous stone formed by simple deposition and by imperfect crystallization; in fine it is just such as might reasonably be expected to be formed in the vicinity of a volcano, where the solvent was considerably above the temperature of water, and much below that of metallic fusion.

A teacher of mathematics, in Edinburgh, has invented a new method of solving cubic questions. By a very simple substitution, he has found out a way by which any cubic equation may be transformed into another, having only the first and second terms, and the co-efficients of each of these terms, unity; from what he has calculated tables that will resolve any cubic equation whatever, true, to seven or eight decimal places, by a method much shorter than any yet known. When the equation has three possible roots, they may be all found by the tables.

Dr. Herschell has read a long paper in the Royal Society on the relative magnitude of the stars, considering those of the first magnitude to be equal to our sun: he has determined

the magnitudes and changes in the appearance of a great number of fixed stars, and given a history of the alterations which he has noticed in the aspect of the sidereal heavens during the last 30 years and described those stars which have increased in magnitude or brilliancy; those that have lost or acquired surrounding nebulae, or have had wings, tails, or other peculiarities. He seems inclined to believe from his observations that new sidereal bodies are in a constant and progressive state of formation; that nebulous appearances gradually assume a globular character; that the heavens are *not infinite*; and that stars have a "compressive power." Dr. Herschell has concluded that the progressive discovery of nebulae will be equal to the improvement of our telescopes, and that in proportion as we are possessed of more powerful space-penetrating instruments, will our knowledge of the sidereal heavens be extended.

The widow of the celebrated Buffon, now residing at Montbard, lately received a letter from Prince Schwartzberg, saying that his sovereign having ordered him to provide for the security of all places dedicated to the sciences, and of such as recall the remembrance of men who have done honour to their age, he sent her ladyship a safe-guard for her chateau, adding, that "The residence of the Historian of Nature must be sacred in the eyes of the friends of science. It is a domain which belongs to all mankind."

Mode of destroying Slugs in Gardens.—Mr. John Wilmot, of the Horticultural Society of London, having made this his study for several years; at the suggestion of Mr. Whately, the celebrated surgeon, he was induced to make a trial of lime water, which, says he, "I found greatly to exceed my expectation. I now strongly recommend it on an extensive scale, as I can prove it a saving of nine pounds out of ten, and it will entirely rid the land of those noxious vermin. The plan I recommend is to take a small portion of Dorking lime, and pour on it some hot water; when thoroughly dissolved, add water sufficient to make it pass through a fine rose of a water-

pot. Previously to the preparation let a woman take some pease haulm, or any leaves of the cabbage tribe, and lay them a pole distant from each other. If the weather permit, the slugs will be found in abundance under the haulm, &c. seeking both shelter and food; when properly collected let a boy take up the haulm, &c. and by a gentle shake leave the whole of the slugs on the ground. The woman with a water pot and rose must then pour a very small portion of the liquor on them, and the boy in the mean time remove the haulm, &c. to a different spot in the intermediate space. By pursuing this plan for a week, when the weather is favourable, I am perfectly satisfied the whole of them may be destroyed, as the least drop of liquor will cause immediate death; whereas with lime only they frequently leave a slimy matter behind and escape. In the flower garden it will be found a great acquisition by watering the edging of box, thrift, &c. for wherever it penetrates it is certain to kill, even in a rainy season. The expense is trifling, as four middling water pots will be found sufficient for an acre, allowing one pot to forty places; a piece of lime about two pounds weight is sufficient for one pot, which will not increase the whole charge beyond five shillings an acre, to be passed over four different times, which, if properly pursued, will rid the land of the whole of the slugs at any season of the year, excepting frosty weather. I can vouch for this statement being exact, having practised it to a considerable extent."

Safe and Easy Travelling.—Count Rumford, lately writing on the use of broad wheels, now generally adopted in France, has demonstrated by a series of experiments, "That when travelling on a great paved road, if we wish to go very fast, we must quit the paved for the unpaved side, even when this unpaved side is far from being good; but when we travel with a carriage very much loaded, and wish to save the horses, we must go at an easy walking pace upon the pavement."

The growth of Mangel Wurzel is increasing rapidly in Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely. During the late severe weather it has afforded food for

many sheep, while the turnips were so long buried in the snow. It reaches the size of from twelve to twenty pounds. Fifty tons per acre have been obtained of this root upon good sandy loams, and applied to the fattening of oxen, sheep, and pigs.

The Yellow Beet is another variety of the Mangel Wurzel, which, in France and Holland, has been cultivated with great perseverance and effect. This, it is said, the French chemists have found to produce sugar.

Improvements in Gas Lights.—Mess. Sobolewsky and Horrer, at Petersburg, have found that the greatest difficulty consists in getting rid of the vapour that exhales from the gas, and in giving brilliancy and purity to the flame; for in all the trials made in Russia and in other countries the flame has always been feeble and blueish, but little luminous and accompanied by a mephitic exhalation. These gentlemen, however, can now produce light by the gas that will be very bright, without any sensible odour or friligious exhalation. The method of separating the gas is thus: a stove of a particular construction receives a cylinder of cast iron filled with wood or chips, afterwards hermetically closed in the part that receives the wood. Then the cylinder is heated as much as possible. By this extreme external heat, the pure wood is decomposed and becomes charcoal; and its other constituent parts, such as the acid, the hydrogen, and the carbon are disengaged, and from the commencement of the operation, empyreumatic oil and acid, that is to say tar. Afterwards in proportion as the heat augments, these substances combining with the igniting principle or heat, produce carbonic acid and inflammable hydrogen gas. All these parts that are disengaged from the wood pass out of the cylinder into a cooler which is adapted to it. Here they cool; the tar resolves into drops and falls in the recipient. From thence the gas is conducted into water, in order to wash it, after which it is collected in a large reservoir where it is ready for use. Between this reservoir and lamps that are placed in apartments or open courts, a communication is established by means of pipes

of different sizes which conduct the gas towards the lamps, and are furnished with cocks. By opening a cock and applying a lighted paper or candle to it, the gas inflames, and continues to burn at the orifice of the tube until it is entirely exhausted. Thus it may be employed to give light, either as actual fuel, or as a means of giving heat. The heat of the cylinder is continued until the gas be entirely separated, this when effected demonstrates that the wood is totally reduced to charcoal; the cylinder is then suffered to cool, and the charcoal is taken out. If a fresh supply of gas be required, the cylinder is again filled with wood, and heated. Excellent charcoal results from this operation, besides a considerable quantity of acid and tar; the latter only differing from common vinegar only because it is mixed with tar. The oil when separated is complete tar, and proper to be used as such for every purpose. Independently of all these advantages, this method of affording light may also contribute to warm apartments, so that the wood employed to heat the cylinder will also warm rooms. The stove, however, must be constructed for this purpose differently from others. The gas lamps require no attention; for when they are once lighted the flame continues till the gas is exhausted. No other mode of lighting is so free from danger, for the inflammable gas emits no sparks, and the lamps cannot be removed from one place to another, which are two of the most common causes of accidents by fire.

Mr. Alex. Cook, of the Strand, has obtained a patent for an invention for preventing and curing the dry rot, and common decay in timber; and for preserving woollen, linen, and other articles from mildew.

Another patent authorises D. Goodall, of Burton Latimer, in Northamptonshire, to manufacture English crapes from silks, dyed and coloured, both before and after they are thrown or spun into crape, silk, or silk for the manufacturing of crape, and introducing weaving or working into the warp and shute of such crapes, black, white, coloured, and fancy silks, and also black, white, coloured, and fancy

cotton and worsteds, and also gold and silver, and every other description of plain or fancy materials.

A paper has been read at the meeting of the Royal Society, by Anthony Carlisle, Esq. *On Monstrosity in the Human Species*. The author detailed a number of examples of monstrosity, hereditary in particular families, and propagated from one generation to another. All monstrosity he conceives to take place only in cases where artificial civilization of man has interfered. Thus varieties of dogs, pigeons, &c. are easily propagated.

Noxious Mixture with Magnesia.—At one of the late meetings of the Westminster Medical Society, a fact was related, which shews the necessity of the practitioner being well acquainted with the relative affinities of different medicinal substances with each other. A mixture of Mindereus's spirit with magnesia was ordered to be given to a patient, but on being administered it produced so alarming a sense of suffocation, that its use could not be continued. The mixture was examined, and found to taste and smell strongly of ammonia. It was now discovered, though never before suspected by the prescriber, that the magnesia possessed a greater affinity for the acetic acid, than the ammonia did, and the latter salt was necessarily evolved on the mixture of the two substances. But this is not the case when the carbonate of magnesia is used.

It is ascertained by a recent communication from Father Gaubil, one of the most respectable missionaries now in China, that to humour the prejudices of those people for an antiquity much higher than the Mosaic history, permission was granted at Rome, that the missionaries should employ the chronology of the Septuagint, which goes the farthest back of any version of the scriptures; although in opposition to the language of the Vulgate itself, the long established and authenticated Latin version adopted in all the Roman churches.

A Warm Bath for Horses.—M. Turchon, a Frenchman, has obtained a patent for a warm bath for horses.

The bath is sunk in the ground, the top of it being even with the surface, and above it is a wooden platform pierced with a great number of small holes, and supported by two moveable cross pieces, serving as a base to a frame which is suspended at the end of a lever, by means of a hook and four iron rods united at the hook. The horse is placed on the platform, suspended in the frame by two girths, and then raised by means of a windlass at the end of the lever, and the two cross pieces which support the platform are withdrawn, the windlass is turned, and the horse descends into the bath, where a thermometer is placed, and into which water either cold or hot may be introduced by two cocks.

A work on the subject of definite proportions in chemistry has recently appeared at Paris, under the title of a Description of Atoms, in an 8vo. volume, and is spoken of highly in the public journals.

Substitutes for Tea.—The Russian inhabitants of Jikutzk are in the habit of drinking a kind of tea, prepared from the leaves of the following plants: Saxifragia, crassi folia, clematis alba, pyrola uniflora, spirea coronata, polypodium fragrans, pyrolia rotundifolia (winter green), pinus padus (bird cherry), ulmus campestris (common elm), and rosa canina (common dog rose); the last two of which abound all over England.

Bile of the Viper.—Professor Mangili has read a paper before the Italian Institute, condemning the present remedies as absolutely useless. The results of his experience on the contrary lead him to believe, that sal ammoniac is the best and most efficacious medicine which can be employed in such cases.

In the Cabinet of Medals, at Milan, is a Chinese book, published in 1750, by the order of Kien Long, containing designs for more than 900 vases, which bear a great resemblance to the Etruscan; many of them seem to be of high antiquity.

In the *Salisbury Journal*, a writer recommends fresh grain as the best food for ewes, at and after lambing, and for old sheep.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The Wandering Boys; or, The Castle of Olival.

THIS new dramatic romance is a translation from the French.—The castle having been set on fire, the Baroness dies of fright, and her two young sons become wanderers in the world, while the castle and domains come into the possession of a female relative, who, fearful that they are living, and may dispute her title, has a festival every year, to which all the children of the country are invited, in hopes that they may come, and she may have an opportunity to make away with them. At length the two little wanderers do come, and are discovered by means of a box in their possession, containing the portraits of their father and mother. The Steward, who was in the confidence of the usurper, prepares to poison them; but by the adroitness of the porter, who proves to be the Baron, their father, the poison intended for them, is taken by the Steward himself, and they are finally delivered and restored to their rank and station. This piece was but indifferently received.

Saduk and Kalasrade; or, The Waters of Oblivion.

This new Asiatic spectacle was produced on Easter Monday, after the performance of *Henry the Fifth*. It is throughout in the first style of oriental extravagance and splendour. Hair-breadth escapes, tremendous perils and combats, occur in every scene; but the frequent recurrence to the offices of a supernatural agent, make it impossible for the audience to feel much alarm for those in whose fate these aerial beings seem interested. The piece is got up with the utmost magnificence. The music is good, and much of the scenery strikingly beautiful. It went off with great applause, as it derived its principal interest from burning palaces, dreary caves, dreadful tempests, blazing volcanoes, fairy hills, tyrannical sultans, faithful slaves, captive princesses, and a superabundance of assassins and

murderers among the characters.—The music is by Messrs. Bishop and Ware.

Debtor and Creditor.

The first act of this new comedy opens with Jones, in the character of Young Rushfort, a dashing man of fashion, extravagant in the extreme, and who expresses the utmost contempt for his creditors. Among the latter, are a widow and her daughter, (Jesse Watts) who has been reduced to the greatest distress by his ill faith and neglect. Etherington, a man of gallantry, and a friend of Rushfort, attempts the seduction of Jesse, which he hopes to effect through the agency of Mrs. Lavender, a fashionable milliner, to whose house she is decoyed. Barbara Green, an heiress from the country, is beloved by Rushfort, whose fortune is coveted by Gosling, son-in-law of her guardian, but whom Rushfort discovers to be his rival and his creditor for a bill of exchange. The city lover, Gosling, finding that Barbara has a secret attachment to Rushfort, endeavours to injure him in her esteem, and is nearly successful through the artless tale and simplicity of Jesse. The treacherous plots of Gosling are at length discovered by Barbara, after the disclosure of much complex perfidy on the part of the sordid cit. Rushfort atones for his extravagance and folly; Barbara is convinced of his sincerity; Jesse is relieved from her embarrassments and dilemma; Etherington proves to be a man of honour; and the lovers are finally united.

With much extravagance in this piece, there is a considerable portion of smart dialogue, repartee, and humour. The characters keep the attention awake; but if they had been fewer in number, the plot would have been more clear, and the leading characters more prominent. Rushfort is a good picture of the modern sprigs of fashion, and was well represented by Jones. Liston personated the conceited cit with a degree of whim that rendered the character highly entertaining. Mrs. Jordan appeared to

much advantage in Barbara. Fawcett also shewed much sterling merit in his acting; and Emery, as usual, made the most of the Yorkshireman. Blanchard, Simmons, and Terry, all deserved praise. Mrs. Powell was much admired, and the comedy had a most favourable reception, being given out for a second representation with unbounded applause.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The Woodman's Hut.

THIS new melo-dramatic romance, produced on Easter Tuesday, is raised upon the following story. Antelia has been cast into a dungeon long before the beginning of the play, because she would not marry some detested suitor, who deputed Wolfender to seize Count Ferdinand, to whom she is betrothed; and the consequent business of the piece depends upon the hair-breadth escapes of Ferdinand from his pursuers. At length he con-

trives to elude the assassins, in company with his beloved Amelia, and Maria, her foster sister, when they take refuge in the hut of Bruhl, a woodman. At this perilous instant, a wood is set on fire by the ruffians, in order to consume the fugitives; who, notwithstanding, rush through the flames with as much address and courage as if they were so many firemen or amorous salamanders, when the drama concludes with the overthrow of the pernicious agents.

This shewy spectacle, like its predecessor at Covent Garden, is rather of a somnific cast than otherwise. It presents a succession of incidents that contain no species of interest with a rational observer. The objects in danger, and the objects out of danger, are equally impressive in their agency, and of course throw a degree of indifference over the whole. The overture and some of the airs, however, possessed considerable merit.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE ultimate fate of this country has confounded the wisdom of the wise, and put to silence all the speculations of foolish men. Even the allies negotiated for a peace with Napoleon Bonaparte till the very last; and nothing but that folly and inordinate ambition, which could not be expected from any man; prevented this peace from taking effect! A turn of affairs, equally unforeseen and unthought for in the minds of the French Senate, and the leading men at Paris, has put the friends of order in possession of all they could prudently hope for, and brought a period to hostilities, which, if pursued to an extremity, might have had a different termination. A similar change in the mind of the rejected usurper, which happily induced him at once to resign without any further trial of the fortune of war, has been not less favourable to the cause of the allies than to that of humanity, which, but for this, might have been exposed to dreadful sufferings. And if submission to the new order of things has been slow in some parts of France, and probably the cause of a most san-

guinary action near Toulouse, it only shews the pertinacity with which too many have attached themselves to the fortunes of the fallen tyrant, and the dangerous extent to which he might have carried his resistance, had his final decision been less pacific.

Even though the writer of the State of Public Affairs expressed, in our Magazine for November last, p. 416, an opinion that the people of France had no other alternative but to chuse the Bourbons, he had not the least idea that such an event was near at hand; or that it could ever have been attended with such favourable circumstances as have occurred. Those who were the loudest in their wishes for the restoration of the ancient family, never meant that any thing short of the ancient regime should be re-established, and with this they coupled nothing but proscription and punishment. In direct opposition to their views, the allies and the ancient family have adopted a general amnesty as to the past, and even reposed an unexampled degree of confidence in a number of the persons who had been most active in the Revolution, by promoting them to places of honour

and emolument; and thus, as Mr. Burdon observed in his *Life of Bonaparte*, published in 1805, the Bourbons have been "content to step into the shoes of Bonaparte," as in a country where all things had undergone such a change (as France had), they neither could nor ought to be brought back to their former state. Considering that the new order of things was proposed at Paris under the sanction of 200,000 bayonets, the French have certainly submitted with a very good grace, while the delicacy and urbanity of the victors have done them the highest honour; such as, perhaps, would have convinced Mr. Burke, had he been living, that the age of chivalry was not gone. It is much to be wished that both parties may long merit the credit they have obtained, by thinking only of the future. As to the motives by which each have been actuated, these will be best consigned to oblivion whilst we trace a few of the causes leading to realities, which, if it were not for the most indubitable demonstrations of fact, would almost lead to a supposition that the whole was a dream.

When the news first reached London, that Paris had been entered by the allies, it was stated as worthy of remark, "that France raised, by Bonaparte, to the height of military renown, had by the same hand been plunged into the depths of military disgrace." He alone was the cause of the negotiations at Chatillon being broken off on the 18th of March, by his extravagant demands; that Eugene Beauharnois should be King of Italy, including Venice; that he should have the line of the Rhine; the Netherlands, &c. to remain annexed to France; he to continue master of the Scheldt and of Antwerp; and, giving up Holland, France should have Nimeguen and part of the Waal; and to these he would have added, indemnifications for the different branches of his family!!!

Our last accounts of hostilities left Prince Schwartzberg's army in motion; who, regardless of Bonaparte's having thrown himself in his rear, proceeded to join Blücher, instead of retreating towards the Rhine. Thus Bonaparte being out-manœuvred, the allied armies were placed between him

and his three generals—Marmont, Mortier, Arrighi. The French and the allies came first in contact near Vitry, which place Ney, under Bonaparte, attacked with great fury; but was repulsed with considerable loss. —This operation completely opened the communication between Prince Schwartzberg's and Blücher's army; who, 200,000 strong, immediately commenced their march to Paris, attacking in their way the French corps under Marmont, Mortier, &c. and driving them as far as Sezanne. In the meanwhile another corps of 5000 men from Paris, conveying a large quantity of provisions, were met by the allies near Champenoise; and, after a gallant resistance, only 20 men remaining, not killed or wounded, were obliged to surrender.

On the 29th the allies, driving every thing before them, arrived in the neighbourhood of Paris. All the works constructed in the environs of Montmartre, Belleville, and elsewhere, were successively carried by their overwhelming numbers; the French not having more than 50,000 men in Paris, mostly national guards.

The village of Pontin was carried by the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried by the Prussian guards, taking 43 pieces of cannon and a number of men. About the same time, Marshal Blücher commenced his attack upon Montmartre, where the Prussian Black Hussars took twenty pieces of cannon, after a most brilliant charge. At the moment of these decisive advantages, Marshal Marmont, who with Mortier had got into Paris, sent out a flag of truce, though he had refused another sent in before, proposing an armistice of two hours, and to abandon every position without the barriers, which was agreed to. After this Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Par, from Prince Schwartzberg, were sent into the town to demand its surrender, which being agreed to, the French garrison, under Marmont, were allowed to evacuate the place by seven in the morning of the 30th.

Much about the same time that Montmartre and Belleville were carried, Count Woronzow's division also carried the village of La Villette, and

possessing themselves of twelve pieces of cannon were only stopped near the barrier of Paris, by the flag of truce. In consequence of this, "the allies with that humanity which, while it excites the applause, calls for the admiration of Europe, acceded to a proposition to prevent the capital from being sacked and destroyed." This was probably the acceptance of the Bourbons, because Count Nesselrode and some other officers, when the battle ceased at four in the afternoon on the 30th, were sent into Paris to arrange the cessation of hostilities, &c.—The loss of the allies on this occasion, said to have been considerable, has not been particularly stated.

On the preceding evening King Joseph, Commander in Chief of the National Guard, published a proclamation, exhorting to a most vigorous resistance of the enemy, and privately withdrew! The emperor, he said, was marching to their succour. The empress, by order of the emperor, had previously withdrawn with the King of Rome on the 28th.

In a few hours after the allies had entered Paris, it seems the Senate had been assembled, and voted the dethronement of Bonaparte. A Provisional Government was also formed, at the head of which was Talleyrand, and four other Senators.

On the 31st of March, at three in the afternoon, a declaration was issued by the Emperor of Russia, announcing that the allies would no more treat with Napoleon Bonaparte, nor with any of his family; that they will respect the integrity of ancient France, and guarantee the Constitution which France shall adopt.

On the 1st of April, the Senate and the Legislative Body were declared integral parts of the intended Constitution: that the army should retain its respective ranks, honours, and pensions;—that the public debt should be inviolable;—that no Frenchman should be made answerable for the public opinions he might have expressed;—that the liberty of the press, and that of worship and conscience, should be maintained and proclaimed.

In the evening sitting of April 1st, the Senate, by a Decree, declared that the Emperor Napoleon, and his family, had forfeited all right to the throne,

and consequently that the French people and the army were absolved from their oath of allegiance.

On the same evening the Emperor of Russia gave the Senate an audience, in which, after saying he had only made war against Napoleon, and not against the French people, of whom he was the friend—he stopped a moment, and then continued with the most feeling emotion, "As a proof of the durable alliance which I mean to contract with your nation, I restore to it all the French prisoners who are in Russia. The Provisional Government has already asked this of me; I grant it to the Senate in consequence of the resolutions which it has taken to day."—On the very same day, a number of persons employed at the treasury, who had not received any salary for three months, were paid.

The body of market women, on the 3d inst. also presented a nosegay to the Emperor Alexander, making the air resound with the prolonged shouts of—"Long live the great Alexander!—Long live the allied sovereigns—Louis XVIII.—the Bourbons, &c." On the same day the following address, signed by a great number of the inhabitants, was posted up on all the walls of Paris.—

To their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.

"Sires,—Paris is occupied by your triumphant armies. Receive the homage the most flattering to generous conquerors, the reward of victory, the most pleasing and the most rare,—the benedictions of the vanquished. The vanquished—ah! that appellation, which does not, however, exclude every idea of glory, cannot belong to us. Our wishes invited you; they seconded your holy crusade against the scourge of nations, against *that monster, an alien to our country*, who, raised by a good fortune, of which he was unworthy, to the helm of a State torn by factions, had perverted the energy of a generous people, had abused that energy, in order foolishly to declare war against the liberty of the world, and even, so to speak, against the human race itself—against that monster, to whom, by way of eminence, it was given to dispeople and destroy; who, from the Baltic to

the Pyrenees, tore children from their parents, to make them the instruments or the victims of his devouring tyranny, and compelled even fathers to put up prayers against the success of the arms of their sons.

"These prayers have been heard by providence, and realised by your brave armies. You triumph, Sires, but we are not vanquished; we are delivered, and your triumph shall be the eternal object of our gratitude. Deliverers of our unhappy country, deign to accomplish your work, and to fill up the measure of your benefits. France cannot enjoy repose—she cannot resume her place in the rank of the other European nations—she cannot (we say it frankly) inspire them with confidence in her treaties, but under the tutelary shade of legitimate authority. Ah! at least, amid long and culpable errors, this justice shall at last be done us, that no Frenchman has dared to seat himself upon the throne of Louis XVI. The brother of that unfortunate—of that sainted monarch—his legitimate successor—the descendant of the good Henry, the sovereign of the French—is not yet among us.

"Permit, Sires, that under your auspices, a deputation of faithful Frenchmen go to throw themselves at his feet—to offer him an expiatory homage—to beg him to restore to France the presence of her king—and to fix with your majesties in his henceforth purified capital the unalterable bases of the tranquillity of Europe. —*Vive le Roi.*"

Another public paper, signed LACRETELLE, begins thus: "Conquerors had not been sufficiently hated. Heaven permitted the too long successes of Napoleon Bonaparte, in order to inspire for ever a hatred to them. It determined that this conqueror should possess no resemblance even to those who dazzled whilst they alarmed mankind. It gave him a degree of military skill, but without the recommendation of personal bravery; an activity prodigious, but without aim; a will untamable, but without discernment. All his disasters—all the disgraces with which he has been overwhelmed have sprung from the same causes which produced his triumphs. Neither the most unprece-

dent favours of fortune, nor the most terrible lessons of disappointment—nor the confidence of a nation, which, having been tormented by a hideous anarchy, had hoped to find in him repose—nor the councils of enlightened men, who would have directed him to the path of true glory—nor the devoted attachment of valiant warriors—nothing was able to soften the character, to correct the false judgment, or to elevate the corrupted soul of this Corsican soldier. If one is confounded at his obstinacy in causing so many men to perish, one is not less so at his obstinacy in continuing to persist. He has shewn us what selfishness is in the human heart: never has he been able to naturalise himself amongst Frenchmen. Was he a Frenchman, he who, placed on a throne which had been embellished by the goodness, the grace, and the gallant manners of our kings, was always insulting in his conduct towards females, and even rallied them in a rude and unfeeling manner on the decline of their beauty? Was he a Frenchman, who never made a present but with the hope of a return?—who made a base abuse of his power, in order to address in the midst of his court degrading expressions to an amiable minister—to a respectable judge, or to an honourable warrior? Nay, even in his camp does he heap insults on our warriors, admired as they are by all the rest of Europe. What torrents of invectives in his bulletins! When he has himself committed a military blunder, he pitches on the name of any general at hazard, to accuse him of it. He invents fables that no one can believe: if we would listen to him, it was the ignorance of a corporal, which by blowing up a bridge, occasioned the greatest disasters that France has ever experienced. He knows not where to place his best generals but in positions where they must be sacrificed. He makes the choicest of his troops, and even the whole mass of his army, march and countermarch twenty times with an unfeeling rapidity, through impracticable roads, and in the most inclement season. Meanwhile two or three generals remained charged to defend important posts against forces tremendously disproportionate. He

occasions the performance of the most heroic acts of bravery, in order to cover his checks; and yet it is often from the enemy that we first learn their performance. What a savage character is there in his pretended greatness! What a rusticity in his magnificence. What a contrast with the noble and touching picture presented to us in the two sovereigns, who have become in one day the allies of the French people! Bonaparte wished to reside in all the palaces of Europe: these monarchs abstain even from entering the palace of the absent King of France. A simple apartment suffices for them."

The Provisional Government soon made itself known by its acts. The first ordered all obstacles to the return of the Pope to his own territories to be removed immediately, and all honours to be paid to him on his journey; and the head of the Bourbons was invited to the hereditary throne of St. Louis. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia having proposed to Napoleon Bonaparte to choose a place of retreat for himself and his family, the Duke of Vicenza was directed to carry this proposal, who returned for answer, that the allied powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, he, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the thrones of France and Italy: and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France. This is dated Palace of Fontainebleau, April 6, 1814.—It was immediately reported that Bonaparte was to retire to the Italian island of Elba.

It appears that Marshal Ney had been sent to Paris by Bonaparte with the Dukes of Tarentum and Vicenza, to plead in favour of his dynasty; but, seeing there was no means of avoiding the frightful evils of a civil war but by declaring for the Bourbons, penetrated with this sentiment, he returned to the Emperor Napoleon to make known to him the wish of the nation.—"The Emperor, convinced of the critical situation in which he had placed France, and the impossibility of his being able to save her himself, appeared resigned and consented to

an entire and unrestricted abdication. Here it is reported that Marshal Le-febvresaid to him; "You are undone, because you would not listen to the councils of any of your servants, and now the Senate have declared you have forfeited the throne." These words, it is said, made such an impression upon him, who used to consider himself above all laws, that he immediately burst into a flood of tears.

Napoleon's rejection was soon followed by Marmont's declaration of his adherence to the new order of things, to which has since succeeded that of all the public bodies, the marshals, the troops, the clergy, &c.—If any thing has hastened the steps, it must have been the formal charges exhibited against him by the Conservative Senate, in the sitting of the 3d of April. In an extract from their registers, they say,—

"Considering that in a constitutional monarchy, the monarch exists only in virtue of the constitution, or the social compact:

"That Napoleon Bonaparte, during a certain period of firm and prudent government, afforded to the nation reasons to calculate for the future on acts of wisdom and justice; but that afterwards, he violated the compact which united him to the French people, particularly in levying imposts and establishing taxes otherwise than in virtue of the law, against the express tenour of the oath which he had taken on his ascending the throne, conformably to Article 53, of the Act of the Constitutions of the 28th Floreal, year 19:

"That he committed this attack on the rights of the people, even in adjourning, without necessity, the Legislative Body, and causing to be suppressed, as criminal, a report of that Body, the title of which and its share in the national representation, he disputed:

"That he undertook a series of wars in violation of article 50 of the act of the constitutions of the 22d Frimaire, year 8, which purports, that declarations of war should be promulgated in the same manner as laws:

"That he issued, unconstitutionally, several decrees inflicting the punishment of death; particularly

the two decrees of the 5th of March last, tending to cause to be considered as national, a war which would not have taken place but for the interests of his boundless ambition:

"That he violated the constitutional laws by his decrees respecting the prisoners of the state:

"That he annulled the responsibility of the ministers, confounded all authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies:

"Considering that the liberty of the press, established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation, has been constantly subjected to the arbitrary controul of the Police, and that at the same time he has always made use of the press to fill France and Europe with misrepresentations, false maxims, doctrines favourable to despotism, and insults on foreign government:

"That acts and reports heard by the Senate have undergone alterations in the publication:

"Considering that, instead of reigning according to the terms of his oath, with a sole view to the interest, and happiness, and the glory of the French people, Napoleon completed the misfortunes of his country, by his refusal to treat on conditions which the national interests required him to accept, and which did not compromise the French honour;

"By the abuse which he made of all the means entrusted to him in men and money;

"By the abandonment of the wounded without dressings, without assistance, and without subsistence;

"By various measures, the consequences of which were the ruin of the towns, the depopulation of the country, famine, and contagious diseases:

"Considering that, for all these causes, the Imperial Government established by the *Senatus Consultum* of the 28th Floreal, year 12, has ceased to exist, and that the wish manifested by all Frenchmen calls for an order of things, the first result of which should be the restoration of general peace, and which should also be the era of a solemn reconciliation of all the states of the great European family:

"The Senate declares, that Napoleon Bonaparte has forfeited the throne."

The objects of the decrees of the Provisional Government are sufficient proofs of Bonaparte's tyranny, ordering the liberation of all the Cardinals—of all the Prussian and Russian prisoners—of all the Seminaries of the diocese of Ghent, amounting to 236, of whom 40 are Deacons or Sub-Deacons, and whom Bonaparte ordered to be made to work the artillery—of the Members of the Chapter of Tournay—and of the Belgian Priests, who refused to pray for Bonaparte.—The Provisional Government also ordered that the modes and the direction of the education of children shall be restored to the authority of their fathers and mothers, tutors or families; and that all boys who have been placed in schools, lyceums, and other public institutions, without the wish of their parents, or who shall be reclaimed by them, shall be forthwith restored and set at liberty.

Since this it further appears, that 1200 persons have been liberated from the state-prisons. These include the persons whom Bonaparte said were not fit to have their liberty, and that it would not be prudent to bring them to trial!

On the 12th instant, Monsieur, the brother of the French King, entered Paris, and was received with the utmost cordiality by the whole population. It was deemed expedient that the solemnity should be purely French, the allied sovereigns did not therefore attend; nor did any of their troops join the cortege; nevertheless, Lord Castlereagh, who was then at Paris, could not deny himself the pleasure of accompanying his Royal Highness into that city, after meeting him at the barrier! He immediately took the government of France upon himself, as Lieutenant-general of the kingdom, till the King's arrival. The Senate expressed their concurrence on this head, by a decree on the following day. He officially informed them that the king would admit the bases of the new Constitution; for which see Historical Chronicle.

Of all the vile flatterers of the fallen usurper, none was more distinguishable for his talents than Cardinal Maury; he too, wishing to be vicar of Bray still, had sent in his adhesion to the new order of things,

little thinking of the mortification preparing for him. On Easter Sunday he was getting ready to officiate at the church of Notre Dame in his pontificals. The pulpit was already prepared, and the episcopal throne decorated: but the chapter having taken from his eminence the administration of the church, he was deceived in his expectation, and the preparations that had been made served for M. La Roue, the arch-priest, who performed mass. Not only did his eminence not officiate, but he was also obliged to remove from the archbishop's palace.

So unwilling have been many of the prefects of the departments to give credit to the late events at Paris, that they have refused to admit or suffer the couriers from the Provisional Government to pass. It is to this lamentable incredulity that a battle, fought near Toulouse on the 12th, is to be imputed. This occurred between the armies of Lord Wellington and Marshal Soult.—When informed of the real state of affairs at Paris, the Duke of Dalmatia is said to have cursed the criminal hand that delayed the arrival of the acts of the Senate and the Provisional government. Had this arrived only eight and forty hours sooner, he observed, the lives of many thousand brave men would have been saved.

In England, too, we heard of this unfortunate event almost at the moment when the French King, the day after his arrival in town, was proceeding to dine with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The French papers have published no particulars, and for a time, at least, it is probable that the whole will be passed over in silence.

The Emperor of Austria, who did not accompany the allies to Paris, has since visited that city; and, in a speech to the Senate, alluded to the *useless sacrifice of his daughter* for obtaining peace. For the happiness of Austria, he observed, that it was necessary that France should remain great, tranquil, and happy. He has since visited his daughter, who, it is said, will accompany him to Vienna, previously to her going to Italy, where she and her son are to enjoy the principality of Guastella. It seems that

all the allied monarchs, directly or indirectly, have boasted of their generosity to the French. Lord Castlereagh is also said to have observed to some person of consequence in Paris, that the Emperor of Russia had had the initiative in generosity; but England, the French would find, would not be behind him. Much happiness, however, may rationally be expected from the change which has taken place. "Man," says a late writer, "has been thrown into the crucible of adversity; and, after the process, he will come out purer. No rank or age has been protected from the experiment. Kings, whom etiquette had condemned to seclusion, have been dragged by the force of irresistible circumstances into a direct and open intercourse with their subjects. They have thus been enabled to see life in all its gradations; they have entered the poor man's cottage; they have seen his privations, witnessed his virtues, and admired his resignation. The genial and vivifying power of freedom will soon spread the warm influence over the black regions of Poland and Russia, and the benevolent Alexander will add to his immortal crown, by gradually effacing every vestige of servitude in his vast dominions. The other sovereigns, no doubt, will emulate his example; and this sublime result will arise from the *march to Paris*, so much ridiculed by fools and knaves."

On Wednesday, April 20, we saw the King of France arrive in town from Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, escorted by the Prince Regent, and received with the joyful acclamations of all ranks of people. On Thursday he dined with the Prince at Carlton House, and on Saturday morning the 23d he set out by land to Dover, and embarked on the day following. He was expected to arrive at Paris by Thursday at least. We shall then expect very soon to be acquainted with the full extent of the magnanimity of the allies, and how far Louis has, or has not, consented to sit upon a degraded throne. In the meanwhile, it is much to be hoped that nothing like *midnight murder*, or *fiat assassination*, (though it may be called retribution) will stain the lustre that has hitherto attended the conquerors. Should

punishment have been intended for the fallen usurper, it ought to have been as public as his crimes. A different conduct may produce the worst consequences. It is not easy to do away the impression that each of the allied monarchs are conscious that something is owing to their fallen enemy, who has more than once given up both kingdoms and capitals when in his power. By the imprudent treaty of Tilsit, after his signal defeat at Friedland, the Emperor of Russia must also be convinced that he provoked the invasion of his states in 1812. And as to his late offer to the Senate, of releasing the prisoners in his power, he knows that this favour had been partly requested by the present King, in a letter which has been printed: and however vile and detestable the conduct of Bonaparte has been towards his own subjects, the allied sovereigns, well knowing that he owed the most of his misfortunes and his present depression to his clemency as a conqueror, now seem very prudently determined not to imitate his example.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that the action between Lord Wellington and Soult took place at a small distance from Toulouse, on the road to Abi, on the 10th of April. The loss of the Spaniards only is 10 officers of superior rank: Gen. Mendizabel wounded, with Gen. Epelata, 8 colonels, 155 officers, 1934 men killed, and 769 wounded. The French defended themselves from their encirclements obstinately. The 6th and 7th British divisions decided, by their arrival, the enemy's retreat: he threw himself into Toulouse, and evacuated it quietly and unmolested, during the night, between the 11th and 12th, taking the road to Languedoc.

It is not confined, that the commandant at Bayonne had been informed by Sir J. Hope of the change of affairs at Paris, though he made an unexpected sortie in the night of the 13th, in which action Gen. Hay of the Guards, and Col. H. Sullivan were killed; Sir J. Hope wounded, and a prisoner; Gen. Stopford wounded, with many valuable officers and soldiers, not less than 600 in the whole. At Toulouse it was said Marshal Soult had resolved to bury himself and his army in its ruins; but the voice of

reason and humanity gained the ascendancy in his breast. He yielded to forces equal in courage and superior in number. At ten the next morning Lord Wellington arrived with his staff, and the citizens joyfully declared for the Bourbons. In the evening his Lordship appeared at the theatre.

General Carnot, who commands at Antwerp, has, in answer to a summons sent him by the Crown Prince, replied, that as soon as the government shall be definitively and incontestibly established upon its new bases, he will hasten to obey its orders. Admiral Verheul has also opened a negotiation, which is in a fair train, and in the mean while he suffers all trading-vessels to navigate the Texel without interruption.

A remarkable trait in one of the decrees of the French Provisional Government has, for obvious reasons, been very little noticed in our newspapers; viz. "That no address, proclamation, public journal, or private writing, contain injurious expressions against the government overthrown, the cause of the country being too noble to adopt such means."

Bonaparte's actual departure, after many unfounded reports of it, seems really to have taken place on the 20th inst. The French papers say he left Fontainebleau at eleven in the forenoon, followed by fourteen carriages. His escort required sixty post horses. Four commissioners of the allied powers accompany him, with four officers of his household, among others his baker. Very few military men are gone with him. At the moment of his departure he addressed the officers and subalterns of the old guard, still about his person, nearly in these words:

"I bid you farewell. For these 20 years that we have been together, I have been satisfied with you. I have always found you on the road to glory. All the powers of Europe have taken up arms against me: part of my Generals have betrayed their duty. With you and the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preserved France from civil war, by causing (say the French editors) even the women, who did not like to be

starved, to be shot at Caen, in Normandy.

"Be faithful to the new king whom France has chosen, and forsake not your dear country, which has been too long unfortunate. Lament not my fate. I shall be happy when I know that you are so. I could have been satisfied to die; but I wish still to pursue the road to glory. I will write the history of our achievements.

"I cannot embrace you all, but I will embrace your General. Come, General—(He embraced him). Bring me the eagle: let me embrace him too.—Ah! dear eagle, may the kisses I give thee resound in the ears of posterity. Adieu, my children! Adieu, my brave companions! Once more encompass me."

The staff, accompanied by the four commissioners, then formed a circle around him. Bonaparte now got into the carriage. At that moment he could not hide his confusion; and he dropped some tears. In going he called for Constant, his first valet de chambre; but he had concealed himself, though he had on the preceding day received from Bonaparte a present of 50,000 francs. He is to embark at St. Tropez for the island of Elba. It is said that his brothers, Joseph and Jerome, in endeavouring to persuade the Empress to go with him, almost used violence, but in vain. Madame de Montesquiou and another French lady are to attend her to Vienna as governesses to the child. The English officer who accompanies Bonaparte, is Colonel Campbell. The French Generals, Bertrand and Dulaioy, go with him to Elba. The lines of Pope may now be realised in Bonaparte:

"his was indeed
A name at which the world grew pale!"

And, as a later writer has observed, "as if to impress on our minds the vanity and emptiness of human speculation, we have witnessed him to the very last provoking the danger any other than himself would with facility have shunned. By a wonderful instance of retribution, we owe the restoration of general tranquillity to the very man who had for a time so completely destroyed it. To him the allies owe their entry into Paris—to him

the Bourbons owe their restoration—and to him the whole world will be indebted for the blessings of commerce and lengthened repose." By his astonishing rise and his prosperity we were chastised; by his declension and his adversity we are healed; and had it not been for his own moderation whilst in prosperity, the allies would never have had an opportunity of shewing theirs. After all, if any event attending this revolution should make for the liberties of the people, it may be the consideration that the French did not renounce Bonaparte because he was an usurper, but because he had violated the constitution. The Bourbons, accepting the throne on this condition, tacitly acknowledge the right of the people to renounce them, should they also violate the laws they accept.

DOMESTIC.

As most of the events, interesting at home, relate to illuminations, balls and fetes, public rejoicings, &c. accounts of these will be found in our Historical and Provincial departments.

In Parliament little business of great national interest has been transacted since the rupture of the late negotiation at Chatillon was announced by Lord Liverpool in the Lords, and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Commons. A motion made for the production of the correspondence which led to this event, has been resisted as improper, in consequence of the new turn of affairs. With satisfaction

Mr. Rose for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of private madhouses, by a repeal of the 14th of the King relative to the same. One of the clauses of Mr. Rose's bill will enable the sheriff of the county, accompanied by a physician, to visit all private madhouses; and another will prevent any person being sent to those horrid receptacles without the authority of a physician. But this will not be enough unless the power of sending a person there be taken out of the hands of a single apothecary, an interested inspector of cages of insanity. More than one physician should always be consulted. And when these places of confinement are visited the masters should never be suffered to be

present, to ~~overawe~~ and terrify the unfortunate persons who may be examined. These visits should never be made at stated times, and a heavy penalty should be inflicted upon masters and keepers who should conceal their patients from the inspecting visitors. — Lord Stanhope has given notice in the Lords of some abuses, which he said was sufficient to harrow up the soul.

Among other grievances attendant upon war, that of monopoly is likely to be turned to feed upon itself. Cattle and corn are rapidly declining in several places; this causes the demonstrations of joy for approaching peace to be mixed with a gloom. More than 60,000 French prisoners will now leave the country, and already more than 6000 persons have applied at the Transport Office for passports. Most of these are persons of opulence and character; and such reductions of income, &c. must take place among those who have profited by the war as with, with other consequences attending a peace, produce a change almost worthy the name of a revolution. Our colonial produce will no longer be sent out in subsidies: the last to Austria, landed at Trieste, consisted of 33,000 quintals of sugar, 500 quintals of nutmegs, and the same of cloves and mace; bark, rhubarb, and musk were to be the next. Care also it seems will be required to prevent the French from underselling us in the article of fine cloth. According to an act of Parliament, the income tax expires six months after the signing

of a definitive treaty of peace. It is, however, in contemplation, we understand, to reduce it to two and a half per cent. each quarter; according to which arrangement government will be accommodated in winding up the expenses of the war, while the plan intended will be a matter of little difference to the public, as the tax will be gradually diminished and finally reduced in the course of a year.

The late hoax upon the Stock Exchange is likely to turn out rather a serious affair. The London Grand Jury assembled on Wednesday the 27th, being collected at twelve o'clock, Mr. Lavie, the solicitor for the prosecution, attended at the Indictment Office, Old Bailey, with the indictment, and the witnesses in support of the several allegations it contained. The names of the persons included in the indictment are, Charles Random Berenger; Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane; Andrew Cochrane Johnstone, Esq.; Richard Gathorne Butt; Ralph Sandom; Alexander Macrae; John Peter Holloway; and Henry Lyte. The witnesses were forty in number, including Admiral Foley, and the boy who first took him the news. The post boys who drove the mock French officer to town were also present; and in consequence of the great number of witnesses and the mass of evidence to be gone through, it was not till half-past six in the evening that the Jury found a true bill against all the parties, who are charged with a conspiracy and a misdemeanor.

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ILLUMINATIONS IN LONDON.

ON Tuesday, April 5, the news, that the allies had entered Paris on the 31st of March, burst upon us from all quarters. On the Friday following, we heard of Bonaparte's resignation; when, in consequence of a notice given by Lord Bathurst, that the public offices would be illuminated for three nights, to celebrate the overthrow of Bonaparte and the restoration of happiness to the civilized world, the metropolis was very generally illuminated on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst. The streets were crowded to excess by persons of all ranks, in whose hats and bosoms the white cockade and sprigs of laurel were conspicuous. Thousands of the carriages of the nobility and gentry were also seen parading the principal thoroughfares of the town, their servants and their homes decorated with a profusion of white ribbons and laurel branches. From many houses too were displayed the colours of France and England united. Nothing, in fact, could exceed the enthusiastic delight which seemed to be felt by all orders, in the prospect of once more seeing the *Fly of France* and the lion of Great Britain, united in bonds of mutual friendship and peace. The illuminations at Carlton House were among the most splendid exhibited. The columns in front were encircled

with spiral lines of lamps. The cornices and other parts of the building were also studded with lamps; along the front were the following words:—*"Russia, Austria, Vicent les Bourbons, Prussia, England."*—Transparencies were very numerous. Among those which attracted particular attention was that at the Rev. Rowland Hill's chapel, in Blackfriar's-road. A large scroll, headed with the words, *"The Tyrant is fallen,"* gave the following quotations from sacred writ:—

"And the pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high, that saith in his heart, who shall bring me down to the ground? Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the clouds, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord."—Obad. 3, 4.

"Therefore, O ye Judges, be just; learn righteousness, ye princes of the earth."

Underneath was a representation of the emblems of peace, the lion sitting down with the lamb, the implements of agriculture, the view of a village church, and the sea in the back ground, covered with commerce; the whole denoting the repose to which the world may now look forward.

Transparencies were by no means confined to the higher orders of society. Among others which met the view, was one in the shop window of

a hair-dresser in Drury-lane, representing on one side the fallen despot of France, seated in a chair, the bottom of which appeared to be filled with spikes. On his right stood his satanic Majesty, with a red-hot saw, with which he was going to shave him, while an *imp* of the grim monarch lathered the wretched Napoleon with flaming brimstone. As a contrast to this, Louis XVIII. was seen in another part of the shop, seated on an elegant couch, his crown lying in his lap, while the master of the shop, we presume, dressed in his best, performed the duties of his calling in a style of great elegance. Under this unique design were the following lines:—

"While Boney by the D——I is shaved,
All the world doth rejoice at his fall,
The true King of France from ruin is
saved,
So huzza! boys, I pray you, one and
all."

As this display perfectly suited the taste of the barber's friends, it was very warmly applauded, and was considered the more meritorious, from its being all his own composition.

Over a cook's shop, in Fleet-street, the inscription was, "John Bull himself again."—John Bull was seated at a table, with a captivating slice of roast beef on his plate, a bottle of brandy in the centre, a huge plum pudding above, and at the extremity a large loaf, with 7d. marked upon it.

A body of sailors, from Wapping, took their stations on board a ship with four wheels; and, by the assistance of horses, made a cruise through the principal streets of the metropolis. The white flag was displayed in the rigging, and the tars stopped at the public buildings to give three cheers.

At Carlton House, on Wednesday evening, the great gates on the east and west were thrown open, and six hogsheads of strong ale were trundled out into the street, for the populace to regale themselves with. In a moment the heads of each cask were staved; and, for want of a better substitute, the mob took their hats to drink the beer out of. The screaming of the women, the huzzaing of the men, the firing of guns and pistols, rent the skies. Drums, trumpets, horns, hand-bells, marrowbones and

cleavers, added to the general confusion. We are happy to say that no material accident happened during the whole of these public rejoicings.

ENTRANCE of the KING of FRANCE into LONDON.

Upwards of four hundred years have elapsed since the metropolis of the British empire has beheld an acknowledged King of France within its walls. And though, at that time, the exultation arising from foreign successes accompanied his entrance, yet it must have been surpassed by that which was evinced on the day when Louis the Eighteenth made his first public entry into London. The delay of his arrival was owing to indisposition, and to his very infirm state, arising from repeated attacks of the gout. However, on Monday, (April 18th) his Majesty felt himself so much better, that he sent an express to the Prince Regent and his own relatives in this country, that he would undertake the journey on Wednesday the 20th; and arrangements were made accordingly for the memorable event, of a King of France making his public entry into the metropolis of Great Britain, accompanied by the ostensible sovereign of these realms in the person of the Prince Regent.

Every Court arrangement was made to give way to suit the King of France's convenience to enter London in state, and new arrangements were made. The Duchess of Oldenburg postponed her intended journey to Windsor, on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen, for some days. The Queen and Princesses, on receiving notice of the King of France's intention to be in town, also signified their royal commands to have the honour of meeting him in London.

The Lord Chamberlain issued the following notice on the occasion, to about 200 distinguished personages.

"The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by the Prince Regent to invite ——— to a dress party, on Thursday evening, 21st April, at a quarter before nine o'clock, to have the honour of meeting her Majesty the Queen, and his Majesty the King of France.

"*Carlton House.*"

Soon after four o'clock on Wednesday morning, the royal carriages and horses intended to form the procession, left London for Stanmore, there to meet the King of France. As it was generally supposed his Majesty would set out at an early hour, from the Marquis of Abercorn's, at Stanmore, all those who felt anxious to obtain a view of the procession on the road, were in motion before nine o'clock; and, long before twelve, an immense concourse of people were seen forcing their way from every part of the town, towards Hyde Park Corner. From the top of Oxford-street, to that part of the Edgware-road, where it is intended to unite the Regent and Paddington Canals, a row of carriages, of various description, filled each side of the way.—The foot-way was filled with pedestrians; and the centre of the road scarcely afforded sufficient room for the immense multitude of coaches, cabriolets, landaus, gigs, and tax-carts, which were proceeding with as much expedition as possible towards Kilburn Wells.—Beyond the Regent's Canal, the obstructions, at the side of the road were less numerous, but the centre presented a very interesting and animated spectacle. A string of carriages extended almost as far as the eye could reach, flanked by an immense body of equestrians, every individual wearing the white cockade, generally accompanied by a sprig of laurel.

The little village of Kilburn was crowded to excess—many elegant families having alighted there, and paid a very high price for windows, in the meanest tenements, in consequence of a squadron of the Horse Guards being stationed there who were to act as an escort to his Majesty from thence. It was therefore, imagined, that some little delay would take place at Kilburn, and much anxiety prevailed to procure accommodation in so favourable a situation.

At the top of Oxford-street, at Hyde Park Corner, and in Piccadilly, considerably beyond Albemarle-street, the throng of carriages principally belonging to persons of the first rank, was so great, that much inconvenience ensued, when the procession approached: and it demanded the utmost exertions of the constables, of whom a

large body were in attendance, aided by the soldiery, who paraded the streets, to make room for it to pass.—Every window on the road that commanded a view of the scene, was occupied—every wall and every gate was taken possession of—every tree was inhabited. And amongst those who were obliged to content themselves with a peep, *sub dio*, at the procession, we observed a great number of ladies, apparently holding a respectable class in society. Many of the houses on the road displayed the *white flag*, bearing the *fleur de lis*, and ornamented with branches of laurel.—Such was the general appearance, out of town.—In town, particularly in Hyde Park, and its immediate neighbourhood, the bustle was still greater. The gates at the top of Oxford-street, Park lane, Hyde Park Corner, and Piccadilly, were almost impassable. The carriages, which were stationed two, and even, in some instances, three deep, were filled with elegant company, principally females. The windows in Piccadilly exhibited a blaze of beauty and fashion. Many of the balconies were ornamented with festoons and rosettes of white ribbon, intermingled with laurel leaves.—The white cockade was universally worn—and such was the joy and exultation which beamed in every countenance, and was breathed from every tongue, that one would almost suppose the scene was passing in the capital of France, and not in that of Great Britain.

About one o'clock, her Majesty, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Windsor. The Prince Regent, after giving an audience to Earl Bathurst, and receiving dispatches from Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, brought by Mr. Sylvester, the King's Messenger, who arrived at Carlton-house, which we understand state, that the Queen of Württemberg has postponed her visit to this country, on account of indisposition, his Royal Highness left Carlton-house, in his travelling carriage, for Stanmore, at half-past twelve o'clock, attended by the Duke of Montrose, the master of the horse, and Viscount Melbourne, the lord in waiting. His Royal Highness was drawn by four beautiful bays, drove by his postillions, in white

jackets, white hats, and white cockades in them, all emblematical of the occasion, with three outriders in the royal liveries, and white cockades.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg sent invitations to the Queen, Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, and Charlotte of Wales, to come to Pulteney Hotel, to see the royal procession, which they all accepted except her Majesty, and went to visit the royal Duchess upon this rejoicing occasion, at three o'clock, when a most sumptuous hot lunch was served up by Mr. Escudier. There were also present to join the Royal party the Russian Ambassador, Countess Leiven, General Taikessoff and lady, Baron Nicholai and lady, and about twenty others.

The most excellent regulations and orders were laid down and put in force by the military, the Bow-street, and other police officers, from Albemarle-street, to the road, in the procession, &c.; we particularly allude to the exclusion of carriages and horsemen from Hyde Park: and the arranger of this new regulation deserves the highest credit, as it enabled the mass of the people to behold the royal and gratifying spectacle, with perfect ease and safety; whereas if carriages and horsemen had been admitted, they would have caused great confusion and danger, and interrupted the gratification of all ranks of people. A guard of honour was marched into Piccadilly, in white gaiters, with the state colours, decorated with bunches of white ribbon; the band in their state clothes, who played opposite Pulteney Hotel, to the female royal party, who were repeatedly cheered by the Public, when they were at the windows.

The Marquis of Abercorn invited the Prince Regent, the King of France, &c. to his mansion house, the Priory, near Stanmore, which, however, was declined. The Prince Regent arrived at the Abercorn Arms Inn, at Stanmore, about two o'clock, where the procession was to proceed from. The town of Stanmore exhibited the most novel sight possible to be conceived; there was not a house but exhibited tokens of respect by the emblems of white—some, to shew their zeal to a great extent, actually displayed sheets

and pillow cases. The principal part of the nobility and gentry of that part of the country, and in fact every person who could muster a horse, went on horseback a mile out of the town, to accompany him into Stanmore: and when the King had got within a short distance of the town, the populace, who had become extremely numerous, took the horses from his carriage and drew him into town.

On the arrival of the carriage at the Abercorn Arms Inn, we are concerned to say the King was so infirm, he was obliged to be lifted out of the carriage by his servants; the Prince Regent was at the door of the inn in readiness to receive his Majesty, and his Royal Highness received him according to the custom of the French nation, by embracing him; they conversed in the French language. The King was dressed in blue and gold, resembling the Windsor uniform.—The Prince Regent was dressed in full regimentals, with his Russian and English orders. His Royal Highness was attended by, besides the lord in waiting and master of the horse, Mr. Herbert, groom in waiting; Colonel Bloomfield, principal equerry; General Hammond, equerry in waiting; Master Smith, page of honour; Earl Harrington, gold-stick, silver-stick in waiting; gentlemen ushers, &c. &c.

The procession being formed, it began to move in the following order at twenty minutes past three:—

One hundred gentlemen on horseback—Horse trumpeters, in their splendid gold lace dress—A numerous party of the Royal Horse Guards—Six royal carriages, each drawn by six bays, the servants with white cockades; an out-riding to each carriage—A party of the Royal Horse Guards—Lastly, came the royal state carriage, in which were the King of France, the Duchess D'Angouleme, the Prince de Conde, and the Prince Regent, drawn by eight of the royal cream-coloured horses—An officer of the Royal Horse Guards riding at each window, and followed by a numerous party of horse, which closed the procession.

They proceeded at a slow trot till they came to Kilburn, when they commenced a walking pace, and a groom to each horse was added. It is impossible to describe the respect and

rejoicings shewn by the people on the road—laurels, white ribbons, &c. were displayed, as they were in London, in great profusion. On the entrance of the procession into Hyde Park, and as it passed through it, the scene there exhibited is easier to conceive than describe; the motion of the crowd in the wide part of the Park, was like an uncontrolled torrent. The procession arrived at Hyde Park Corner, exactly at half past five o'clock, and proceeded along Piccadilly at a slow pace, amidst the shouts of the populace and congratulations of the crowded houses, the compliments of the royal party at Pulteney Hotel, &c. Among the emblems of rejoicings, those of Devonshire House were the most conspicuous: over each gate were new English and French colours, and bows of laurel.

When they arrived at Grillon's hotel, in Albermarle-street, a temporary platform was made even with the passage, to prevent the King experiencing any inconvenience from ascending the steps. The Prince Regent conducted his Majesty to his apartment, where about 100 of the French nobility were in readiness to receive him. On entering the apartment for his reception, after receiving the obeisance of the company, the following conversation took place between his Majesty and the Prince Regent:—

The Prince Regent.—"Your Majesty will permit me to offer you my heartiest congratulations upon that great event which has always been amongst the warmest of my wishes, and which must eminently contribute to the happiness not only of your Majesty's people, but to the repose and happiness of all other nations. I am sure I may add, that my own sentiments and feelings are in unison with those of the universal British nation, and that the triumph and transport with which your Majesty will be received in your own capital, can scarcely exceed the joy and satisfaction which your Majesty's restoration to the throne of your ancestors, has created in the capital of the British Empire."

The King of France.—"Your Royal Highness will accept my most sincere and grateful thanks for your Royal

Highness's congratulation—for the invariable kindness with which I have been treated by your Royal Highness and by every member of your illustrious house. It is to your Royal Highness's councils—to this great country, and to the constancy of its people, that I shall always ascribe, under providence, the restoration of our house to the throne of our ancestors, and that state of affairs which promises to heal the wounds, to calm the passions, and to restore the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of all nations."

The Prince Regent.—"Your Majesty views my conduct with too partial an eye. I can claim no merit but the performance of a duty to which inclination and every consideration prompted me. And surely your Majesty will allow that the performance of it has been well rewarded by those events which call forth our present congratulations. May your Majesty long reign in peace, happiness, and honour!"

The King of France.—"Your Royal Highness must allow me to add, that I have but feebly expressed all the grateful feelings of my heart, feelings which I shall retain to the last moment of my life, for the unabated kindness and the generous protection with which your Royal Highness and your noble nation have honoured me and all the members of my house, and all those loyal men attached to it, during our residence in this great and happy country.—May its greatness and happiness be eternal?"

His Majesty and the Prince Regent both spoke in French. His Majesty then assisted by the Prince De Conde, and the Duke de Bourbon, taking the ribband of the Order of *Saint Esprit* from his own shoulder, and the star from his breast, invested the Prince with it, declaring his happiness, that it should be upon his Royal Highness he should first have the honour of conferring that ancient order, upon his restoration.

This ceremony took place in the parlour, into which his Majesty was conducted by the Prince Regent whose arm he held. Finding himself overcome with fatigue, his Majesty seated himself in an arm chair, with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the Duchess D'Angoulême upon his

right, and the Duke of York on his left, the Duke de Bourbon and Prince of Conde in front, with all his suite, surrounding him. The Marquis of Hertford and Earl Cholmondeley were behind the chair. The Austrian, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese ambassadors, with the British ministers, were also in the circle. After some further conversation, filled with mutual regard, his Royal Highness took his leave. At parting he saluted his Majesty several times, which was returned by his Majesty with the most tender emotion. His Royal Highness then successively saluted the Duke de Bourbon and the Prince de Conde; and taking the hand of the Duchess of Angouleme, he kissed it with fervour and devotion. His Royal Highness then entered his carriage, and drove to Carlton-house, through an immense crowd, who hailed him as he passed with the most joyful acclamations, such as, "*The Prince, and Old England for ever!*"—" *The Prince and Roast Beef!*"—" *The Prince and Plum-pudding!*"—" *The Bourbons for ever!*" "*Louis the XVIIIth for ever!*"

After his Royal Highness had withdrawn, his Majesty and suite sat down to a superb dinner at half past six, which was prepared in the back parlour—the party consisted of twelve. The Prince de Conde and the Duchess d'Angouleme at the head of the table, his Majesty on the left, the Duc de Bourbon, with the Archbishop of Reims at the bottom. During the whole of Wednesday the eastern part of the metropolis was completely deserted. The city actually emptied itself into Westminster. About six o'clock its population began to fill Oxford-street and the Strand on its return home.

On Thursday, the 21st, the King of France received the congratulations of a great number of persons at Grillon's Hotel, Albemarle-street. All the visitors came in full court dresses. Almost all the Royal Dukes, the Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors, the officers and attendants of the royal households, &c. paid their respects to his Majesty. Albemarle-street was thronged with carriages during the whole of the day. In the evening his Majesty went in state to dine with the Queen and Prince Regent at Carlton-

house, when he was solemnly invested by his Royal Highness with the insignia of the Order of the Garter; a Chapter being held for that purpose. His Majesty, at the same time, conferred the order of the Holy Ghost on the Duke of York.

Departure of his Majesty.

The departure of the French King having been fixed for Saturday morning the 22d inst. an escort of horse guards, who were to accompany his Majesty on his journey, proceeded to Albemarle street at six o'clock, and drew up opposite Grillon's Hotel. They were followed by a detachment of the Foot Guards in their full-dress uniforms, who lined the street to prevent the pressure of the populace, thousands of whom, notwithstanding the earliness of the hour, were assembled to take a last view of the King, and to evince their respect for a monarch, from whose restoration so much advantage may justly be expected to result to this country and to Europe.

Soon after seven o'clock the Prince of Conde and the Duke de Bourbon arrived at Grillon's, and found their illustrious relation. They were soon joined by the Dukes of Sussex and Kent, who attended to take a last farewell of Louis. The former was attired in full-dress Highland uniform, and was on horseback; he was received by the populace with the most affectionate expressions of pleasure. They were introduced to the King immediately on their arrival, and were received by his Majesty in the most cordial manner. At half-past seven, the last levee of the King in London was distinguished by the arrival of the Duchess D'Angouleme, who came in her own carriage to take leave of her royal uncle. Her Royal Highness was cheered by the populace with the warmest demonstrations of respect; and after remaining about a quarter of an hour with the King, of whom she took a most affectionate farewell, she was reconducted to her carriage by the Duke of Kent, who had to escort her for several yards through the crowd. During her progress every head was uncovered, and the air resounded with enthusiastic huzzas: she appeared deeply affected and was al-

most overcome by the various sensations which such a scene was naturally calculated to excite. She kissed her hand several times to the populace, and cried "Adieu" in the most feeling manner.

At eight o'clock, his Majesty being in readiness to commence his journey, his private travelling carriage, drawn by the post-horses of the Prince Regent, drew up, and he was assisted into it by his attendants; he seemed to be in the highest spirits, and frequently bowed, in return for the loud and reiterated shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive Louis the XVIIIth!*" "*Vive les Bourbons!*" &c. with which he was greeted. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex rode beside the carriage of the King through Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, and Parliament-street, and continued to hold conversation with him during his progress. A carriage, containing the Prince of Conde and the Duke de Bourbon, followed that of the King; and these, together with an escort of cavalry before and behind the carriages, constituted the whole of the cavalcade.

The Prince Regent quitted town some time before the King, and took the road to Dover, to be in readiness to receive his Majesty, with whom he was to dine at the Castle Inn, and was also to continue with his Majesty till he took his final departure from this country.

Upon the arrival of his Majesty in Kent, he was met by the Marquis of Camden, the lord lieutenant of the county, who was attended by a guard of the Kentish and Isle of Thanet Yeomanry, who proceeded with the King to Dover.—The villages and towns through which his Majesty passed, evinced, by every possible demonstration, the veneration and affection with which they regarded him; and the road might literally be said to be lined with spectators from Westminster-bridge to Dover, from whom, as in a military *feu de joye*, seemed to be discharged an universal volley of cheers.

His Majesty had a very speedy passage across the Channel to Calais on Sunday in the Royal Yacht: and the Prince Regent, after seeing him on

board, returned to Carlton House about one on Monday morning.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Extracted from the Registers of the Conservative Senate, of Wednesday, 6th of April.

The Conservative Senate, deliberating upon the plan of Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the Act of the Senate of the 1st instant:

After having heard the report of a special commission of seven members: decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last King, and after him the other members of the house of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient nobility resume their titles. The new reserve their's hereditarily. The Legion of Honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in the making of laws.

Plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and the Legislative Body.

Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body.

The King can invite equally the two bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper.

The sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 Senators at least, and 200 at most.

Their dignity is immoveable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the King.

The present Senators with the exception of those who shall renounce the quality of a French citizen, are maintained, and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and the senatorships be-

long to them. The reveuues are equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the Public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood, are by right members of the Senate.

The functions of a Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21 years.

8. The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of deputies it sent thither.

The deputies who sate in the Legislative Body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay.

In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electoral Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization.

The duration of the functions of the deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at five years.

The new election shall take place for the session of 1815.

10. The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinary; he may adjourn it; he may also dissolve it: but in the latter case another Legislative Body must be formed, in three months at the latest, by the Electoral Colleges.

11. The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public, unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general committee.

12. The Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Collegés and Assemblies of Cantons elect their president from among themselves.

13. No member of the Senate, or Legislative Body can be arrested without the previous authority from the body to which he belongs.

The trial of a member of the Senate or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to the Senate.

14. The ministers may be mem-

bers either of the Sénate or Legislative Body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The land tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the following year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative Body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative Body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural judges.

The institution of juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters.

The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished.

The King has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The judges are for life and irremovable, except the justice of the peace and the judges of commerce. The commissions and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The Court of Cassation, the Court of Appeal, and the tribunals of the first instance, propose to the King, three candidates for each of three places of judge vacant in their body. The King chooses one of the three. The King names the first presidents and the public ministry of the courts and the tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers preserve their ranks, honours, and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the government are signed by a minister. The ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The mi-

nisters of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The senatorial commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed. The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All laws existing at present remain in vigour, until they are legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled *Civil Code of the French*.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, "I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed."

This oath shall be repeated in the solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

NORWAY.

The following particulars, relative to the threatened revolution in this country is taken from private letters, published at Copenhagen, dated the 13th of March.

As soon as Prince Christian Frederick learnt the news of the treaty concluded with Sweden and Denmark, he repaired to the country seat of the chamberlain, Mr. Carsten Anker, near Christiania, where he found assembled the most considerable persons, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, the professors, merchants, and deputies, who were met to regulate the finances of the bank of the kingdom, on the 28th of January. Then he laid before them the treaty of peace, asking them if they were of opinion that the people of Norway were inclin-

ed to defend their primeval independence against the demands of Sweden? They unanimously declared in the affirmative, and earnestly besought the Prince to remain at the head of the government. They at the same time resolved on nominating him Prince Regent of Norway. The Prince immediately repaired to the frontiers, then to Roraas, and lastly over the mountains to Throndagien, the ancient capital of the north. The people thronged in crowds to meet him, with their wives and children, from the summits of Doorfeldt and the deepest valleys, calling out to him, 'We will conquer or die for old Norway's freedom, and thou shalt not leave us.' (By an ancient custom, the people always call the Sovereign thou). So the journey continued through all Norway, and when the Prince arrived at Guldbranthal (remarkable for the circumstance that formerly a hostile army, under Sinclair, fell there under the attacks of the mountaineers, so that a single messenger of the defeat was not left alive), the Prince alighted near the marble pillar, set up in commemoration of that event, and read the inscription in the words of an old ballad—'Woe to every Norwegian whose blood does not boil in his veins when his eyes behold this monument,' and called to the peasants, 'Will you, like your forefathers, sacrifice your blood, your lives, for the sacred cause of your country?' which was answered by a thousand-fold hurrahs from the surrounding multitude. Then he entered Drontheim amid universal acclamations, and alighted at the house of Gen. Von Krogh, a man of eighty years of age. Here the most considerable inhabitants were assembled at a solemn entertainment, and though the owner of the house could not be present at it, on account of his age and indisposition, he, however, caused himself to be led in at the end of the entertainment, and amid universal acclamations, drank the health of Prince Christian, as Regent.

From this town, which perhaps is intended to become the capital, the Prince, after a stay of four days, returned to Christiania, and immediately after arrived Counts Rosen, Essen, and Palmstierna, with the news of the ratification of the peace, and with the

Danish and Swedish proclamations: The Prince invited them to an entertainment, at which all the most considerable inhabitants were present, but declined speaking of business, pretending, that after dinner was not the proper time for it.

The next day all the bells were rung and the cannon fired; the town guards and the troops paraded in the street, and Prince Christian repaired to the principal church.

The Swedish plenipotentiaries remarked nothing till they went to the church, where they arrived just at the moment that Prince Christian was kneeling down before the high altar, and taking the oath as Regent. The Prince afterwards asked them if they had been in the church? and on their answering in the affirmative, said, 'then they knew his answer.'

The Swedish plenipotentiaries then departed; and on the 19th of February appeared proclamations of the Prince to the Bishops, the civil officers, the army and navy, the people, the circular letter, and the address in the French language, to all Europe.

The Danish flag was taken down, a funeral dirge playing at the time, and the Norwegian colours (a lion with a halbert, the flag blue with a white cross), were hung with loud acclamations of joy. A council of state, consisting of 17 persons, was appointed; among them were the three brothers Anker, Professors Sverdrup, Tresche, and others. Soon after, the Prince repaired to the frontiers, where 32,000 men are assembled. Hostilities are already said to have taken place, but this report is not authenticated. All the inhabitants were eager to take the oath, and even naval officers with the crews of all the ships. Assurances are said to have been received from England, that considerable consignments of corn from private persons may be expected; seventy ships laden with corn are already arrived, and two consignments of corn left the English ports on the 5th and 6th of March. A consignment also of arms and ammunition designed for the Swedish army, was landed whether by accident or design, at Bergen.

It is said that Prince Christian is to marry an English Princess; others, however, say, he will marry the daugh-

ter of the Duke of Augustenburgh, who is about sixteen years of age."

However we learn from the chancellor of the Exchequer that negotiations relative to Norway are still going on.

HOLLAND.

Extract of a letter from an officer under Gen. Sir T. Graham, dated March 16th.

I witnessed a most distressing scene at Worow on the 10th. A waggon load of dead bodies arrived in the church yard, about 12 o'clock: on going up I recognized the head of Col. Carlton of the 41th, a better or a braver soldier never fell: next Col. Carlton of the guards, poor Skerriß was lying across the waggon between two coffins. Col. Macdonald was also there by the side of him, and a young officer with the top of his head blown off. This load of misery was deposited in the church, and shells having been provided, the whole of the bodies were buried next day in three graves, in Worow church yard. The funeral was attended by the military in the town, chiefly the remains of Col. Skerriß's brigade, which before the assault consisted of about 2200, but is now reduced to 900, and about 150 prisoners; the rest are killed and wounded.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Leyden.—To the account of the death of this gentleman, inserted in our Magazine for January, 1812, we have to add some further particulars, from the information of a correspondent. Dr. Leyden rose by the power of native genius, from the humblest origin to a very distinguished rank in the literary world. His studies included almost every branch of human science, and he was alike ardent in the pursuit of all. The greatest power of his mind was perhaps shewn in his acquisition of modern and ancient languages. He exhibited an unexampled facility, not merely in acquiring them, but in tracing their affinity and connection with each other; and from that talent, combined with his taste and general knowledge, we had a right to expect, from what he did in a very few years, that he would, if he had lived, have

thrown the greatest light upon the most abstruse parts of the history of the East. Among Dr. Leyden's poetry his Ode on the Death of Nelson is undoubtedly the best of those poetical effusions that he published since he went to India. The following apostrophe to the blood of that hero, has a sublimity of thought, and happiness of expression which, never could have been attained but by a true poet:

"Blood of the brave, thou art not lost:
Amid the waste of waters blue:
'The tide that rolls to Albion's coast
Shall proudly boast its sanguine hue,
And thou shalt be the vernal dew,
To foster valour's daring seed;
The generous plant shall still its stock
renew,
And Hosts of heroes rise when one shall
bleed."

He never solicited favour; but he was raised, by the liberal discernment of his noble friend and patron Lord Minto, to situations that afforded him an opportunity of shewing, that he was as scrupulous and as inflexibly virtuous in the discharge of his public duties, as he was attentive in private life to the duties of morality and religion. It is not easy to convey an idea of the method which Dr. Leyden used in his studies, or to describe the unconquerable ardour with which these were pursued. During his early residence in India, I had a particular opportunity of observing both. When he read a lesson in Persian, a person near him whom he had taught, wrote down each word on a long slip of paper, which was afterwards divided into as many pieces as there were words, and pasted in alphabetical order, under different heads of verbs, nouns, &c. into a blank book that formed a vocabulary of each day's lesson. All this he had in a few hours instructed a very ignorant native to do, and this man he used in his broad accent to call "one of his mechanical aids." He was so ill at Mysore, soon after his arrival from England, that Mr. Anderson, the surgeon who attended him, despaired of his life; but though all his friends endeavoured at this period to prevail upon him to relax in his application to study, it was in vain. "He used, when unable to sit upright, to prop himself up with pillows, and continue his translations.

One day that I was sitting by his bedside, the surgeon came in. "I am glad you are here," said Mr. Anderson, addressing himself to me; "you will be able to persuade Leyden to attend to my advice. I have told him before, and I now repeat, that he will die if he does not leave off his studies, and remain quiet." "Very well, Doctor," exclaimed Leyden, "you have done your duty, but you must now hear me; *I cannot be idle*, and whether I die or live, the wheel must go round to the last;" and he actually continued, under the depression of a fever, and a liver complaint, to study more than ten hours each day. The temper of Doctor Leyden was mild and generous; and he could bear, with perfect good humour, raillery on his foibles. When he arrived at Calcutta in 1805, I was most solicitous regarding his reception in the society of the Indian capital. "I entreat you my dear friend, (I said to him) the day he landed, to be careful of the impression you make on your entering this community; for God's sake learn a little English; and be silent upon literary subjects except among literary men." "Learn English!" he exclaimed, "no, never; it was trying to learn that language that spoilt my Scotch; and as to being silent, I will promise to hold my tongue, if you will make fools hold theirs."—His memory was most tenacious, and he sometimes loaded it with lumber. When he was at Mysore, an argument occurred upon a point of English history; it was agreed to refer it to Leyden; and, to the astonishment of all parties, he repeated *verbatim* the whole of an Act of Parliament in the reign of James I. relative to Ireland, which decided the point in dispute. On being asked how he came to charge his memory with such extraordinary matter, he said, that several years before, when he was writing on the changes that had taken place in the English language, this Act was one of the documents to which he had referred as a specimen of the style of that age, and that he had retained every word in his memory.—His love of the place of his nativity was a passion in which he had always a pride, and which in India he cherished with the fondest enthusiasm. I once went

to see him when he was very ill, and had been confined to his bed for many days: there were several gentlemen in the room: he inquired if I had any news. I told him I had a letter from Eskdale. "And what are they about in the Borders?" he asked. "A curious circumstance," I replied, "is stated in my letter;" and I read him a passage which described the conduct of our volunteers on a fire being kindled by mistake at one of the beacons. This letter mentioned that the moment the blaze, which was the signal of invasion, was seen, the mountaineers hastened to their rendezvous, and those of Leddesdale swam the Ewes River to reach it. They were assembled (though several of their houses were at the distance of six and seven miles) in two hours, and at break of day the party marched into the town of Hawick (a distance of twenty miles from the place of assembly) to the Border tune of "*wha dar meddle with me?*" Leyden's countenance became animated as I proceeded with this detail, and at its close he sprung from his sick bed, and, with strange melody and still stranger gesticulations, sang aloud, "*wha dar meddle with me, wha dar meddle with me?*" Several of those who witnessed this scene looked at him as one that was raving in the delirium of a fever. The return of his disorder soon after put a period to his sufferings.—J. M.

On the 20th of February in South Molton street, *Joseph Williams*, Esq. of Glanarvon, Carnarvonshire, at the age of 84. He had served in the army twenty-two years. The latter part of his life he was unfortunately engaged in a suit in Chancery, which withheld from him all his property, so that he suffered the greatest privations. Had he lived another month, his affairs in Chancery, after a lapse of thirty years, would have been settled, and he would have possessed most valuable estates, though but the wreck of his original patrimony.

On the 20th ult. at Basted-place, in Kent, the Rev. *William Peters*, a prebend of Lincoln, &c. He was formerly a member of the Royal Academy, but had resigned that honour, if honour it be, many years. As an artist, it is said, his works were chiefly of an inferior rank: his pictures from

Much ado about Nothing, and the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, were meritorious; but he was chiefly known to the public as the painter of pious families rising from their graves, and pretty little children going up into heaven; not that the reverend artist always confined himself to such unearthly objects: for the late Earl Grosvenor, we are informed, possessed some from his hand of a very different description.

On Tuesday, the 22d ult. *James Stevenson* of Walton, aged 84; and on the Thursday following, *Mary Stevenson*, his widow, aged 85. They had been married sixty-four years, and reared a large family without assistance from the parish. Soon after the old man's death, his widow begged he might not be buried until Saturday, and she should be "*ready to go with him.*"

Lately, aged 100 years, *William Newmarch*, of Hull, well known by the name of *Blind Billy*.

At Cl College in his 98th year, Dr. *Burney*. He was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with most of the oriental languages: his *History of Music*, and *Musical Travels* are valuable additions to British literature, from the knowledge which they impart, and from their elegant style. The *Cunning Man*, written by Rousseau, was adapted by Dr. Burney to the English stage. It was playful and spirited, and not a mere version of the original. Dr. B. was intimately acquainted with all the distinguished characters who flourished in his time, at home and abroad, and in particular habits of intimacy with Dr. Samuel Johnson. The last work of Dr. Burney, we are told, was a *Life of Metastasio*, highly esteemed for its candour, information, judgment, and taste. In all the relations of private life, the Doctor's character was exemplary, as a husband, father, and friend. His daughter was the author of many moral novels, deservedly popular, particularly her *Cecilia*. His son is one of the most accomplished scholars and profound critics of the present day; his manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanly, and he had all the graces of the Chesterfield school without any of its studied formality.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CORNWALL.

TWO sheriff's officers lately went to the house of *Jacob Francis*, at Banham, near Launceston, to levy an execution on his goods. On stating their business, they were violently assaulted by Francis (who is an old man), his wife, and family, who, being armed with sticks, knives, &c. compelled the officers to withdraw, after an ineffectual attempt to discharge their duty, in which they were both wounded. Having procured the assistance of some constables of Launceston, the officers again repaired to the house, where they found the door shut, and the family armed, and were told that whoever dared to enter should lose his life. They, however, forced an entrance, and having seized the old man, were about to disarm him, when a fowling-piece was discharged at one of the constables, named Jory, and its contents having entered his side, he fell dead on the spot. The whole of the family were taken into custody.

DURHAM.

On the 13th inst. to commemorate the downfall of Bonaparte, a large tar-barrel was burnt on the church steeple of Merrington, and 15*l.* was subscribed to regale the inhabitants. On the same day, W. T. Salvin, Esq. gave twelve guineas to the inhabitants of Sunderland Bridge; and B. J. Salvin, of Burnhall, gave the same sum to the people of Tudhoe and Farewell Hall, to drink his Majesty's health.

HAMPSHIRE.

One of the Winchester papers has re-published from a popular work, the following biographical sketch of a Saint, whose name is often recollected in showery weather:—"St. Swithin, at his own previous solicitation, was buried at Winchester, in the common cemetery, or church-yard, instead of the chancel of the minster, as was the general usage with other bishops; but his fame did not suffer by such humility: The services he had rendered the ecclesiastics were great, and that body did not prove ungrateful; his grave was soon marked as peculiarly efficacious to the suffering Christians, and miracles out of number were recorded to have been wrought by his holy remains. One man who had lost

his eyes, had them restored to him; and others received similar benefits; none, indeed, were refused relief, who applied for it with an humble heart, and firm reliance in the Saint's exertion! hence he naturally soon acquired the appellation of *merciful*. Such an extensive benevolence became the theme of universal praises; an order was obtained to remove the holy reliques into the choir, as better suiting their merits; and a grand and solemn procession was appointed to grace the ceremony. A most violent rain showed, however, fell on the destined day, and continued for 39 others, without intermission; in consequence of which, the idea of a removal was abandoned, as *displeasing* to St. Swithin, and *as such*, heretical and blasphemous; though it would appear that the Saint afterwards relented, and permitted his bones to be taken from the cemetery, and lodged among the remains of the other bishops, in the year 1093. The vulgar adage, that we shall have forty days continuance of wet weather whenever rain falls on St. Swithin's festival, no doubt, arose from this presumed supernatural circumstance. Without disputing the fact from which the popular fancy sprang, which, notwithstanding the glaring errors and absurdities of the monkish writers, is very probable to have been the case; there is, nevertheless, not any occasion to have recourse to a miracle to account for such a phenomenon. Experience has amply shewn, that, when a wet season sets in about the end of June to the middle of July, when the heat of the sun is usually the most intense, it generally continues to nearly the end of the summer, when the action of that orb has considerably abated; the rain affording matter for exhalation, always naturally the strongest at the hottest period of the year, and those exhalations yielding in return matter for rain."

KENT.

Seven Oaks was lately the fullest and dullest market ever known for beef; much of the best bought for 6*s.* per stone. A cow that had travelled forty miles, and for which the owner had been offered 36*l.* in the

stall, but a short time before, fetched only 28l. 10s. Mutton, 7s. 4d. to 8s. per stone.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Holroyd, who was the occasion of the melancholy fate of Miss Lavinia Robinson, of Manchester, has been obliged to give way to the popular feeling against him, which began to be unequivocally expressed by acts of violence against the house in which he resided. Contrary to his declared determination he left the town, under the protection of the constables, having before been expelled from the office of man-midwife to the Lying-in-Hospital, by an unanimous vote of the trustees.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Grimsby the public mind expressed itself, in a variety of ways, upon the late joyful occasion. Effigies, statues, transparencies, &c. were exhibited on the 12th, as soon as darkness became visible. The different attitudes of poor Boney were sufficient to create a new feeling in the risible faculty. In one place, seated in a chair of state, with a sufficient quantity of hemp round his neck, with the words annexed, "They do say, I'm going to Hell bay, there to stay till my dying day." In another place, tied to the tail of a capering bull, and other shapes and forms too numerous to describe, all conveying well imagined touches at the times.

At Gretton, the following dreadful and mysterious circumstance is stated to have occurred:—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, and their son, John Godfrey, partook, at dinner, of a baked meat pudding; and, after part of it was eaten, the dish was taken to the kitchen to the servant boys. It appears to have contained poison: Mr. Godfrey was dead on the 10th inst. and it is said that Mrs. Godfrey and John Godfrey were then dying. In the whole, eight persons had eaten of this pudding, but of the others we have no information!

NORFOLK.

As a testimony of the public joy, for the late turn of events, a public dinner was given at Yarmouth, to all the inhabitants who chose to partake of it on the Quay; previous to which, a droll maritime procession was exhibited, 8200 tickets were issued for the

dinner. The viands consisted of 8200 pounds weight of prime beef; 1392 plum puddings, each pudding weighing five pounds; about 80 barrels of beer; and 8200 penny loaves: 60 pipes, and 60 half ounces of tobacco. There were 58 tables, connecting at each end, and extending three quarters of a mile in a direct line. The subscription raised among the inhabitants for this grand fete, in a day or two, exceeded 1000 pounds. The day passed over with good order, and was concluded with an immense bonfire, presenting a singular spectacle to near 30,000 persons.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Somerset assizes, a cause of the greatest importance to sportsmen was tried, by which it was established, that no person has a right to destroy dogs belonging to other persons, whether trespassing or not, and that cautionary boards are of no avail. The action was brought by Mr. Corner, against T. S. Champneys, Esq. and his gamekeeper, for shooting the plaintiff's greyhound, which was proved by several gentlemen to be a most valuable animal. It appeared that Mr. Champneys had ordered his servants to destroy all dogs found on his premises; and one witness stated that the dog was forcibly taken, tied to the stump of a tree, and there shot and buried. The defendant attempted to justify himself by stating that he had cautionary boards put up, specifying that all dogs found on his grounds would be shot.—The learned judge animadverted severely on Mr. Champneys' conduct, and stated, that such notice would not justify the destruction of dogs. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50l.

SUSSEX.

The town of Lewes was very singularly decorated during the night of the illuminations, April 20. Over the White Hart Inn, with a transparency, were these words:

"Alexander the Great,
Sealed Bonaparte's fate."

Mr. Elphick, School Hill, had a transparency representing John Bull with a broad grin, having in his hand a quartern loaf, labelled 4d. Below was a large piece of roasting beef, labelled 4d. The bottom of the picture had the following lines:

"Old time's returud, with beef and keeper durst shoot. The keeper immediately shot within one inch of the first shot."

Behold the honest noble staunch John Bull!

With eyes elate, and truly British heart, John eyes the beef, and roars—no Boney-part."

Elizabeth Batchelor, of Poplar-row, having no window of her own, therefore called to her aid a tree; to which she attached the following transparency:—Bonaparte in a sedan-chair, without a bottom, dragged along by two Cossacks; the imprisoned tyrant exclaimed—

"To tell the truth, I do not like this fun, I that have made so many thousands run."

John Bull, who looks on, says—

"Go on, my lads, there let him ride and grumble,

He from his seat has had a proper tumble."

Again—

A friend to peace and plenty you may see.

That has no house will ornament a tree; It is enough, she can afford no more, To light off Boney to a distant shore."

The ironmongery warehouses of Lowdell and Co. exhibited blacksmiths at their forges, converting the weapons of war into implements of peace.

Mr. A. Weston had John Bull at table, with beef 6d. per lb.; porter 4d. a pot; quartern loaf 8d.;— motto, "Once more happy—peace and plenty."

YORKSHIRE.

An event not a little resembling the supposed dexterity of William Tell, in shooting the apple off his son's head, recently occurred in the park of Stainborough Castle, the seat of Henry Vernon, Esq. After some dispute between Isaac Naylor, the gamekeeper, and another person, about a gun twenty-three inches long, a person held his hat upon his head, the breward against his forehead, with the open part facing him: The keeper immediately shot at arms length, and the ball went through the middle of the crown. The person who held the hat, not suspecting that the keeper was going to shoot, was extremely frightened for some minutes; but said, he would stand in the same position again if the

IRELAND.

The following interesting trial took place at the Quarter Sessions, Dublin, on the 8th of last February.

A FARTHING!

THE KING, at the Prosecution of JOHN MILLAR, against GEORGE HONE.

Mr. Green, as counsel for the crown, stated the case in nearly the following terms:—Although the privilege is often waved in this Court, yet there are some particularities in this case that require you to be acquainted with before you hear the evidence. It may appear, at first sight, trivial and insignificant, on account of the small value of the property taken; but, Gentlemen, in morality, principle, and law, the offence is not the less culpable because the object is trivial. Gentlemen, you have probably all heard, that in the reign of Queen Anne, there were but three farthings coined: it was at a short period before the death of that sovereign this coinage took place; and, Gentlemen, it is a matter of historical record, that in the coining of the third farthing, the die broke. From this circumstance, an adventitious value was added to these three pieces; so much so, that one of them is preserved in the King's Museum, as a very great curiosity; a second is also in the British Museum; but the third is missing. I do not doubt but that the gentlemen on the other side will argue, that a jury ought not to take into their notice or consideration any extrinsic value that may be placed on it, but look upon it merely as a farthing. But, Gentlemen, I may say to you, in the words of Hudibras,

The value of any thing,
Is just as much as it will bring.

Some years ago, a public advertisement was sent, offering a reward of £500 for the third farthing, and so well aware of this circumstance, as the prosecutor, that when this farthing came by accident into his hands, he considered it of the greatest value, and kept it under lock and key. Gentlemen, if it is the real farthing, it must be of considerable value. The prisoner, convinced of this, conceived

the base idea of securing it to himself, and for this borrowed it from Mr. Millar (in whose service he was), under the pretence of shewing it to a person who was a judge of ancient coins. Mr. Millar gave it to him without any suspicion of any sinister design; but on his making repeated application to the prisoner for it, he got nothing but evasive replies in return. A few evenings after this transaction, the prisoner Hone asked Millar to accompany him to a public house on the Quay, where they had before been in the habit of resorting to. Millar, rather unwillingly, accompanied him. When he had sat down in the public room, he found several of Hone's acquaintance there, who immediately began a conversation about the farthing, as to its value, and what was to be done with it. Mr. Millar declined any conversation about it, conceiving he was only brought for the purpose of being betrayed into some expression before witnesses, but demanded the farthing from Hone. Now, Gentlemen of the Jury, what do you think of the modest proposal of Hone? Why, that before he would give it up, Mr. Millar must execute a security, or bond, to the amount of £700, as half the expected price of the farthing. Mr. Millar spurned at this, went home, and the next day brought him before Mr. Guinness, one of the magistrates of Duke-street police office. At first Mr. G. thought it a case too trifling for any legal process; but when he saw with what perseverance Hone kept possession of the farthing, he would not refuse to take the informations. Gentlemen, I must inform you that, even in this stage of the case, he was attended by an attorney, and two barristers were there to defend his right of assuming to himself this part of the property of Millar.—Let me ask you, Gentlemen, would not a man who acted in this way shew you that he attached a much greater value to this piece of metal than its nominal value. It is not to be allowed in a Court of Justice, that any man shall, with impunity, take even a farthing, and dare the person whom he thus deprived of his property.—Mr. Green then stated the nature of the indictment, and the reason that it contained so many counts; it was for the purpose of preventing any quibble

in the defence which might be urged by the other side, that the pleadings were so widely spread. Mr. Green concluded by stating a general principle of law, that if a person gets property in a fraudulent manner, or by fraudulent representation, he is guilty of larceny.

Dorothy Millar examined.

The substance of her examination was, that she was married, and lived in Grafton-street, where she keeps a confectioner's shop. She knew the prisoner Hone; he lived with them as journeyman; he also boarded in the house. About eight or nine weeks ago Hone came into the parlour where she was writing: there had been some halfpence brought in by the servant maid, which were laid on the mantelpiece, among which were the farthing in question. Hone took it in his hands, and said it was a Queen Anne's farthing; that after some conversation as to the value of it, she locked it up in the shop. On the 22d of September, Hone came to her, and asked her for the loan of the farthing; she asked her husband, Mr. Millar, where it was, not wishing to give it; but Mr. Millar gave it him, and he never returned it since; Hone never made any proposition as to buying it; there were several conversations about it, at all which it was estimated of great value. Hone said he had been looking for it for twelve years.

This witness was cross-examined with much ingenuity by Mr. McNally, but nothing very important arose out of it.

John Millar examined.

He stated that he was the husband of the last witness; remembered the circumstances stated by his wife; remembers the night that Hone wanted to borrow the farthing; he went to the door, looked out, came back, hesitated, and then made the application to Mrs. Millar for the farthing; he desired her to let him have it; he considered it of great value; he had read in a Bath paper of £300 reward for the lost farthing. Hone said it was worth £1400. He remembers the evening when Hone brought him to the public-house; he had his friends there, who began asking witness what he would do with the farthing? After some conversation, Hone asked him to

give security, or bond, for £700, until they divided the profits of the farthing between them. The night he made Hone a prisoner, he asked three separate times for it; at the last application, Hone said he would be d—d before he would give it up. He also refused to give it up before the magistrates.

This witness was cross-examined by Mr. Ridgeway.

Mark Magrath, Esq. was sworn, and stated, that the prisoner had promised before him, at the police-office, to return the farthing, which he did not.

The Court then said, that Hone had made an affidavit, stating that he had lost the farthing.

On the part of the defence two witnesses were produced as to the character of Hone, whose knowledge went to but a short time, but during that time gave him an excellent character.

Mr. McNally submitted to the Recorder, that there was no evidence to support the indictment, there was no stealing, the prosecutor had given the farthing to his client voluntarily.

The Recorder then addressed the Jury, by stating, that it was for them to consider whether, when the prisoner borrowed the farthing, it was with a fraudulent intention or not. If they believed it was so, they must find him guilty of larceny. There were a number of counts in the indictment, but none of them went further than to charge him with petty larceny, for none of them put a higher value on the farthing than one shilling; it then was for them to decide whether they conceived the borrowing it was but a device to obtain possession of it. This they were to judge from the evidence, and the first circumstance for their attention was, that he knew the value of it, for he said he was for twelve years in search of it—the next was his continually refusing to return it—a third was his collecting his friends in a place where he had invited the prosecutor to come, and when he had succeeded in bringing him, he wanted, before those persons so assembled, to procure from Millar a security or bond for so large a sum as £700. Surely these circumstances are worthy to be taken into consideration by an intelligent Jury, as to what was the prisoner's intention of getting possession of this

farthing. There was also bringing counsel to the police-office, and his anxiety to be discharged the first sitting day of that Court, after the informations were sworn, and before the bills of indictment had been found by the Grand Jury. His conduct on that occasion was, that when this application was made, he (the Learned Judge) desired him to leave the farthing in the hands of the clerk of the crown, his answer was, that it was at his lodgings, which were a great way off; yet in an affidavit which he made after, where he swore he lost the farthing, it proved that his lodgings were so near the Court as Abbey-street. Besides, considering all these circumstances, by what right does he keep the property of Mr. Millar? Surely it cannot be said that he has a legal right. I think, Gentlemen of the Jury, all these circumstances considered, that it is by a fraudulent right he keeps possession of the property, and with a fraudulent intention he obtained it.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The Recorder then addressed the prisoner.—“George Hone, the Court has taken into consideration all the circumstances of the case, in which you are only charged with petty larceny, yet it appears with more circumstances of aggravation than are generally to be found in crimes of that class. You were the servant of the man whose property you have taken—this was an aggravation. From your manners, appearance, and the character you have got, you ought to have been above the mean device, the fraudulent schemes by which you have obtained this property, and which you have kept without the smallest signs of contrition. Let me tell you, though you seem insensible of it, that the verdict of that Jury has stamped ignominy on your character. It is with regret I state that the Court are unable to go as far as they would wish in your punishment. Your sentence is, that you be imprisoned in the jail of Newgate for twelve calendar months, after which you are to find two sureties in £20 each, and yourself in £40; and, unless you give up the farthing, not a day of that time will be remitted you.”

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs.
Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended April 16th, 1814.

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middsx.	74 7	11 0	40 9	31 2	Essex	75 0	39 0	40 8	29 10
Surrey	79 0	11 0	40 0	21 6	Kent	73 6		40 8	29 8
Hertford	72 0	11 0	40 4	29 8	Sussex	70 0		35 3	25 10
Bedford	73 4	40 0	36 10	27 0	Suffolk	68 0	35 0	37 0	26 11
Hunting.	71 2		35 8	23 0	Cambridge	68 11		37 7	21 2
Northam.	73 0	56 0	33 2	24 4	Norfolk	63 11	36 0	33 8	25 2
Rutland	68 3		34	25 6	Lincoln	67 4	43 0	37 5	21 11
Leicest.	75 7		27	28 9	York	70 6	18 10	41 6	23 9
Notting.	77 4		11 8	22 6	Durham	68 6			25 6
Derby	82 10		44 3	30 6	Northumberland	66 0	44 0	39 4	26 6
Stafford	83 0		43 8	31 6	Cumberland	79 7	52 0	41 7	23 4
Salop	78 8	54 10	42 1	34 0	Westmorland	86 5	52 6	48 0	28 9
Herefor.	74 8	51 2	37 1	30 0	Gloucester	74 1			31 6
Wor'ist.	76 9	51 8	38 11	37 0	Wester	78 8		49 4	
Warwic.	84 8		42 5	31 1	Hunt			54 8	45 10
Wilts	69 2		34 6	27 6	Devon	87 9		48 5	29 10
Berks	72 10		33 1	28 9	Anglesea			41 0	22 6
Oxford	76 6		35 0	28 0	Gloucester	89 4		48 0	31 4
Glouc.	76 0		37 9	27 4	Merioneth	90 1		47 6	36 6
Glouce.	82 10	56 6	48 0	24 0	Cardigan	86 0		41 0	19 4
Montgo.	80 0		41 7	33 5	Pembroke	77 4		36 10	16 0
Radnor.	73 9		38 7	31 2	Cardmarthen	79 1		41 6	18 8
					Glamorgan	80 6		35 8	26 8
					Gloucester	80 4		37 3	27 5
					Somerset	77 11		37 6	20 0
					Monmouth	81 7			
					Devon	77 1		36 10	26 1
					Cornwall	80 3		37 1	27 4
					Dorset	76 4		33 6	
					Salisbury	73 2		41 4	28 0

Average of England and Wales.
Wheat 76s. 8d.; Rye 16s. 5d.; Barley
38s. 11d.; Oats 27s. 9d.; Beans
48s. 6d.; Pease 55s. 0d.; Oatmeal
38s. 3d.

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 264, 89; Rye 16; 504; Barley

Beans 11¢; Oats 27½¢; Beans

48s. 61.; Pease 55. 01.; Chemical

334. 361.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE OFFICE, WATER WORKS,
BREWERBY SHARPS, &c. &c.

April 25, 1814.

DOCKS.	WATER-WORKS.
Commercial, 150 <i>l.</i> per share	East London, 70 <i>l.</i> per share
East India, 124 <i>l.</i> per cent	
London, 106 <i>¼l.</i> ditto	INSURANCE-OFFICES.
West-India, 160 <i>l.</i> ditto	Albion, 46 <i>l.</i> per share
CANALS.	Globe, 113 <i>l.</i> ditto
Grand Junction, 232 <i>l.</i> per share	Imperial, 48 <i>l.</i> ditto
Grand Union, 92 <i>l.</i> ditto	BRIDGES.
Huddersfield, 11 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per share	Strand, 28 <i>l.</i> per share
Kennet and Avon, 22 <i>l.</i> ditto	Ditto Annuities, 16 <i>l.</i> per share prem.
Moumouth, 146 <i>l.</i> ditto	

L. WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers.

BILL of MORTALITY, from MARCH 22, 1814, to APRIL 26, 1814.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.			
Males 861	7759	Males 991	1941	2 and 5 - 66	60 and 70 208
Females 997		Females 250		5 and 10 - 62	70 and 80 137
Whereof have died under two years old 497				10 and 20 - 62	80 and 90 - 72
				20 and 30 - 115	90 and 100 14
				30 and 40 - 174	
				40 and 50 - 223	
				50 and 60 - 204	

PRICE OF STOCKS, from MARCH 28, to APRIL 26, 1814, both inclusive.

Day, 1814	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	5 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Annu.	5 p. Cent. Navy.	5 p. Cent. Irish.	Long Anns.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Imperial Anns.	Om- nium.	India Stock	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New S. Sea Anns.	Old S. Sea Anns.	Exche. Bills.	Cons. for April 6.
Mar																	
28	Shut	66½ 7	66½ 8	83½	95			65		19	Shut	6s. pm		66½		5s. pm	66½
29	252	66	66½ 6		94½			64½		14½	6s. pm			65½		4s. pm	66½
30		64½ 1	65 3½		93½			63½		15½	4s. pm			65½		4s. pm	65½
31		63½ 2½	64 1½		92					11½	Par			62½		8s. dis.	64 1½
Apr.																	
1		62½	61½ 3½		91½			61½		13½	1s. dis.					2s. dis.	61½ 3½
2		63½ 8	63½ 2		91½				4 3-16th	12½	1s. pm					Par	64 2
3		62½ 3	63 2½	72½	91½			61½		12	1s. pm					1s. pm	52½ 3
4		62½ 3	63 2½	72½	91½					14½	1s. pm					1s. pm	63½ 1
5		65½ 8½	67 4½	92	95½					23½	1s. pm					2s. pm	68 71
6		65½ 8½	67 4½	92	95½					25½	10s. pm					7s. pm	71½ 70
7		69½ 7½	70½ 69	83	96½												
8	holid.																
9		70½ 69	72½ 70½	84½	97½					28	16s. pm					9s. pm	73 71½
10		67½ 68	68½ 67½	82½	97½					23½	15s. pm					7s. pm	71½ 69½
11		67½ 68	68½ 67½	82½	97½					22½	10s. pm					6s. pm	69½ 71½
12		67½ 68	68½ 67½	82½	97½					24						6s. pm	70½ 69½
13		67½ 68	68½ 67½	82½	97½					24	197	16s. pm				6s. pm	70½ 69½
14	259	68½ 7½	69 8½	81½	97					22	199	14s. pm				6s. pm	69½ 9
15	289	67½ 6½	68 8½	81½	97					19½		14s. pm				6s. pm	68 65
16		65½ 4	67½ 5½	79½	95½					19½		14s. pm				6s. pm	66½ 7½
17		65½ 4	67½ 5½	79½	95½					19½		14s. pm				6s. pm	66½ 7½
18		64½ 5½	65½ 6½	80½	95½					19	196½	11s. pm				3s. pm	67½
19	257½	65½ 4½	67½ 6½	81½	95½					17½	196	6s. pm				3s. pm	67
20	258	65½ 4½	67½ 6½	80½	95					17½	196	9s. pm		65½	64	5s. pm	66½
21	251½	64½ 4½	66½ 6½	80	94½					18	196	11s. pm	69½			6s. pm	66½
22	259	64½ 4½	65½ 6½	79½	94½					18		12s. pm				6s. pm	67½
23		65½ 4½	66½ 6½	79½	94½					18						6s. pm	67½
24		65½ 4½	66½ 6½	79½	94½					18						6s. pm	67½
25		65½ 4½	66½ 6½	79½	94½					18						6s. pm	67½
26	holid.																
27	252	64½ 5½	66½ 6½	80	94½					18½		11s. pm				6s. pm	67½

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.

J. M. RICHARDSON, STOCK BROKER, No. 22, Cornhill.

THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N^o CXXVI.—VOL. XXI.] For MAY, 1814.

[NEW SERIES.

“We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth.”—DR. JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Universal Magazine.

REFLECTIONS ON LETTERS *which passed between a M. P. and a CLERICAL MAGISTRATE, on the AFFAIRS of the POOR.*

I HAVE lately read a pamphlet containing Letters written by a M. P. and a clerical magistrate on the situation and the affairs of the poor.

This is, certainly, a very important subject, and worthy the attention of every thinking and reflecting person, who wishes to promote the happiness of mankind in general.

Much has already been said and written on the subject; and the late Mr. Pitt had vanity sufficient to think that he could apply a remedy to remove the evil, which had baffled the efforts of all those who had lived before him; but his scheme proved abortive, and it ever must with those who have never thought on the subject, nor have gained any knowledge of it by experience. But every one, who has an opinion to offer, has sufficient vanity to suppose that he can relieve the public burden and meliorate the painful feelings of the poor.

It has been the fashion, for some time past, to think that there is not any thing can be done effectually, without educating the poor children; while there are others who think parochial houses for the reception of the poor ought to be abolished, as cruel and impolitic; and a third is for altering the law of settlements, to prevent the hurting the feelings of the poor; but I confess I should suspect a scheme founded upon feelings will never answer any great or good purpose.

It is here that Virgil sung the happiness of a pastoral life, and he probably painted from nature; but the manners, the customs, the morals,

and the habits of the poor are probably changed since his time; neither is the happiness which he described to be discovered among the paupers of the present day.

If you enter the dwelling of the generality of our cottagers, and especially in our great manufacturing towns, instead of finding a Daphne (as sung by Virgil) crowned with jessamine and roses, you will see a dirty, ragged slattern, with her face covered with snuff, and her half-naked children rolling in the dirt. This description, I am afraid, will be found more accurate than the picture painted by the author of the Letters, where he mentions the comforts enjoyed by the cottager in his “great chair by his fire-side, with the companion of his choice, when the labour of the day is done.”

To dwell upon the comforts of a cottager, from what we observed twenty or thirty years ago, shews we have neglected to attend to the pressing wants which have overwhelmed all their happiness. The distresses of a large part of the people are great, and the cause is evident to those who have attended to the situation of public affairs. Is there an article which the poor stand in need of, either to eat, drink, or wear, which they can purchase? If they bring up a pig with the refuse from their garden, they cannot purchase salt to preserve it when killed. The duty on malt and on hops is so high, and the price of barley has been so much increased within the last twenty years, that they cannot now, as they did formerly, brew a little beer to recruit their exhausted strength in the evening, after the toil of the day is over. They must sit in the dark during the winter evenings, for they cannot purchase

a rushlight to disperse the gloom which surrounds them. I might mention many other articles; but these are sufficient for me to ask,—Where are we to look for the comfort of a cottage, which was sung by the ancient poet in the temperate climate of Italy, but is seldom seen in the fogs of Britain?

If one thing can affect a feeling breast more than another, and rivet the attention of the observer, it will be to see the weary labourer sit down to his ordinary repast; a bit of coarse bread and cheese, and with no better exhilarating liquor than a little weak tea to wash them down; and this is all the refreshment he can procure, to enable him to drag through the toil of the following day.

In this uncomfortable situation, and pressed with the care of procuring a scanty subsistence, and without the prospect of bettering his condition, he is driven from his great chair, his family circle, and his fire-side, to an alehouse; where he learns to sooth his cares by drinking intoxicating liquors, and to form drunken and idle habits, which soon oblige him to apply to the overseers for relief.

I know this to be the case, and it is in vain to deny it. The moral feelings of the poor are degenerated, and are rapidly degenerating; and some of them are sunk so low, that they are lost to shame. The situation of many of them is not now to be remedied by making a few trifling alterations respecting settlements, nor by allowing paupers money to spend at their pleasure, for it would go for drink.

The poor received in England and in Wales, in the year ending at Easter 1803, £5,312,074. 2s. 4^d. exclusively of what they received from 9672 friendly societies, and from the various sums left as charity by our pious ancestors, as well as the subscriptions which are made in inclement seasons for their relief. With all these helps, poverty keeps increasing upon us, and will increase still more.

But, as the author of the Letters professes to be guided by his feelings, I am sensible he will consider this method of reasoning, “as the calculating scheme of the matter of fact

fellows, who are guided by the cold theories of the head, without supposing that a precarious subsistence, the shelter of an hedge, the pelting of the elements, rags, and dirt, and cold, are preferable, when combined with privacy, with the companion of our choice, to a noble building of regular bricks, warm clothing, and regular food, when forced upon us in disgrace in the involuntary company of strangers not used to our habits, or attached to us by the ties of blood or friendship; where the hard-hearted fare the best, and the jester, without natural feelings, is the king of the mob-like assembly in which one must live.”

Such refinement, so highly-coloured, may shine in a novel to novel readers; but it is not in the least adapted to represent the sentiments of the present labouring poor. Instead of their suffering “the pelting of the elements,” a family, after having earned between two or three guineas for their week’s labour, and spent the whole by Sunday evening, will, if any sickness happens to the man, apply, the first day, for relief to the parish officer. The poor now think that they have a right to relief when asked for; and, if it is refused them, they will immediately apply to a magistrate for an order; and he, to save trouble, will too often grant it, without any further inquiry; though the law says, that he shall first summon the overseer, and hear whether he has any thing to say in defence of his conduct.

I entirely agree with the author, that the poor laws are very defective; but the execution of them is still worse. Can there be any thing more absurd and impolitic than to place the expenditure of the public purse in the hands of a man who never had any economy in regulating his own affairs? The evils which spring from this source are incalculable.

A trifling alteration in the law relative to settlements will never signify one tittle, either in relieving the feelings of the poor, or any other people. There is a certain class in society, who, by sobriety, industry, and frugality, not only support themselves, but a set of drunken and vicious paupers, and, when the overseer comes

for the poor's rate; he takes from them their last shilling, and very often they have not sixpence left to purchase a dinner. I shall only ask, whose feelings ought most to call for our pity? Both magistrates and parish officers ought to have rôles prescribed to them, to direct them in the discharge of their duty; and the law ought to contain a marked difference between the sober and the industrious, and the idle and the vicious poor. The latter ought to be treated with severity, and have no more to eat than they can earn by beating of hemp.

The clerical magistrate says, he always considers that he has a duty he owes to the parish, as well as to the pauper; and, if magistrates and parish officers were never to lose sight of this rule, it would be the means of saving a large sum every year to the nation.

MR. COBBETT AN AVOWED CATHOLIC.

To the Editor of the *Universal Mag.*

SIR,
FOR your ready insertion of my last, accept my thanks; and permit me to presume on your goodness by begging a place for the inclosed epistle to Mr. Cobbett, and suffer me to pride myself a little on my so exactly discerning the sentiments of one as difficult to describe, from his continually varying forms, as the camelion; and in order to prove myself correct in my last,* suffer me to introduce my present letter to that gentleman with an extract from his Register. In the hope that you will, if possible, insert this the present month, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your's, with respect,
 M. R.

Extract from Cobbett's Register for Saturday, May 7, 1814.

"I cannot think it of much consequence whether the French be Catholics or Protestants, and more especially when I see that the Catholics are by far the most gay and agreeable of the two. As for the principles of freedom, where do you find them among the populous sects in Eng-

* Vide p. 6. of the Univ. Mag. for January 1814.

land? There are a few Unitarians and Independents who have sense; but the rest, with the exception of the Quakers, are a rabble of senseless fanatics; and what is still more degrading than all the rest, rant and cant are making their way into the church itself, where a preacher, especially about London, is popular in proportion as he departs from the use of simple morality and sound reason. Every house and every hovel about London is occupied with readings, and explainings, and expounding of writings, of which one in ten thousand understands no part of the meaning. Long live the holy fathers, say I, who relieve the people from all this gloomy work, and leave them to frolic and dance. The gloomy superstition in England is the most odious that ever was heard of. I think that any country is more likely to be happy, and free too, with *one* religion, be it what it may, than with all this crowd of varying sects. The time is certainly a time of triumph for the Catholic religion; and it would not be at all wonderful if we were to see conversion to her become one of the fashions of the day. I would rather see the people dancing, and hear them singing to the sound of a fiddle, than see them kneeling and groaning to the rant of a Methodist preacher. I hope the most holy father's toe is in prime condition.—People, I think, will never again cut one another's throats for religion's sake. I hope the axe and the fire are laid aside for ever; and as to the different falsehoods that men are led to believe, one perhaps is just as harmless, or as little mischievous, as the others, providing no one of them has in any way a connection with politics."

TO MR. COBBETT.

SIR,
 I AM not a little gratified, and can almost pardon all your slips and tergiversations, in consideration of your so readily complying with my advice, and thus at once boldly avowing yourself a Catholic, as you doubtless do in the very commencement of this extract; and I doubt not but it is the Pope's condescension with respect to the Veto, which has encour-

raged you to this, as you, no doubt, expect shortly to see all disabilities removed by the repeal of the Test Act; and to enjoy that emancipation, the hopes, of which now emboldens many concealed Catholics to meditate an open avowal of their sentiments.

But, my good Sir, you do not express yourself sufficiently strong; for you know it is of *infinite importance* that the French should be *Catholics*; and as you improve in boldness in acknowledging your opinion, I shall expect to hear you plead for an inquisition, *auto da Fe*, &c. The next passage of importance in this extract, for I mean to notice it regularly, gave me some trouble before I could reconcile it with your late censures on the Unitarians, and I almost began to fear you were becoming heretical at the very moment you had summoned courage sufficient to avow yourself orthodox; but I soon perceived it was only in the friendship of the Unitarians, and some others, to the Catholic cause, that you had discovered their sense, and that you were still as great an enemy to the *sentiments* which had produced that love of toleration as ever. This is right, my friend; we Catholics all *praise* the Unitarians, but *hate* them most cordially.

And now comes the proof, that in all your late defences of the church, it was the *Church of Rome*, not that of *England*, you were advocating; for when you come to speak plainly of the latter, you describe her *rant* and *cant* correctly enough: for, as you say, what have laymen, or indeed gown's-men themselves, to do with explaining and expounding the scriptures, when not one in a million, much less in ten thousand, understands them, especially as the Church has so kindly relieved them from all this unnecessary trouble, by explaining them to their hand. What does it signify if our spiritual fathers should differ a little, or even contradict one another completely? We shall be sure to be right if we believe one of them; or, at least, we cannot err if we believe him who was last sanctioned by the Church; till his opinion should happen to be slighted, and then we must believe the next in credit and authority, though he should hold the most opposite opinions to those we firmly believed before: By

this means, if we do not raise our intellects, we shall at least keep up our spirits; for you know *thinking* on any subject damps and checks that joyful giddy carelessness you so much admire.

With you I cannot enough praise the blessings which would result from all the people of a country being of one religion. And what has not our church done in the way of endeavouring to accomplish this great end?—We have driven hundreds into banishment, in the hope that all who remained would be of one way of thinking; we burned hundreds more with the same wise design: but still we found opinion too hard to subdue.

Now, my friend, if you can point out a way to accomplish this, you will deserve canonization, and will hereafter be deemed a saint of the first order. Surely, you do not suppose that the free toleration proposed in France will produce this happy effect; for do not we see in this country, where toleration has been tried on as broad a scale as it is probable it will ever be in France, a much greater number of sectarists than when toleration was much less complete? We have seen, too, that persecution and proscription have failed; so I perceive but one way at all likely to succeed, and that is to re-cast the minds of men, form them all from one model, act on them all by the same circumstances, and then we may hope to see all men thinking alike on religion, politics, and every other subject: adieu then to dispute, and adieu to literature; nobody having any opinion to plead for, none will have a subject to write on; and then the glad reign of ignorance and devotion will soon revive, with all its pleasing calm. I much doubt if even you, Mr. Cobbett, would, in that case, have a reader. For what are all your Registers designed for, but to counteract opinions which you think false? But when we are all of one mind, your Registers will be entirely useless.

Triumphant as the Catholic religion is at this moment, and fashionable as it may become, I doubt much if the time of its exclusive establishment, at least in this country, is yet arrived: but when it shall, we may hope that, in adopting the religion of France, we may imbibe some of her

gaiety of character, though I despair of ever seeing the English so merry and frolicsome as the French: for we see a wide difference in this respect between them and their neighbours, the Spaniards, who are by no means so gay and debonaire, though equally Catholic. But, as I said, fashion may do much, and we may hope in time to become almost as volatile and frivolous as our new friends, though I am half afraid there is such a thing as *national character*, which will, in some degree, retard this happy epoch of mirth and festivity.

The succeeding sentences perplex me not a little, and were it not so common with you to blow hot and cold with one mouth, I should again tremble for your orthodoxy. "The most holy father's toe," "cutting throats," "harmless falsehoods,"—what does all this mean? Really, Mr. Cobbett, I am staggered; and, good friend as I am to you, I must say that I much fear you had a design of pleasing the admirers of *Ecce Homo*, when you penned these sentences. Do pray, my good Sir, explain them away as fast as you can, or people will fancy they find a concealed infi-

del in the person of the defender of the church. What! would you deprive the Pope of any political power? and do you call this the re-establishment of the Catholic religion? What is the head of the church without a secular arm to wield its thunder?—Have not we always seen the holy father giving laws to kings? and was not the degradation of the Pope one of the worst crimes of Bonaparte?—At least I hoped to hear you acknowledge this, when so many *protestants* are rejoicing at his return to power.

But you will, I doubt not, be able, in a future register, to reconcile all these seeming contradictions as cleverly as you did in discussing the question of tythes, when you undertook to prove that they were a *curse* in France, and one of those *abuses* which justified the Revolution, and at the same time that they were a *blessing* to this country.

In the hope that you will always be able equally well to preserve your character for *consistency*,

I remain, your's, &c.

A CATHOLIC.

May 17, 1814.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORDER. •

CAPUTS of STATUTES passed in the Second Session of the Fifth Parliament (54 Geo. III.) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

CAP. I. An Act to enable his Majesty to accept the Services of a portion of the Militia out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

CAP. II. An Act for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England, for the service of the year 1814.

CAP. III. An Act for raising the sum of twenty-two millions, by way of annuities.

CAP. IV. An Act to continue until six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to continue and amend an Act of the present Session, to prevent the issuing and

circulating of pieces of gold and silver, or other metal, usually called tokens, except such as are issued by the Banks of England and Ireland respectively."

CAP. V. An Act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March, 1815; and to permit such persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary Term, 1815.

CAP. VI. An Act to stay, until the 20th day of April, 1814, proceedings in Actions under an Act passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty, to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Persons.

CAP. VII. An Act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1815, and

amend an Act for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland.

CAP. VIII. An Act to provide for the charge of the addition to the public funded debt of Great Britain, for the service of the year 1814.

CAP. IX. An Act for fixing the commencement and termination of licences to be granted for the distillation of spirits from corn or grain in Scotland.

CAP. X. An Act to amend an Act, passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to permit the interchange of the British and Irish Militias respectively."

CAP. XI. An Act for extending the provisions of an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of his present Majesty (for making better provision for soldiers) to sergeants of the Militia.

CAP. XII. An Act to enable his Majesty to augment the Sixtieth Regiment to ten battalions, by enlistment of foreigners.

CAP. XIII. An Act for giving effect to certain engagements of his Majesty with the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Prussia, for furnishing a part of the pecuniary succours for assisting his Majesty's said Allies, in supporting the expenses of the war with France.

CAP. XIV. An Act to provide that property vested in the Accountant General of the High Court of Chancery as such, shall, upon his death, removal, or resignation, vest from time to time in those who shall succeed to the office.

CAP. XV. An Act for the more easy recovery of debts, in his Majesty's colony of New South Wales.

CAP. XVI. An Act to explain an Act of the forty-first year of his present Majesty, for declaring what persons shall be disabled from sitting and voting in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

CAP. XVII. An Act to enable his Majesty to accept the services of a proportion of the Militia of the city of London, out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

CAP. XVIII. An Act for raising the sum of ten millions five hundred thousand pounds, by exchequer bills,

for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1814.

CAP. XIX. An Act to enable his Majesty to accept the services of the Local Militia, out of their counties, under certain restrictions, and until the 25th day of March, 1815.

CAP. XX. An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of a proportion of the Militia out of the United Kingdom, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and to extend the provisions thereof to the regiment of Miners of Cornwall and Devon.

CAP. XXI. An Act for charging an equalizing duty on Scotch salt brought to England.

CAP. XXII. An Act to continue, until the 25th day of March, 1815, an Act of the 52d year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual preservation of the peace, by enforcing the duties of watching and warding.

CAP. XXIII. An Act to amend an Act of the 53d year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England."

CAP. XXIV. An Act for further continuing, until the 25th day of March, 1815, certain bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar, when the duties imposed by an Act of the 49th year of his present Majesty shall be suspended.

CAP. XXVI. An Act for repealing the duties of customs on madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; to continue in force until the 5th day of January, 1817.

CAP. XXVII. An Act to rectify a mistake in an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for repealing the duties of customs on madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

CAP. XXVIII. An Act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England.

CAP. XXIX. An Act to charge an additional duty of customs on brandy imported into Great Britain for the purpose of exportation, and which shall be taken out of warehouse for home consumption, before the 31st day of March, 1814.

CAP. XXX. An Act to continue until the 25th day of March, 1815, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, several laws relating to the transportation of felons and other offenders, and to the authorising the removal of offenders to temporary places of confinement in England and Scotland.

CAP. XXXII. An Act to amend the several acts for preventing the illicit distillation of spirits in Ireland.

CAP. XXXIII. An Act to continue until the 25th day of March, 1815, an Act, made in the Parliament of Ireland in the 27th year of his present Majesty, for the better execution of the law and preservation of the peace within counties at large, as amended by an act of the 36th year of his Majesty.

CAP. XXXIV. An Act for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East India Company.

CAP. XXXV. An Act to extend the period for allowing importations from and exportations to the places within the limits of the charter of the East India Company, in ships not of British-built, until the 1st day of January, 1815.

CAP. XXXVI. An Act to repeal the duties of customs payable on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into Great Britain from any port or place within the limits of the charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and to grant other duties in lieu thereof; and to establish further regulations for the

better security of the revenue on goods so imported; and to alter the periods of making up and presenting certain accounts of the said company to Parliament; to continue in force until the 10th day of April, 1819.

CAP. XXXVII. An Act for repealing an Act, made in the 51st year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, in such parts of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in and near the metropolis; and for making other provisions in lieu thereof; to continue in force until the 1st day of June, 1820, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the then next Parliament.

CAP. XXXVIII. An Act for allowing a certain proportion of the London Militia to enlist into the regular forces, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; also, a certain proportion to enlist annually into the regular forces; and for completing the said Militia.

CAP. XXXIX. An Act for raising the sum of five millions of exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year 1814.

CAP. XL. An Act to remove doubts respecting the payment of drawback on the exportation of French wine in certain cases.

CAP. XLI. An Act to continue until the 1st day of July, 1814, an Act made in the 49th year of his present Majesty's reign, to suspend the importation of British or Irish-made spirits into Great Britain and Ireland respectively.

COUNTY SURVEYS.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION of the COUNTY OF SURREY, its CLIMATE, SOIL, LIMITS, &c. By WILLIAM STEVENSON.

[Continued from p. 281.]

SOIL.

I. CLAY.—The pale and less fertile clay occupies nearly the whole of the Weald of Surrey. This district, which joins the Weald of Sussex and Kent, extends in its most southern part of the whole breadth of

Surrey, from Wilderwick to Haslemere, a distance of more than thirty miles. It contracts on the western side, as we proceed from Haslemere to Godalming; and about half way between these towns, it is deeply indented by the sandy loams. From near Hascomb to the northern boundary of the Weald, the breadth is not much more than twenty miles. The medial distance between the borders of Sussex and the northern limit of the Weald, is about four miles.

This is by far the most extensive tract of uniform soil in the county of Surrey: except on the northern side, where it rises towards the sandy loams, there is no difference to be perceived in the whole compass of it, except what evidently proceeds from peculiar situation. Its elevation in general is very trifling—less, it is said, than that of any other vale district in the island. Its surface, also, is very uniform: there are, indeed, a few spots raised above the general level of the Weald; and it is the soil of these rising grounds which forms the only exception to the general soil of the district. The colour of the soil on the eminences is darker, and the quality more fertile, arising, in all probability, from the more dry and better ventilated state of the ground, and from the greater quantity of vegetable matter, which would be produced and decay in such a situation, than in those which were more cold and less kindly.

The subsoil of the Weald lands is very retentive and cold: immediately below the depth to which the plough generally goes, it appears to consist of a *till*, or hard slaty earth mixed with iron. At a greater depth, a whitish clay is to be found, which has very much the appearance of pipe-clay; but on examination, it will discover the *schistose* or slaty texture. The *laminae*, or plates, are extremely thin; and in the specimen which I more particularly examined, between Charlewood and Newdigate, they were easily compressed by the hand, so as to form a solid lump of clay. In some parts of the Weald, particularly towards the northern border of it, where the soil partakes more of the nature of a loam, ragstone is found as the prevalent subsoil.

Proceeding northwards, and omitting for the present the loamy soils, which are formed by the junction of the clay of the Weald and the sandy loams, and also the valley and hills of sand and sandy loams, which stretch nearly the whole breadth of the county between the chalk and the Weald—we come to a very narrow stripe of singular land. This is called in Surrey the “Black-land,” and is the same with what in Sussex and Kent is called “maam” soil. It is a very strong tenacious clay, of a blueish

black colour, and a waxy nature: when it is completely dry, the blueish tinge increases; and in proportion as it becomes more wet, the black colour appears stronger, and less mixed. The line of this soil is not to be found to the west of Betchworth: none of it appears at the bottom of Box-hill; but as you proceed along the foot of the chalk-hills from this place towards Rigate, you find a regular and continued line of it, lying between the very foot of the chalk and the beginning of the sandy loams. It goes thus entirely through the county, and enters Kent, where it is said to terminate at Rochester. It follows every winding of the chalk-hills, and runs close up to them on the north side, and to the sandy loams on the south. The black-land seldom exceeds three hundred yards in breadth, but in some places it is contained within a much narrower compass.

This is, no doubt, by far the most tenacious clay soil in Surrey, as it frequently requires seven or eight horses to plough it, when it is hardened by the dry weather: it is at the same time singularly fertile in wheat; and in seasons when it can be well and favourably worked, the produce of this grain per acre is perhaps equal to what is reaped from any other soil in the kingdom.

The next kind of clay that appears in a northerly direction, lies on some parts of the flat surface of the Surrey Downs, towards the south side of them, and generally between the extensive heaths and the bare chalk of the rugged and steep precipice. In crossing from Ewel to Rigate, the nature of this soil is completely seen. On the flat of this broad part of the Downs lies Walton-heath, a ferruginous unfertile sand, entirely free from chalk. After we cross the southern limit of this heath, and just before we come to the white cliffs which overlook the town of Rigate, the clay appears mixed with flints: its extent is not great, nor does it appear where the surface is sloping. The colour of it is dark red; and in tenacity, it does not seem to yield much to the black-land. It is probable, that there is chalk both under the heath and under this clay; as where the Downs are not so broad, more to the west, the

chalk continues, without interruption or mixture, from the northern to the southern extremity. The flints that are found on the red clay just described, add to the probability that it at least lies on chalk; though the immediate subsoil differs in no respect from the upper soil, except so far as cultivation has rather changed the colour and loosened the texture of the latter. As this soil certainly lies far above the chalk, and differs essentially from what properly are called chalky soils, it was thought proper to notice it here, under the head of *clay*, rather than to place it under the head of *chalk*.

There remain now but two portions of clay soil that run to any great extent without mixture, or interruption by any other kind of soil: the first and most extensive lies to the north of the narrow and steep ridge of chalk between Wanborough and Tongham. The length of this clayey district is about five miles, and the breadth about two miles and a half, running from the heathy lands to the north of Warplesdon, to Wanborough; and from near Stoke, below Guildford, to the borders of Hampshire, near Aldershot.

The other plot of clay runs from near Stoke Dabernon, through Chessington, Malden, and Morden: it is of the same quality as the other clays in the middle and north of the county, but is not, like them, intersected and broken by seams of sandy loam—at least, the clay in this district predominates to such a degree, that the variations from it may be passed over as trifling.

In the north-east point of Surrey, in the line from Camberwell to Penge-common, through Peckham and Dulwich, the soil is in general a strong tenacious clay: the same soil stretches across towards Norbury-farm, intermixed, however, with lighter and drier ground, and on the eminences, approaching rather to a clayey loam.

The line of clay soil of the greatest length, with the exception of the Weald clay, but of trifling breadth, and frequently streaked with veins of sandy loam, and of sheer sand, is that which lies on the confines of the chalk towards the north. This line

follows the chalk-hills, from their eastern boundary in this county to Guildford: after that, it expands into the broader and less mixed clay between Warplesdon and Ash, which has already been noticed. It is to be found a little to the north of Croydon, Beddington, Sutton, Cheam, Ewel, Epsom, Leatherhead, West Horsley, Clandon, and Meroe.

This clay is very strong and retentive; but at the same time, when labour is judiciously laid out upon it, it pays the farmer well. It is much superior in quality to the clay of the Weald, and even to the clay about Warplesdon and Ash, and may justly be regarded as a good wheat and bean soil. The clay about Dulwich, and about Malden and Chessington, is very similar to it.

Besides the tracts of clay already mentioned, this kind of soil is found in small quantity, and encompassed with loams of different strengths, in almost every part of Surrey, except the *vale* of sand between the chalk and the Weald; the heath in the west and south-west parts of the county; the immediate vicinity of Farnham, and Stoke near Guildford; and the northern corner of the county, between Wandsworth and Byfleet.

The depth of the different clays in Surrey varies much: in the Weald it is seldom possible to plough deeper than five or six inches without bringing up the *till*, or ferruginous subsoil: the clays about Malden, Chessington, &c. are considerably deeper—some of them, indeed, are several feet deep. It may in general be remarked on this head, that the richer and darker coloured the clay, the deeper it runs; since in this case, the under soil differs little from the cultivated soil, and may soon be brought into the same state, so that the farmer can deepen his upper soil without risk; whereas the farmer in the Weald is afraid to plough up that earth, which he knows will require years and much labour, manure, and lime, to deprive it of its unfertile qualities.

Most of the fields of clay that are thus found intermixed with soils of a lighter kind, are of a good quality—little, if at all inferior, to the best soil of that description in the county.

—But there is a general prejudice

against all clay soils in Surrey—a prejudice which appears to arise from two causes. In the first place, the most profitable description of farms are those which are favourable to a flock of sheep, and which, of course, have at least a certain proportion of turnip soil: to such farmers as have in view a flock, clay therefore is an unsuitable soil. In the second place, the expense and difficulty of working a clay soil is so much greater than what are required on a drier and less tenacious soil; and in Surrey, the want of hands, and the cost of all kind of labour, are so severely felt, that the farmer prefers a saving in the management of his farm to the payment of a lower rent. To these reasons must be added, that the crops from the best clays are much less certain, and are said to be generally inferior in quality to what are reaped from the loamy soils; and that the seasons when the former can be wrought with ease and advantage, are much shorter and more precarious.

II. Loam.

As this word is made to comprehend every variety of soil between a strong clay and a sheer sand, it is necessary either to restrict its meaning to one limited and precise sense, and to give a clear definition of *that*, or to divide loams into different kinds. The latter is preferred, as less liable to misapprehension, and as taking in every thing that is necessary to be said in a more definite and comprehensive manner. The loams of Surrey may therefore be divided into, 1, strong loam; 2, less adhesive loam, or hazle loam; 3, calcareous loam; and 4, sandy loam.

1. *Strong Loam*.—This is to be met with between Guildford and Ripley, in greater extent, perhaps, than in any other part of the county. Towards the west it passes into a clay, and on the east it is joined to a gravelly sand. As we approach Ripley, the strong loam disappears, and is succeeded by a sandy soil. The subsoil in this tract is in some parts clay; in other parts stony gravel. Many of the meadows along the banks of the Thames, particularly the famous Runnymede, and the meadows near Kingston, may also be justly classed under the head of strong loams.

2. *Less adhesive Loam, or Hazle Loam*.—Beside the great extent of this most desirable soil which lies at the northern foot of the Downs, there are patches of it to be met with in different parts of the county, but not of any great breadth.

3. *Calcareous Loam*.—Along the northern skirts of the chalk-hills, there is a great quantity of this soil, extending from Croydon, with little interruption, very near to Guildford: as we approach this town, the soil becomes rather more light and sandy. Perhaps the richest tract of this soil lies between Croydon and Epsom, which may safely be reckoned among the best in the county of Surrey: it is, indeed, the purest hazle loam, with the advantage of lying on a bed of chalk. The depth varies according to the elevation: near the limit of the chalk it is very deep; as we ascend towards the Downs the depth declines, till little more than three or four inches are left between the soil and the chalk rubble. Where the soil is deep, there is no drawback to its good qualities; but where it is shallow, and moreover pale and inclining to clay, it is observed that its lying on chalk keeps it backward in the spring. Loams on chalk, and calcareous soils in general, are found not to *burn*, or be *scorched*, even in the driest and most sultry seasons; and in this respect have the advantage of sandy loams, except these be very deep and rich.

4. *Sandy Loam*.—The best defined, and perhaps the most extensive tract of this description of soil, lies between the Weald and the Downs. It stretches across the county from the borders of Kent, near Limpsfield, by Godstone, Blechingley, Riegate, Dorking, Shire, Albury, with a breadth seldom exceeding half a mile; till at Albury it expands; and stretching to the south, comes round by Womersley, Branley, Godalming, Mousel, Elsted, Pepper-harrow, and Seale. This extent of sandy loam varies in colour and in fertility: perhaps the richest part of it lies round Godalming. It is every where of great depth, and rests on a sandstone base, which hardens as it deepens. This sandstone is irregularly veined with an ore of iron; which, from the sand being washed

out between the layers, appears like shelves, standing out from the sandstone, from six to eight inches; the thickness of this iron ore is generally about one inch and a half: the line in which it runs is slightly waving, and the lower surface of the ore is rather concave.

Sandy loam also predominates along the banks of the Thames, at Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Mortlake, Kew, and Richmond; here it extends to the south as far as Wimbledon. From the immense quantities of manure which this district receives, in order to fit it for the purposes to which it is chiefly applied, viz. the supply of the London market with vegetables, the soil, as has already been remarked, is become in general a black loam or rich mould. From Kingston, along the banks of the Thames, by Thames Ditton, Moulsey, Walton, Weybridge, Chertsey, Thorpe, and Egham, sandy loam is also found, though in many places intersected by passages of strong loam, and as we advance up the country, mixed with heathy and moorish soil. Returning to Kingston, we find this soil predominating on the road to Esher, Cobham, and Ripley, both on the right hand, after we have passed the commons, about Byfleet, Westley, Purford, and Woking; and on the left hand, about Ockham. This soil, though of an inferior quality, and appearing, along with some strong land, merely like spots, amidst the wild and desolate heaths, is to be found the whole way from the road between Kingston and Ripley, to the western limits of the county, on the borders of Berkshire and Hampshire. Besides these more extensive and important tracts of sandy loam, the soil about Stoke below Guildford; much of the soil in the parish of Beddington; and parts of the parishes of Barnes and Tooting; the west side of the parish of Merton, and a narrow vein of ground in the parish of Sutton, between the chalk and the clay, are also sandy loam.

The subsoil of almost all the sandy loam to the north of the Downs is gravel; all of it of a flinty appearance and texture, and commonly deeply tinged with a yellow colour. The depth of the upper soil is various,

generally more than a foot, but never nearly so great as that of the sandy loam to the south of the chalk-hills.

III. Chalk.

This soil, where it was covered with loam, has already been noticed: the bare chalk, or chalk very slightly covered or mixed with earth, is entirely confined to the south side of the Downs: in many places, where the hill is very steep, the chalk rises completely to the surface, and exhibits, perhaps, more pure calcareous matter as soil, and especially as under tillage, than can be found in any other part of the kingdom.

There remains now only one kind of soil in Surrey to be noticed; this is the heathy or moorish soil, which unfortunately occupies a very large proportion of the county.

The whole of the south-west corner of Surrey, from Haslemere across to Farnham in one direction, and from near Elsted to Frensham on the other, is occupied by this barren soil. The soil of the west and the north-west part of the county is very little superior, but it is more relieved by spots of fertile ground. From the hill just above Egham to Bagshot; from Bagshot to Frimley; from Frimley, across Romping Downs, to Ash, where the strong land begins—the whole, with little exception, is heath or moorish soil. The breadth of this heathy tract is also very extensive: in going from Bagshot, thro' Chobham and Byfleet, to Cobham, Ripley, and Otlands, we pass across dreary and almost irreclaimable heaths; with here and there a distant glance of the loams about Horshill, and the stiff and retentive clays on the sloping ground about Ottershaw.

It is difficult to conceive a character of soil worse than that of the heaths of Surrey: it is barren sand, soft, deaf and dusty, mixed with a hungry poor gravel, and with the remains of the decayed heath: it is very thin, lying on small stones of a dead white colour. Where the surface rises into a swell, the soil is rather better, supporting a stronger and more healthy heath. The soil is similar on that line of barren land which runs from Blackheath to Leith-hill, and which stretches across from the valley in

which Albury stands, to the beginning of the Weald, near Ewhurst. Large tracts of heath are also found on the broad summit of the Surrey hills, of which we shall presently take more particular notice.

On the east side of the county, a heathy soil is found round Addington: this differs from the heaths in the west of the county, consisting almost entirely of loose round pebbles, or shingle, with a very small intermixture of earth, lying on a bed of white sand. This ground lies very high, and terminates, on the south-east, in steep headlands of a very singular appearance.*

From the full account now given, it will not be difficult to point out the respective soils of the different parts of Surrey. The most striking and remarkable tract of land consists of the Downs, which stretch across the whole breadth of the county, with the exception of a mile or two near Farnham. They lie nearly in the middle of the county, entering from Kent into Surrey by Croydon and Tatsfield, and proceeding in a direction nearly due west, narrowing as they proceed, till they terminate about seven or eight miles beyond Guildford.

Surface—General Appearance.—

The surface of almost the whole of Surrey, except the Weald, is gentle hill and dale. In some parts of it the hills rise to a considerable height, and present very commanding and bold views. The north-west corner of the county, near the Thames, has its surface varied by Cooper's-hill and St. Anne's-hill, both remarkable for the great extent and variety of country which can be seen from them. The description of the view from St. Anne's-hill (to which that from Cooper's-hill is very similar) we shall give from Mr. Skrine's *Rivers of Great Britain*.

"St. Anne's-hill starts up abruptly on the south-west of Chertsey. The lower parts of it are clothed with wood, but the ridge is almost level after it gets above the inclosures, presenting a delightfully verdant walk to the neighbourhood, and terminating

in two venerable elms, where the descent is almost perpendicular into the plain. The prospect here is more happily marked than at Harrow, yet wonderfully extensive, except towards the south and west, where the bluff point of Cooper's-hill excludes the view of Windsor, and the bare ridges of Bagshot-heath circumscribe the horizon. On the east the Surrey Downs appear well ranged behind the nearer heathy ridge of St. George's-hills, and with the eminences of Norwood, Sydenham, and the more distant summit of Shooter's-hill, in Kent, together with those of Highgate, Hampstead, Bushy, and Harrow, in Middlesex, form the outline of that immense plain, in which the dome of St. Paul's cathedral and the lofty pile of Westminster Abbey, enveloped in perpetual smoke, mark the proud position of the metropolis of England, surrounded by a numerous tribe of villages, and a most abundant population. The Thames here shews itself to great advantage, making a bold sweep to approach Chertsey-bridge, and intersecting the plain with its various meanders."—(P. 353, 354.)

The next eminence to the east, but at a greater distance from the Thames and St. Anne's-hill, is St. George's-hill, of which, and the view from it, the same author gives the following description:

"St. George's-hill presents an oblong ridge in the midst of those wild commons which extend, with little intervals, from Walton and Weybridge almost to Bagshot, occupying in its range nearly the whole space from Weybridge to Cobham. It is of very considerable magnitude, running out into vast angles, which protrude themselves into the plain between deep hollows; and its summit is almost entirely level, being marked by a few clumps of firs at certain distances from each other, and adorned with turf-drives winding round the angles, which are understood to have been originally made by the Portmore family. They are curiously contrived, pervading every part of this ridge in circular mazes, so as to vary the scenery delightfully, and to present a charming air to the vicinage.

"St. George's-hill is not only greatly larger, but considerably higher:

* Lysons' *Environs of London*, vol. iv. p. 587.

than that of St. Anne, though it rises so imperceptibly at first from the plain, that this circumstance does not immediately impress itself as you advance towards it. Its upper parts are more abrupt, and in some of the hollows almost perpendicular: when viewed from a distance, its elevation is most distinguishable, as all its protruding angles appear then united in one mass, stretching across the horizon, and differently featured from all the eminences of this country. The prospect it commands is almost unbounded over Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Herts. Essex, and Kent, to the north and east; but Cooper's-hill and Bagshot-heath form a strong, though by no means a near, outline on the west, beyond which, towards the south, the ridge called the 'Hog's back,' between Guildford and Farnham, terminates in a bold clump; and the points of the Hind-head hills, in Sussex, on the Portsmouth road, rise to view, piled on each other like Pelion over Ossa. From this clump above Guildford, the whole range of the Surrey Downs extends in a waving line, rising abruptly with the high-street of that county-town from the bridge over the Wey, which forms the intermediate valley, to a very considerable eminence. These bold summits create the southern boundary to St. George's-hill as far as Croydon, distinguished by various plantations, and a great number of fine parks and seats; beyond which, some distant parts of Kent close the prospect, as the eye in its circle approaches the east, one of which (near Seven-oaks) is crowned with the singular clump of the 'Knockholt Beeches.'

"Richmond-hill, appearing to advance from the east beautifully towards the eye, clothed with thick groves, hides London from our view; but its attendant cloud denotes the position of the capital; and the two hills of Highgate and Hampstead appear in their usual bold display, as we pursue the circle towards the north gradually. Harrow on the Hill takes a prominent position in this level, backed by the ridges of Bushy-heath and Moor-park: westward again from the north, a very high and distant spot in Buckinghamshire is marked

with a clump, planted by the late Lord Despenser, not far from Wycombe, and called Whittington-park. Few points in England command so extended an horizon; and the almost desert wildness which prevails on the west and the south, is singularly contrasted by the numerous towns, villages, and cultivated districts on each other side. Some of the nearer objects are peculiarly striking, among which, the majestic pile of Windsor-castle stands pre-eminent: the great mass of Hampton Court palace also makes a conspicuous figure, and the groves and shrubberies of St. Anne's-hill finely overhang the town of Chertsey. Below, the Thames winds in several bold sweeps through the meads which separate Shepperton from Weybridge, beneath the park of Lord Portmore, and the long extended plantations of Oatlands."—(pp. 355—359.)

Proceeding down the Thames, the heights of Richmond, Putney, and Roehampton, attract the eye; and farther to the east, but at a greater distance from the river, the rising grounds about Norwood and Dulwich.

Across the middle of the county, the Downs, rising with a gentle slope from the north, and broken* in their eastern division into deep and waving vallies, form a striking object, and give variety to the appearance of the county. Towards the northern border of the Downs, Sandersted-hill, near Croydon, affords a rich and majestic view; from it "is commanded the upper and principal part of the wide vale of London, closing with the well-featured grounds of Windsor, whose castle rises boldly and distinctly to the eye, though placed at near thirty miles distance."

From the other part of the Downs, particularly from Box-hill, Bansted Downs, and Hedley-heath, the prospects are singularly commanding and rich. "As the country about Dorking is extremely mountainous, it presents you with a great variety of fine prospects, some of which are equalled but by few in England. To the north-east of the parish lies Box-hill, on the

* Marshall's Southern Counties, ii. 396.

sides and summit of which grow the greatest quantities of box any where to be met with in the kingdom, interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. The view from the highest part of this mountain, in a clear day, is very extensive, commanding a beautiful prospect, east and south, over part of the counties of Kent and Surrey, and the whole county of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of about 26 miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surrey and Middlesex; and as you advance to the place called the White, or Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful both join in forming a most grand and delightful scene. You here look down from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful enclosures, and see the river Mole winding along close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under your feet, though it is at a great distance. It is impossible for description to do justice to the amazing beauty of this enchanting spot.*

To the south of the Downs, the surface of the county rises in the hills that overhang the Weald, near Oxted, Godstone, Riegate, and Dorking: as we approach the western extremity of the county, these hills cover a greater breadth; and near Wornerh, Godalming, and Pepperharrow, covered with a rich foliage, and waving with a graceful line into intermediate vallies, watered by the different branches of the Wey, they present the most picturesque prospect that Surrey can afford.

On Leith-hill, to the south-west of Dorking; Tilburster-hill, near Godstone; and Gratewood-hill, near Godalming, the views are very ex-

tensive. "To the south-west of Dorking, lies Leith-hill, remarkable for the amazing extent of country that, in a fine day, without the help of glasses, may be viewed from its summit. The whole counties of Surrey and Sussex, and great part of Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, may be plainly seen; and if you are here about noon, in clear weather, you have a distinct view of the sea southward, at more than 30 miles distance; and northward, of the cupola of St. Paul's, and the still more distant hills about Brentwood, in Essex. The extent of horizon cleared by the whole prospect, is reckoned upwards of 240 miles; and this is demonstrable, if it be considered, that but few of the points of view are terminated at less than 30 miles, and most of them at 40 miles and upwards."*

Perhaps there is no part of the country in which the appearance of the rich-wooded vale of the Weald, backed by the waving line of the South Downs, is more strikingly pleasing, than in passing from Albury to Ewhurst. After toiling up the deep and barren sands that rise to the south of Albury, which present no object on which the eye can rest itself, even for a single moment—broken into hollows, which give only that variety which heightens the gloom and bleakness of the view—we come suddenly to the southern edge of the hill, from whence the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears to the south, with an occasional peep of the sea through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the back-ground: on the south-west, the rich and fine varied country about Godalming appears, backed by the wild heaths that stretch across from Farnham to Haslemere. Sometimes, in a clear night, the shadow of the moon is to be seen glancing on the waves of the English Channel, forming a singular and romantic feature in the prospect.

[To be concluded in our next.]

* Natural History of Dorking, Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1763. This account gives a just idea of the extent of the prospect from this celebrated hill, but certainly does not afford a striking and full picture of the prospect.

* Natural History of Dorking.

MISCELLANEA SELECTA.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of the CROWN PRINCE of SWEDEN. By GENERAL SARRAZIN. With a Portrait.

[Continued from p. 288.]

ON the 23d, the whole of this cavalry poured upon the plain of Neumark, preceded by a numerous artillery. After a warm and destructive fire, Bernadotte did not think fit to await the general attack, which the Archduke took a considerable time in preparing. This slowness saved Bernadotte, who had committed a great mistake in not quitting Neumark previously to the Archduke's arrival. The retreat was made in very good order: Bernadotte protected it at the head of three regiments of cavalry. Prince Charles manoeuvred as though he had been unacquainted with the force opposed to him. The day of the 22d, in which Bernadotte had supplied the defect of number by his ability and resolution, had induced the belief, that our troops were more numerous than they really were. Jourdan came down at length from the mountains, with the 40,000 men whom he had so unskilfully conducted thither. He joined us on the 27th, in the plain of Forchheim. On the 29th, Bernadotte was ordered to overthrow the Austrian corps which had possessed itself of the great road from Bamberg to Wurtzburg. That column was commanded by General Kray and the Prince of Lichtenstein, and was formed from the choice of Prince Charles's army. Many brilliant attacks of infantry and cavalry took place, but without any decisive success. Löwener's regiment of light-horse had succeeded in beating a battalion of the 37th regiment. Bernadotte, who had an eye to every thing, foreseeing this event, had dispatched the third regiment of horse chasseurs to the aid of that infantry. The Austrians were attacked at the very moment they were going to cut to pieces the battalion which they had routed.

The commandant of the horse chasseurs, called Gros Jean, a lieutenant-colonel; very skilful in his profession, seeing the officers of the light-horse stationed before the ranks,

like the French officers, before commencing the charge, gave for word of order, "Rush upon the Austrian officers who are covered with gold." The struggle was strong, but short; in three minutes Löwener's regiment was overpowered, although more numerous than the regiment of chasseurs. Almost all the officers were killed. The Austrian infantry, towards which the light-horse retreated, obliged the French chasseurs to leave their hold. Bernadotte, an eye witness of this engagement, was so delighted with it, that he ran before the regiment, returned his thanks, and promoted Gros Jean to the rank of colonel upon the field of battle.

This combat ended only with the day: Jourdan sent officers hourly to learn the result of it, ordering Bernadotte to be told, "that he must open himself a passage, sword in hand." He came upon the ground about the end of the day; and when he had seen with his own eyes the commanding attitude of the Archduke's army, he then ordered a retreat by the road along the right bank of the Maine. Bernadotte was obliged to draw back upon Bamberg, to cross that river. Kleber formed the rear-guard of the army: when it was re-united in the environs of Schweinfurt, Jourdan resolved upon marching to Wurtzburg, to give battle to the Archduke. Bernadotte and Kleber warmly opposed that plan: they could make no impression on the mind of the General in Chief, or rather of the representative of the people, Joubert de l'Hérault, who was continually telling Jourdan, "that it was shameful to retreat upon the Rhine without giving battle; that the present occasion was favourable, and the more so, as it was to be hoped that, even in case of a check, they would at least succeed in relieving the garrison of Wurtzburg, and that this effort, evincing to the Convention the zealous spirit of the Generals, shielded them from any well-grounded reproach."

Bernadotte rejoined the division six days after at Wetzlar. The soldiers received him with acclamations of joy, as a beloved father. The officers behaved more coldly, as they saw

with regret, that he withdrew himself from them on a critical occurrence, in which he could have rendered great service, had he been able to have subdued his self-love by forgetting a slight indisposition, and partaking the dangers of his soldiers, whose inconveniences would certainly have been much diminished by his talents. The battle of Wurtzburg cost Bernadotte's division alone about 3000 men, of whom 700 were killed, 1500 wounded, and 800 taken prisoners. The loss of the three other divisions of Grenier, Championnet, and Bonnaud, was not more than 1500 men killed and wounded, as they made use of Bernadotte's division for a van-guard in advancing, and as a rear-guard in covering the retreat. It is not difficult to impose upon the soldier by fine words about honour, glory, patriotism; but the officer is rarely deceived by such rhodomontades, and his confidence diminishes, when he perceives that attempts are made to render him the dupe of his zeal, in requiring from him more than his duty.

Jourdan, still intimidated from his defeat near Wurtzburg, dared not try the fate of battles in the fine positions so common upon the right bank of the Rhine. After some skirmishing, he ordered a retreat upon the left bank of the Rhine. Whilst making this movement he received from the Directory an order for his recall. This disgrace completed his downfall. He called the Generals together in the Castle of Hakenburg, and requested them to give him a certificate of good conduct. When Bernadotte came to give his opinion, he could not contain himself, and he let fall upon the unfortunate Jourdan all the indignation which the loss of the choice of his division at the battle of Wurtzburg had occasioned him; he even went so far as to say, "We can only give you an attestation of imbecility; every body knows that you are an honest man, a brave soldier, and a good citizen; but it is for the public interest, that the government should be well convinced that you are incapable of successfully commanding in chief even four men and a corporal." Notwithstanding Jourdan absolutely shed tears, acknowledged his errors, and request-

ed the attestation, not for the purpose of soliciting a fresh command, but to shelter himself from the vengeance of the Directory, who sought to have him considered as a traitor to his country, nothing could soften Bernadotte. Kleber and he were the only two who refused their signature. Although I entertained a similar opinion with those Generals respecting Jourdan, as I demonstrated in a memorial I addressed to the Directory, upon the operations of the campaign of 1796, I could not hinder myself from censuring my two friends for their severity towards our chief, then deprived of all authority. The dismissal of this General ought to have disarmed them. He ceased to be dangerous when deprived of command. This want of generosity towards an old superior can only be excused by the still recent sorrow which had been occasioned by his blunders and ill-concerted manoeuvres. Bernadotte and Kleber were not long in perceiving their error, and they repaired it, even beyond the expectation of Jourdan.

When the army had repassed the Rhine, the divisions were quartered in the villages upon the left bank of that river, from Bingen, Coblenz, and Andernach, unto Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf. Bernadotte had his headquarters at Coblenz; he resided with a rich banker called Potgeisser. The General had had the opportunity of rendering many services to this man, who on his part was very much attached to him, as were his whole family. His eldest daughter was a very pretty fair-complexioned girl of eighteen, and had received a very excellent education. She hit Bernadotte's fancy: he was then thirty-three years of age; had it not been for this disparity in years, I really think he would have determined on marrying her. The young lady, and the father in particular, wished it very much. Another motive, that of Fortune, deferred Bernadotte. He was the youngest of his family, and it is well known that in Gascony, the youngest branches partake very sparingly of the family inheritance. What had fallen to Bernadotte upon the death of his parents, had been spent by him at the com-

menacement of the Revolution; there therefore remained to him no other resource than his pay, which might be taken from him at any time, either by being reduced to half-pay, or entirely superseded. It was only necessary to displease a member of the Directory, to be placed in one of these situations. The fortune of Miss Potgeisser would certainly have sufficed him to live as a creditable citizen, but he was too proud to expose himself to a situation, where it is very rare, that the domestic harmony is not troubled, when there happens to be an inequality of fortune.

Bernadotte lived happy, beloved by his hosts, and every individual of his division, when calumny, which generally directs her shafts against real merit, sought to throw doubts upon his probity. The Paris newspapers asserted that he had levied contributions at Nuremberg. It is true, that the burgomasters of that town offered him a considerable present in gold, which he refused, though it had been observed to him, that the Prussian and Austrian Generals had never required much pressing to accept of similar considerations. Bernadotte replied, "that every one was master of his own actions, and that the only reward he required of the magistrates, in return for keeping his troops in good discipline, was that they would pay the greatest attention to his sick and wounded." This attack of his jealous enemies affected him very sensibly, and after having fully refuted them by incontestible evidence, he resolved to quit a situation which exposed him to be the subject of every one's declamation. He solicited leave to retire on his half-pay. The Directory refused to accede to it, and addressed a very flattering letter to him, in which, after having advised him only to answer with the most silent contempt the unfounded reports of the enviers of his glory, they added, "that the government relied on his talents and patriotism, still to continue ably serving his country."

This adulation was not sufficient to restore his tranquillity. I have often heard him say, "that he should never be really happy till he lived retired in an hamlet, in the midst of the Pyre-

nees, on an annual income of three thousand livres." Kleber, who was then at Coblenz, and who was the author of Bernadotte's military fortune, possessed a considerable ascendancy over his mind: he succeeded in dissuading him from quitting the army, by observing to him, "If you return into France, my dear Bernadotte, with your frank disposition, and love of justice, I foretell that you will be guillotined before three months are over. Not only is the government composed of five robbers, but every little village is governed by a mayor of the same stamp—like master like man. The secret police, which is, in regard to politics, what the science of mining is to the art of war, is confided to a set of scoundrels, who abuse their power to glut their vengeance, and to cause the most virtuous characters to perish, or at least to suffer disgrace. In vain will you conduct yourself as an honest citizen; they will counterfeit your hand-writing; they will accuse you of a traitorous correspondence, of which you had never the least idea; and, through the perfidy of enemies, whom those envious of your merit will not fail to raise against you, all your fine projects of philosophy and retreat will only tend to cause you to perish on a scaffold, as a traitor to your country, as was the case with Luckner, Custine, Beauharnois, Houchard, and many other brave military men. Our governors are lawyers, jealous of the glory of their Generals; they are base, uninformed, proud, vindictive, and cruel: in a word, they possess only a genius for doing evil; their dominion cannot last long; Providence always, sooner or later, does justice to the wicked, and recompenses the good. Await patiently that happy period in the bosom of your friends, and don't go and offer yourself up to those tigers, thirsting for blood, who have for four years preyed upon the vitals of our unhappy country. I admit that you might be happy for a month in your rural life, but no sooner would you hear the drums of your National Guards, than recollections dear to your heart would make you regret the army. You were born to live in camps, and to die upon the field of battle. Do you really believe that

the vociferations of the Jacobins of your village will not make you again wish to hear the acclamations of applause with which your grenadiers have so often hailed you on the excellent manoeuvres you have caused them to execute on the day of battle? Would you wish, in short, to know my whole opinion? Well, I am almost positive that those very same Directors, who have written to you in such very obliging terms to request you to continue in the army, are themselves the authors of the infamous reports which have been circulated concerning you, with regard to the contributions of Nuremberg. Can you, in short, confide in the treacherous assurances of those villains, who, while they embrace you with one hand, are holding a dagger in the other, ready to plunge it into your breast? We have for three years fought together in the same ranks; I always felt a brother's tenderness for you; and, as a sincere friend, I request you to continue with us."

Kleber uttered the last part of these observations with considerable sensibility. Bernadotte was moved even to tears: he fell upon Kleber's neck, and promised never to separate himself from him: but Providence, that sports with the designs of mortals, had otherwise ordered. A few days after this interview, Kleber received orders from the Directory to send a corps of fifteen thousand men, with a division's staff, to the army of Italy. He proposed to Bernadotte to take the command of this column, and the more to induce him to it, observed, that this destination would afford a favourable opportunity of acquiring new glory and information; that the successes obtained by Bonaparte were too important, and too successive, not to result from superior genius; and that as he himself had nothing more to teach him, he advised him to go and complete his military education under the direction of the General in chief of the army of Italy. Bernadotte refused to quit his friend, but Kleber continued to urge, and gave him twenty-four hours to decide upon it, after which, should he persist in his refusal, he would then make choice of another General.

In spite of the suggestions of dif-

ferent parties, during the two months the troops were passing through France, desertion was scarcely known, at the very time when every thing concurred to favour it. Of 15,000 men, we lost no more than thirty. It is true, Bernadotte granted a great many permissions to those soldiers who had families in the neighbourhood of the road we went; and this wise precaution, which afforded the soldiers the pleasure of seeing their relations, seemed to them an additional tie, requiring the obligation of their returning on the expiration of their furlough, that they might testify to their General, by their punctuality, how very grateful they were for his goodness. Those who did desert were worthless fellows, and consequently bad soldiers, of whom the regiments were glad to be quit. The passage of the Alps, in the month of February 1797, was a very toilsome task; no fatal accident, however, occurred.—The Milanese were struck with astonishment on seeing such fine troops, and in such excellent condition, after a long and fatiguing march, in so rude a season of the year. Instead of billeting them on the inhabitants, they were quartered in the convents; whose only furniture was the same straw which had already served for bedding to the Austrian prisoners of the garrison of Mantua, who had passed through Milan some days before on their march to France. When informed by the commanders of the different regiments that the lodgings appointed could not be occupied without materially affecting the health of the troops, Bernadotte ordered the commandant of the place to quarter the troops on the inhabitants. This commandant was a Colonel Dupuy, a great favourite of Bonaparte, and the same who afterwards was killed in the commotion of the inhabitants of Cairo against the French, in 1798:

That officer, strong in the confidence granted him by the General in chief, repaired to Bernadotte, and told him in a slighting tone, "that these convents had been found very good by the *citizens* of the army of Italy; and that consequently the *gentlemen* (messieurs) of the army of the Rhine might very well put up with them." Bernadotte answered him, "that he

would dispense with such observations, and would only recommend him to execute promptly the orders he had given him, to quarter the troops on the inhabitants." Dupuy replied, "that he had his instructions from General Bonaparte, and that he should make no alteration in them till he had received the orders of that same General." Bernadotte hinted to him that he might order him to be arrested. "Learn, General," said Dupuy, "that I belong to the army of Italy, and that I am not to receive orders from you, a General of the army of the Rhine." At the same time he cast a furious glance upon Bernadotte, dragging his sabre upon the ground. The General told him, in a very calm tone, but full of dignity, "the Republic has but one army, of which I am a General, and you a Colonel. I punish you conformably to the penal code, which is the same for the officers of the Rhine and of Italy. With regard to the petulance you have very unseasonably exhibited, be well assured that my only regret is, that you are not a General of Division, like myself; as I would then have given you a lesson you would not soon have forgotten." Dupuy, perceiving he had to do with a man who knew how to ensure himself respect, was silent, and punctually executed Bernadotte's orders.

At the moment the General, with his staff, was coming out of Milan to head the troops, Gen. Friant ran up extremely troubled, to inform Bernadotte that the officers and subalterns with the colours were about to arrive, but that the soldiers had absolutely refused to depart till they were paid what was due to them. Bernadotte immediately advanced upon the ground, and gave orders for departing. For the first time the soldiers were deaf to his voice. He promised them that the pay should be disbursed to them on their arrival at Mantua, and that it was impossible to do it at Milan, as there was not a farthing in the public chest. A grenadier, no doubt the chief of the mutiny, cried out, "there will be no more money at Mantua than at Milan, and if we consent to depart, the Austrians will be engaged to give us our pay in lead and iron." These few words served to confirm

the troops in their obstinacy. Bonaparte's orders were urgent; he only waited for Bernadotte's division to commence operations against the Archduke Charles. Were the troops not to arrive on the appointed day, the blame would naturally fall on the commanders, for not possessing sufficient energy in ensuring obedience. In this critical position Bernadotte had recourse to a violent expedient: he resolved to maintain his honour, or perish in the attempt: he exclaimed in a loud voice, "since you refuse to obey me, the law authorises me to kill every one who refuses to march against the enemy, and you shall either suffer under the ignominy of having assassinated your General, who has been so long a father to you, or I will run my sabre through the body of every mutineer." He then advanced to the right of the 30th regiment, and applying the point of his sabre to the breast of the first grenadier of the right, he told him in a furious tone, "to the right wheel, or I will kill you!" The grenadier, who happened fortunately to be an orderly character, obeyed; the second did the same, and the whole division then followed their example without being paid.

Bonaparte, who was informed of this anecdote, complimented Bernadotte upon it, and from that time entertained a high esteem for him. The good clothing of the troops, the gentlemanly manners of the officers, the severe discipline and good information of this division, afforded an agreeable surprise to the General in chief. When he passed them in review, it was easy to perceive the great satisfaction he experienced in hearing the officers and subalterns reply to all his questions with a precision strictly conformable to the regulations. How different from the troops of the army of Italy! where you could not distinguish the officer from the soldier; almost all were equally ignorant, dirty, covered with rags, often with bare feet and legs, eating promiscuously, and passing in the public-house the days they were not fighting. Their only excellence was a well-tryed intrepidity. Berthier (Bonaparte's chief of the staff) even said to Bernadotte, in a tone of railery, "I am anxious

to see myself, whether these *fine gentlemen* are not fearful of the cannons deranging their elegant dress." "Rest assured," replied Bernadotte, viewing him fiercely, "that there is not an individual of my division who is not ready to prove to you that he is as brave as yourself." Bernadotte had already had an explanation with Berthier respecting the arrest ordered to Dupuy, who had complained of Bernadotte's severity. Berthier wanted to assume an ironical tone, to make that General sensible that he had ill-treated a good officer of the army. "I have punished one who was insubordinate," said Bernadotte; "if you are minded to take his part, I am your man. You are like me, a General of Division. I am far from being inclined to quarrel, but I have a hearty wish to call those of my equals to account, who, like you, think fit to assume a dictatorial tone." Berthier hereupon apologized, and said he had only mentioned Dupuy's arrest, to be better informed of that officer's fault, and assured Bernadotte that he should be delighted to cultivate his friendship.

The troops of the Rhine had no opportunity of fighting but at the passage of the Tagliamento; Bernadotte's division was upon the right wing of the army: as soon as Bonaparte had ordered the passage of the river, Bernadotte placed himself at the head of his columns. When they were about to enter the water, there was a momentary hesitation in the regiment at the head, which was the 15th regiment of light infantry. The greatest depth of water was about three feet. Bernadotte observed to them that they run no risk, as the water was not higher than their waists. A voice was heard exclaiming, "we are not on horseback." Upon which Bernadotte leaped from his horse, though in the middle of the torrent, and cried out, "advance forward." The troops rushed into the river amidst the cries of "Long live our General!" It was on the 17th of March, 1797, and tho' it was near noon, the air was piercing, and the water very cold; but who would have dared to complain when the General himself set the example? Prince Charles soon found out that he had to fight with those

very same troops, who upon the Maine and the Rhine had so often disputed the victory with him, and he made but a weak resistance. The cannonade was very heavy: the infantry retreated almost without fighting: the cavalry manœuvred with ability, to protect the retreat. Our cavalry, in endeavouring to harass it too nearly, was briskly received and repulsed, and would have suffered considerably, had it not been for protection received from the columns of the infantry. Bonaparte paid the most flattering compliments to Bernadotte on the precision of his manœuvres, and the good conduct of his troops.*

Upon the evacuation of the Austrian territory, Frioul was assigned to Bernadotte's division, for the furnishing him with subsistence. The headquarters were established at Udina, the capital of that province. The magistrates, always disposed to refuse what was asked of them, caused much inconvenience, by not furnishing the provisions regularly. After exhausting gentle measures, Bernadotte was obliged to act authoritatively: he cashiered the most refractory, replaced them by prudent men; informed them of the steps they must take for the welfare of his troops, and the tranquillity of the inhabitants; and merited, by the firmness and ability of his measures, the esteem and gratitude of both the Venetians and the French. There was in the environs of Udina a very extensive plain, and consequently very fit for exercising the troops. He assembled his division there twice a week, in order to make his officers and soldiers perfect in the execution of the grand manœuvres. He himself commanded them, having under him Generals Friant and Morella: the latter was from the army of Italy; he was a cousin of Bonaparte's, who had sent him to replace Murat. As he was quite ignorant of every thing relating to the instruction of troops, he was provided with an officer of the division, to give him directions. It would be tiresome for the reader who might not be a military character, to be in-

* See the Confession of Bonaparte to the Abbé Maury, p. 243.

formed of the particulars of Bernadotte's exertions to instruct his troops: suffice it for me then to observe, that the tactics lasted at least eight hours, sometimes even ten; that he inspected every thing himself; that he was extremely severe to those who were wanting in energy, but prodigal of his praise to those who appeared to second him heartily.

[*To be continued.*]

On the Progress of the FINE ARTS in GERMANY.

[From Madame de Stael's Work.]

THE Germans in general understand the arts better than they practise them; no sooner is an impression made on their minds, than they draw from it a number of ideas. They boast much of mystery, but it is with the purpose of revealing it, and no sort of originality can be shewn in Germany without exciting a general endeavour to explain from whence it is derived; this is a great disadvantage, particularly with respect to the arts, where all is sensation; they are analyzed before this inspiration is felt, and it is in vain afterwards to say, it was wrong to analyze them, we must denounce the practice, for we have tasted the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and the innocence of genius is lost.

I certainly do not recommend, with respect to the arts, that ignorance which I have always condemned in literature; but we should distinguish the studies which relate to the practice of the arts, from those whose only object is the theory of genius; these carried too far, stifle invention; we are perplexed by the recollection of all that has been said on the subject of every different chef d'œuvre, and think we perceive between ourselves and the object we mean to describe, a number of treatises on painting and sculpture, on the ideal and the real, till as artists, we feel that we are no longer in immediate communion with nature. Without doubt the spirit of those various treatises is encouragement; but genius is wearied by being brought too forward, as on the other hand it is extinguished by too much restraint;

and in all that relates to the imagination, there is required so happy a combination of obstacles and facilities, that ages may pass away before we arrive exactly at the point most favourable for the display of the human mind in its highest degree of perfection.

Before the period of the reformation, the Germans had a school of painting which that of Italy would not have disdained. Albert Dürer, Lucas Cranach, and Holbein, have in their manner of painting some affinity with the predecessors of Raphaël, Perugino, Andrea Mantegna, &c. Holbein approaches nearer to Leonardo da Vinci; there is however in general more hardness in the German than in the Italian school, but not less expression and collectedness in the countenances. The painters in the fifteenth century had very little knowledge of the means which facilitate the practice of their art, but simplicity and modesty are every where displayed in their works; we see in them no pretensions to grand effect, we perceive only the expression of that strong and vivid emotion, for which all men of genius endeavour to find a language, that they may not leave the world without imparting a portion of their soul to their contemporaries.

In the paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries, the folds of the drapery are quite straight, the head-dresses a little stiff, the attitudes very simple; but there is something in the expression of the figures which we are never tired of contemplating. The pictures on scriptural subjects, produce an impression like that which we feel from the Psalms, where poetry and piety are so charmingly united.

The second, and the finest epoch of the art of painting, was that in which the painters preserved the truth of the middle ages, and added to it all the more recently acquired splendour of the art: nothing among the Germans corresponds to the age of Leo X. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, on to the middle of the eighteenth, the fine arts almost every where fell into a singular decay; taste degenerated into affectation; Winckelmann then exerted the greatest influence not only over his

own country, but over the rest of Europe; and it was his writings which directed the minds of different artists to the study and admiration of the monuments of antiquity: he was better skilled in sculpture than in poetry; and he therefore led painters into the practice of placing coloured statues in their pictures, rather than the animated forms of living nature. Painting also lost much of its charm by being so nearly allied to sculpture; the illusion necessary to the one is directly contrary to the immovable and decided forms of the other. When painters take their models exclusively from the remains of ancient beauty, as it is only in statues that it can be discovered, we may address to them the reproach which has been applied to modern classical literature, that it is not from the inspiration of their own minds, that they produce the effects of their art.

Mengs, a German painter, has given us many philosophical thoughts, in his writings, on the subject of his art: he was the friend of Winckelmann, and partook in his admiration of the antique; but he nevertheless avoided the faults for which the painters, formed by the writings of Winckelmann, have generally been censured, and which are mostly confined to their copying the chefs-d'œuvre of antiquity. Mengs had even taken Corregio for his model, whose pictures, of all others, are the farthest removed from any resemblance to sculpture, and whose *chairo scuro* recalls to our minds the vague, but delightful impressions of melody.

The German artists had, almost all of them, adopted the opinions of Winckelmann, till the period when the new literary school also extended its influence over the fine arts.—Goëthe, whose universal genius meets us every where, has shewn in his writings, that he comprehends the true spirit of painting much better than Winckelmann; nevertheless, convinced like him, that subjects drawn from the Christian religion are not favourable to the art, he endeavours to revive our enthusiasm for ancient mythology, an attempt which it is impossible to succeed in; perhaps, with respect to the fine arts, we are not capable of being either Chris-

tians or Pagans: but at whatever period a creative imagination shall again spring up from amongst men, it will assuredly not be in an imitation of the ancients, that its effects will be perceived.

The new school maintains the same system in the fine arts, as in literature, and affirms that Christianity is the source of all modern genius; the writers of this school, also, characterize, in a new manner, all that in Gothic architecture agrees with the religious sentiments of Christians.—It does not follow however from this, that the moderns can and ought to construct Gothic churches; neither art nor nature admit of repetition: it is only of consequence to us, in the present silence of genius, to lay aside the contempt which has been thrown on all the conceptions of the middle ages; it certainly does not suit us to adopt them, but nothing is more injurious to the development of genius, than to consider as barbarous every thing that is original.

I have already said, in speaking of Germany, that there are very few modern buildings which are at all remarkable; in the north, we see nothing in general but Gothic edifices, and the dispositions of soul which they tend to excite are encouraged both by nature and poetry. Görres, a German writer, has given an interesting description of an ancient church. "We see," said he, "figures of knights kneeling on a tomb-stone with their hands joined together; above them are placed some wonderful curiosities from Asia, which are intended to attest, as so many dumb witnesses, the voyages of the deceased to the Holy Land. The dark arches of the church cover those who rest beneath them with their shade; we might almost imagine ourselves in the midst of a forest, the branches and leaves of which have been petrified by death, so that they will no longer move or be agitated, when succeeding ages, like the midnight storm, shall roll through their lengthened vaults. The church resounds with the majestic tones of the organ; inscriptions in letters of brass, half destroyed by the humid vapours of time, confusedly indicate those great actions which are now become fabu-

lous, after having been so long considered as incontestably true."

In speaking of the arts in Germany, we are led to mention writers rather than artists. The Germans are in every respect, stronger in theory than in practice, and northern climates are so little favourable to those arts which strike our eyes, that we might almost be induced to think, the spirit of reflection was bestowed on them merely because their inhabitants should be enabled to observe and appreciate the beauties of the south.

There are many galleries of pictures and collections of drawings in Germany, which indicate a love of the arts in all ranks of people. In the houses of the nobility, and most distinguished men of literature, there are very fine copies of the chefs-d'œuvre of antiquity; that of Goethe is remarkable in this respect; his object is not merely the pleasure which is felt from the sight of fine statues and pictures, he thinks both the genius and the soul are affected by it. "I should be a better man," said he, "if I had always under my eyes the head of the Olympian Jupiter, which was so much admired by the ancients." Several distinguished painters have established themselves at Dresden; the chefs-d'œuvre which adorn the gallery are the objects of attraction, and excite both skill and emulation. The virgin of Raphaël, with two children gazing on her, is in itself a treasure of art: there is in this figure an elevation and a purity which is the perfect ideal of religion and inward fortitude. The symmetry of the features is in this picture only a symbol; the long garments, as an expression of modesty, render the countenance still more interesting, and the physiognomy, even more admirable than the features, is like supreme beauty manifesting itself in that which is terrestrial. The Christ, who is in the arms of his mother, seems at most about two years of age; but the painter has wonderfully expressed the powerful energy of the divine being, in a countenance as yet scarcely formed. The looks of the angelic children who are placed at the bottom of the picture, are delightful; the innocence of that age, alone, can appear charming-

by the side of celestial candour; their astonishment at the sight of the Virgin, beaming with holiness and beauty, does not resemble the surprise which men might feel; they appear as if they adored her with confidence, because they acknowledge in her, an inhabitant of that heaven from which they had just descended.

The Night of Corregio is, next to the Virgin of Raphaël, the finest chef-d'œuvre in the Dresden Gallery. The adoration of the shepherds has often been well represented; but as novelty of subject goes but a little way in the pleasure we receive from painting, it is sufficient to observe the manner in which Corregio's picture is conceived, in order to admire it: it is in the middle of the night that the child is placed on the knees of its mother, and that it receives the homage of the astonished shepherds; the light which beams from the holy aureola with which his head is surrounded, has something in it truly sublime; the personages placed in the back-ground of the picture, and far from the divine infant, are still in darkness; an emblem of the obscurity with which human life was environed, before it was enlightened by revelation.

Amongst the various pictures of modern artists at Dresden, I recollect a head of Dante, which in character was a little like the figure of Ossian in the fine picture of Gerard. This analogy is a happy one. Dante and the son of Fingal may take each other by the hand through successive ages, and through the clouds that hang over them.

A picture of Hartmann's represents the visit of Magdalen, and the two other Mary's to the sepulchre of Jesus Christ; the angel appears to announce to them that he is risen; the open tomb, which no longer encloses any mortal remains, and those women of most admirable beauty lifting their eyes towards heaven to behold him whom they have just been seeking in the shades of the sepulchre, form a painting at once picturesque and dramatic.

Schick, another German artist, now settled at Rome, has, since his residence in that place, composed a pic-

ture which represents the first sacrifice of Noah after the deluge; nature, revived by the waters, seems to have acquired a new freshness; the animals appear familiarized with the patriarch and his children, as having escaped together from the flood. The verdure, the flowers, and the sky are painted in lively and natural colours, which recal the sensations excited by the landscapes of the east. Several other artists endeavoured like Schick, to follow in painting, the new system introduced, or rather revived, in literary poetry; but the arts require the assistance of riches, and wealth is dispersed through the different cities of Germany; and, besides this, the greatest progress which has hitherto been made in that country, results from properly understanding, and copying in their true spirit, the works of the ancient masters: original genius has not yet decidedly displayed itself.

Sculpture has not been cultivated with much success amongst the Germans; in the first place, because they want the marble which renders the chefs-d'œuvre of the art immortal, and also, because they have no just idea of that delicacy and grace of attitude and gesture which gymnastic exercises and dancing alone, can render natural and easy to us; nevertheless, a Dane, Thorwaldsen, educated in Germany, is at present the rival of Canova at Rome, and his Jason resembles that which Pindar describes as the model of manly beauty; a fleece lies on his left arm: he holds a lance in his hand, and the inactivity of strength characterises the hero. I have already said that sculpture in general loses much by the neglect of dancing; the only phenomenon of that art in Germany is Ida Brunn, a young girl whose situation in life precludes her from adopting it as a profession; she has received from nature and from her mother a wonderful talent of representing, by simple attitudes, the most affecting pictures, or the most beautiful statues; her dancing is a course of transient chefs-d'œuvre, every one of which we should wish to fix for ever: it is true that the mother of Ida had before conceived in

her imagination all that her daughter so admirably presents to our eyes. The poetry of Madame Brunn displays a thousand new treasures, both in art and nature, which, from inattention, had been before unnoticed.

I saw the young Ida, when, yet a child, represent Althea ready to burn the brand on which the life of her son, Meleager, depended; she expressed without words, the grief, the struggles, the terrible resolution of the mother; her animated looks, without doubt, made us understand what was passing in her heart; but the art of varying her gestures, and the skilful manner in which she folded round her the purple mantle with which she was clothed, produced at least as much effect as her countenance itself; she often remained a considerable time in the same attitude, and at such times, a painter could not have invented any thing finer than the picture which she extemporaneously presented to us; a talent of this sort is unique. I think nevertheless, that pantomimical dances would succeed better in Germany, than those which consist entirely, as in France, of bodily gracefulness and agility.

The Germans excel in instrumental music; the knowledge it demands, and the patience necessary to execute it well, are quite natural to them; some of their composers have also much variety and fruitfulness of imagination; I shall make but one objection to their genius as musicians; they put too much *mind* in their works; they reflect too much on what they are doing. In the fine arts there should be more instinct than thought: the German composers follow too exactly the sense of the words; this, it is true, is a great merit, in the opinion of those who love words better than music, and besides, we cannot deny that a disagreement between the sense of the one, and the impression of the other, would be offensive: but the Italians, who are truly the musicians of nature, make the air and words conform to each other only in a general manner. In ballads and vaudevilles, as there is not much music, the little that there is may be subjected to the

words; but in the great effects of melody, we should endeavour to reach the soul by an immediate sensation:

Those who are not admirers of painting considered in itself attach great importance to the subject of a picture; they wish, in contemplating it, to feel the impressions which are produced by dramatic representation: it is the same in music; when its powers are but feebly felt, we expect that it should faithfully conform to every variation of the words; but when the whole soul is affected by it, every thing, except the music itself, is importunate, and distracts the attention: provided there be no contrast between the poetry and the music, we give ourselves up to that art which should always predominate over the others: for the delightful reverie into which it throws us, annihilates all thoughts which may be expressed by words; and music awakening in us the sentiment of infinity, every thing which tends to particularize the object of melody, must necessarily diminish its effect.

Gluck, whom the Germans, with reason, reckon among their men of genius, has adapted his airs to the words in a wonderful manner, and in several of his operas he has rivalled the poet by the expression of his music. When *Alceste* has determined to die for *Admetus*, and that this sacrifice, secretly offered to the Gods, has restored her husband to life, the contrast of the joyful airs, which celebrate the convalescence of the king, and the stifled groans and lamentations of the queen, who is condemned to quit him, has a fine tragical effect. *Orestes*, in the *Iphigenia in Tauris*, says, "serenity is restored to my soul," and the air which he sings expresses the sentiment, but its accompaniment is mournful and agitated. The musicians, astonished at this contrast, endeavoured in playing it, to soften the accompaniment, when Gluck angrily cried out: "You must not hearken to *Orestes*, he tells you he is calm, but he lies." Poussin, in painting the dance of the shepherdesses, places in the landscape the tomb of a young girl, on which is inscribed: "And I also was an Arcadian." There is thought in this kind of conception of the arts, as well

as in the ingenious combination, of Gluck; but the arts are superior to thought: their language is colour, forms, or sounds. If we could form an imagination of the expressions of which our souls would be susceptible without the knowledge of words, we should have a more just idea of the effect to be produced by painting and music.

Of all musicians, perhaps Mozart has shewn most skill in the talent of "marrying" the music to the words. In his operas, particularly in "the Banquet of the Statue," he makes us sensible of all the gradations of dramatic representation; the songs are gay and lively, while the strange and loud accompaniment seems to point out the fantastic and gloomy subject of the piece. This ingenious alliance of the musician and poet, gives us also a sort of pleasure, but it is a pleasure which springs from reflection, and that does not belong to the wonderful sphere of the arts.

At Vienna, I heard Haydn's *Creation* performed by four hundred musicians; it was an entertainment worthy to be given in honour of the great work which it celebrated; but the skill of Haydn was sometimes even injurious to his talent: with those words of the Bible, "God said let there be light, and there was light," the accompaniment of the instrument was at first very soft, so as scarcely to be heard, then all at once they broke out together with a terrible noise, as if to express the sudden burst of light, which occasioned a witty remark, "that at the appearance of light it was necessary to stop one's ears."

In several other passages of the *Creation*, the same labour of mind may often be censured; the music creeps slowly when the serpents are created; it becomes lively again with the singing of birds, and in the Seasons, by Haydn—also, these allusions are still more multiplied. Effects thus prepared beforehand, are in music what the Italians term *concerti*: without doubt, certain combinations of harmony may remind us of the wonders of nature, but their analogies have nothing to do with imitation, which is nothing more than a factitious amusement. The real resem-

blance of the fine arts to each other, and also to nature, depend on sentiments of the same sort which they excite in our souls by various means. Imitation and expression differ extremely in the fine arts; it is pretty generally agreed, I believe, that imitative music should be laid aside; but there are still two different ways of considering that of expression; some wish to discover in it a translation of the words; others, and the Italians are of this number, are contented with a general connection of the situations of the piece with the intention of the airs, and seek the pleasures of the art, entirely in the art itself. The music of the Germans is more varied than that of the Italians, and in this respect perhaps, is not so good; the mind is condemned to variety, its poverty is perhaps the cause of it; but the arts, like sentiment, have an admirable monotony, that of which one would willingly make an everlasting moment.

Church music is not so fine in Germany as in Italy, because the instrumental part is too powerful. To him, who has heard the *Miserere*, performed at Rome by voices only, all instrumental music, not excepting that of the Chapel at Dresden, appears terrestrial. Violins and trumpets make part of the orchestra at that place during divine service, and the music is consequently much more warlike than religious; the contrast between the lively impression it occasions, and the recollections suited to the church, is not agreeable: we should not bring animated life to the foot of the tomb; military music leads us to sacrifice existence, but not to detach us from it. The music of the chapel at Vienna also deserves praise; of all the arts, music is that which the people of Vienna most value; and this leads us to hope that at some future day, they will also become poets, for in spite of their taste, which is a little prosaic, whoever really loves music, is an enthusiast, without knowing it, of all the sentiments which music recalls to our mind. I heard at Vienna the *Requiem*, composed by Mozart, a few days before his death, and which was sung in the church at his funeral; it is not suf-

ficiently solemn for the situation, and we still find in it, as in all his preceding compositions, many ingenious passages; what is there, however, more affecting and impressive than the idea of a man of superior genius thus celebrating his own obsequies, inspired at the same time by the sentiment of his death and of his immortality! The recollections of life ought to decorate the tomb, the arms of a warrior are usually suspended on it, and the *chef-d'œuvre* of art cause a peculiarly solemn impression in the temple where the remains of the artist are consigned to repose.

STATE of EDUCATION in IRELAND.

[Concluded from p. 296.]

Letter from JOHN LESLIE FOSTER, Esq. to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

London, April 22d, 1811.

SIR,

I MUCH regret that the necessity of my attendance in Parliament prevented my being present at the last meeting of the Board of Education. In compliance with their desire, that such of the commissioners as were absent should transmit to you their opinions upon the important subject now under our consideration, I proceed with great deference to lay mine before the Board.

As the first step towards forming an opinion, how far the education of the lower classes in Ireland may be improved, it seems necessary that we should have a clear view of its actual state.

Returns from 17 of the 22 dioceses of Ireland have been laid before the commissioners by the chief secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, specifying the number of schools in each parish, and the number of pupils in each school; distinguishing also the proportion of Catholics and Protestants among the scholars, and the name and religion of each schoolmaster, accompanied with a variety of important observations, as to the course of instruction actually pursued, and the feelings of the people upon that subject.

From these returns it appears, that in these 17 dioceses there are no fewer

than 3,736 schoolmasters, who administer education to 162,567 pupils; of the masters, 1,271 are Protestants, and 2,465 Roman Catholics; of their pupils, the Protestants are 45,590, and the Roman Catholics 116,977. These 17 dioceses comprise about five-sixths of the superficial extent of Ireland, but probably do not contain more than four-fifths of its actual population; the remaining five dioceses would thus contain one-fifth as many inhabitants as the 17 whose returns are laid before us, and may be supposed to possess schoolmasters and pupils in the same proportion; we may then conclude, that similar returns from the whole of Ireland, would have presented to our view upwards of 200,000 pupils, instructed by above 4,600 masters.

Great as this number may appear, it is obviously far less than the reality; for these returns were almost all made in the winter half of the year; and it appears, that the number of scholars in the summer season is every where greatly increased, and in many places at least doubled. These returns also, in general, exclude from their enumeration the itinerant schoolmasters, who yet form so principal a subject of their comments, and who appear to prevail in the south and west, and indeed in most parts of Ireland, in such considerable numbers. Men who are described as having no fixed place of habitation, but who set up schools during the summer months in temporary hovels, or transfer the scene of their instructions once or twice a week from *cabin to cabin*, in some places underselling the low rates of teaching demanded by the residents, in others, not receiving any pecuniary reward, nor other remuneration than food and lodging; pursuing this system during the fine weather, and disappearing regularly and necessarily in the commencement of the winter.

Thus, if we were merely to consider the extent to which instruction is administered, we might perhaps be led to the conclusion, that hardly any other country is so amply provided with the means of education; but when we take into consideration, not merely the quantity, but the quality of these means, their extent becomes

an additional, and an imperious, reason for interference and alteration.

The rates charged for instruction, appear to be in general, for reading 2s. 6d. per quarter; for reading and writing, 4s. 4d. ditto; for reading, writing, and arithmetic, 6s. 6d. ditto.

When it is considered, that the average number of pupils in each school paying these rates appear to be about 43, we might at once conclude, that it is impossible the country should produce 4,000 persons, tempted by such inducements, and properly qualified for teaching even the art of reading, much less for implanting in the mind the first principles of religion or morality, or indeed for conveying almost any useful knowledge. It is not, however, necessary to resort to any such general conclusion; the returns furnish but too many proofs of the melancholy fact, that in most places (parts of the north excepted,) the actual quality of the education is far worse than we should be led *a priori*, even from these premises, to conclude. The want of books is the first and most general complaint; a want inseparable from the present rates of teaching, unaided by the improvements of Bell and Lancaster. The nature of the few that are to be met with is an evil often of no less magnitude; a selection alike pernicious and ridiculous. Fabulous and idle tales, newspapers, and ballads, "The Impartial History of Ireland;" "The Treatise of the Scapular;" "The Irish Rogues and Rapparees;" and, "The Life of Moll Flanders!"

Supposing, however, even proper books to be provided, it is obvious, that in the hands of many of the present masters they could be of little service.

I shall not recapitulate all the painful descriptions, both of their deficiencies and dispositions, which occur in many of these returns; in one we are informed, "that a more disloyal and bigotted set of men does not exist than the *hedge schoolmasters* of the adjoining country." Without subscribing to the severity of this censure, or at least excepting to the generality of its application, we still may be permitted to doubt, whether it is possible to ascribe to many of them the praise of possessing the op-

positive qualifications; perhaps it is a little overstrained, when we are assured in another of the returns, that "men incapable of getting a livelihood in any other manner are constrained to open-school as a last resource;" but surely, even without the returns, and even setting aside what must be our own experience upon the subject, it is evident, that where the whole reward of the annual labour of a master appears to be on the average from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum, who for this sum is to find a school-house, and to maintain his family, it is in vain to expect we can obtain proper qualifications at such a price, more particularly amongst men who have probably had no better opportunities for their own instruction than those which they now afford to the future schoolmasters of the next generation; that such terms should find masters to accept them, and that parents should desire to purchase what they can obtain at such a price, can result only from the poverty coupled with the strong passion for education, which alike mark the lower classes of the people; indeed, one of the few subjects for congratulation to be found in these returns is the extraordinary and universal desire of the peasantry to obtain instruction for their children. Very frequent are the instances, (in one parish not fewer than eleven) of evening schools being established, and regularly attended by children of parents whose necessities do not allow them to dispense with the daily labours even of such young assistants. This disposition would lead them to co-operate with us in the diffusion of instruction, and promises the happiest results, if indeed we undertake to give it to them. It however does more, it further assures us, that if we do not assist them, instructed nevertheless they will be; and that the limits of our choice are confined to the quality of that instruction; so that to such persons as think education unfitted for their stations, no such alternative is presented; our choice appears to be, not whether they shall be educated or ignorant, but whether they shall be taught to be profitable members of society in their humble stations, fulfillers of their religious, moral, and social du-

ties, obedient to the laws, and loyal to the government, or continue under the systematic mis-instruction upon these points, which in so many instances appears to be their present lot.

There are, no doubt, many exceptions to this melancholy view of the general means of instruction possessed by the lower orders of our people. The English parish schools, which formed the subject of our eleventh report, contain it seems no fewer than 23,000 pupils, and in them the education is no doubt of a better description, though still very inferior to what it might be rendered; these schools however appear to be comparatively but little frequented by the Catholics, whose instruction is so principal a subject for our consideration. In some parts of the north of Ireland there are many excellent schools; there are also many good schools founded by the benevolent exertions of individuals in other places, and the proceedings of the trustees of Erasmus Smith promise an important addition to their number; still, however, I cannot think that any person, on examining the documents now before the Board, will consider these altogether in any other point of view than as forming partial exceptions to a general system, and utterly inadequate to effect a reformation of its character.

The formation of any plan for the education of a people involves so many, and such important considerations, that it must necessarily be the subject of much difference of opinion; the difficulty inseparable from such an inquiry, in general, is however still inferior to another of a nature peculiar to Ireland, arising from the obstacles presented by the actual state of religious and other opinions among the people; it will be in vain to recommend the system which we might think most desirable for adoption, if it is also to be such as will inevitably be rejected by those for whose benefit principally it is proposed.

The returns already referred to, exhibit some facts which may assist our conclusions upon this subject. It appears that in some parts of Ireland, principally in the south and west, in parishes where there are both Protestant and Roman Catholic masters,

not a single Catholic scholar is to be found under the tuition of a Protestant, nor a Protestant pupil under a Roman Catholic: In the parish of St. Nicholas, for instance, in the diocese of Cork, there are five Protestant, and fifteen Roman Catholic schools, each frequented exclusively by children of the religion of the master; other instances, though none perhaps so strong, might easily be adduced; it is very observable, however, that this habit prevails only in those parts of the country where the great mass of the population is Roman Catholic; where the Protestants and Roman Catholics are more equally balanced no such feeling seems to exist; for instance, we find, in the returns of the parish schools, that in the parish of Ardtrea, in the diocese of Armagh, there are fifteen schools, of which it happens that seven are kept by Protestants of the established church, seven by Roman Catholics, and one by a Presbyterian; in every one of those schools are to be found both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils, and in every one of them the child is taught the catechism of its own religion by the schoolmaster. The parish of Ardtrea seems to be a fair example of the habits of the north, but the parish of St. Nicholas does not seem to be an equally fair specimen of the practice of the south; on the contrary, this, and some other similar instances, appear more nearly as exceptions than illustrations of the general system, even in those parts of Ireland, for on examining the returns it appears evident, that, in the vast majority of instances, perhaps even in nine out of ten, the schoolmaster, be his religion what it may, has pupils of each persuasion; where the school appears to be of a better description, and particularly where surveying or mathematics are taught, the mixture will be found, I believe, invariably to take place. It appears also that there exists less disinclination on the part of the Protestants, than of the Roman Catholics, to intrust their children to masters of the opposite religion; nay, even in some parishes, where the majority of the pupils are Protestant, the majority of the masters are Catholic; for instance, in the parishes of Muckno, and of Magheracross,

in the diocese of Clogher. In the parish of Drumnally, in the same diocese, there is a Roman Catholic master with every pupil in his school a Protestant.

In those places where there exists the greatest unwillingness on the part of the Roman Catholics to send their children to Protestants, it seems to be in consequence of the very active, and in most places recent, interference of individuals of the Roman Catholic clergy for that purpose. It is in the southern dioceses of Cloyne, Waterford, Ferns, Cashel, and Ossory, that this interference seems principally to have been exerted.

A remarkable instance of this interference appears to have taken place in the parish of Fiddown in the diocese of Ossory, where, in 1807 a Protestant master had 50 Protestant and 100 Catholic scholars, when at the desire of the priest all the Catholics, except 18, left him. It is observable, however, that 18 did stay with him notwithstanding the prohibition.

It appears also, that even in those places the interference has been exerted in comparatively few instances, and not to an extent that can materially affect the conclusion, that in general the schools of Protestant masters are as yet attended freely by Roman Catholic pupils. It has been already observed, that the Protestant masters who are appointed to the English parish schools, usually appear to have a smaller proportion of Catholics among their pupils than other Protestant schoolmasters; whether this originates from these masters being less inclined to become the teachers of the Roman Catholic catechisms, or from a distrust in the parents, springing from the mode of their appointment, or from other causes, I do not pretend to determine.

It is very evident, that an extreme jealousy exists among the Roman Catholics as to any interference with the religious tenets of their children, and that the slightest attempt towards it on the part of the master would be the signal for their complete abandonment of his school. A curious instance of the extent of these feelings occurs in the parish of Brigown, in the diocese of Cloyne, where a Sunday-school, kept by a Protestant,

was fully attended by Catholic pupils, until the scene of instruction was imprudently transferred to the church; their immediate and universal secession was the consequence; and it seems that the subsequent removal of the school to the market-house has not been able to recover any portion of their attendance: We may observe another example of the same feeling at the opposite extremity of the island: In the parish of Cloncha, in the diocese of Derry, there are three Sunday-schools, and kept in the church, the others not; the Roman Catholics resort freely to the latter, but do not go to the former.

These circumstances have been adverted to, minute as they may appear, because they prove the necessity of our sincerely renouncing every idea of interference with the religious opinions of the Roman Catholics in any plan offered to their acceptance. By attempting it, we should fail of every thing,—by abstaining from it, I hope, and believe, that in other respects a vast deal may be effected.

The following are the steps by which, as it appears to me, a permanent system of improved education might be established, with the fairest prospect of success; as the first and indispensable preliminary, a seminary should be established for the instruction of young men as schoolmasters,—not merely because it would be difficult or impossible to find any sufficient number in Ireland qualified for the purpose, but also because it appears to me to be very important that the new system should avail itself of the great improvements in the art of teaching which have been effected by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, and which by means of such a seminary might effectually be introduced. I should propose to place the management of this instruction under the regulation of a Board of Commissioners of Education, who should also have the superintendence of such schools as should be afterwards founded under their authority for these schoolmasters to teach in. These commissioners should be enabled to accept of or to purchase proper sites of ground for building school-houses, and the possessors of estates under settlement should be empowered to

convey to them for that purpose. The funds necessary would, I hope, be considered by Parliament as a proper subject of annual supply. Of the numerous public institutions in Ireland, which are thus supported, no one seems to be a fairer object of legislative bounty. The commissioners might then proceed gradually to build schools in such places as in their judgment might be desirable, and on a due exercise of discretion in this particular I should expect both the extent and period of final success materially to depend.

The course of instruction to be pursued demands the next consideration.

In every system of education, and particularly one intended for the lower ranks in Ireland, it is surely of the last importance to provide that the acquisition of the art of reading shall at the same time be made the means of conveying proper principles into the mind. In Ireland however, this will be a work of some difficulty, owing to the necessity of founding all true principles of human action ultimately in the obligations of religion, coupled with the jealous feelings upon that subject with which we have to treat;—we have not, then, a perfect liberty of choice; and accordingly the plan, which in obedience to the desire of the Board, I venture to suggest, is not that which appears to me most perfect in itself, but merely as the best that there is any chance of being able to carry into practical effect, and at the same time as one which might be carried into effect without much difficulty, and which would be productive of the most beneficial results,—under these circumstances, then, we seem to have a choice of but two general modes of proceeding, either to have separate schools for the Roman Catholics and Protestants, and to teach them in each the principles of their respective religions, or to unite them in the same schools, within which the points of their religious differences must never be adverted to—the first, though it may appear to some the most plausible, may on consideration be found highly objectionable. To promote the intercourse between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in

all possible manners, appears to me of the greatest importance, observing, as I always have, that their mutual prejudices abate in proportion as they become acquainted with each other, and that an increase, not of dislike, but of toleration, is the effect of their collision.

The example of the parish of Ardrea already cited, and indeed of the North of Ireland in general, with the superior prosperity and happiness of that part of the island, contrasted with the habits of the south, and their disastrous consequences, seems clearly to point out the expediency of mixing the Protestants and Catholics as much as possible in any plan to be adopted. And it would be difficult to conceive an intercourse more likely to be effectual for that purpose than that of children pursuing together a common system of education at the time of life when their earliest and most permanent impressions are received,—nor any plan more calculated for ever to disconnect them than by setting the Protestant school against the Catholic school, and leaving the pupils in each to indulge in that *esprit de corps* which would be inseparable from such an arrangement.

Recommending then, on those grounds, that the Protestants and Roman Catholics should be united in a common system of education, it follows, that the system must be such as will not in the slightest degree interfere with the religious tenets of the latter, and further, that it must be such as may give to them a well-grounded assurance that no after plan for their conversion is in secret reservation.

With this view, I should recommend that every word to be taught or read within these schools should in the first instance be printed under the authority of the proposed commissioners, and should constitute their course of education, public, fixed, and unalterable.—That this course should be taught without variation in all their schools, and that ~~all~~ of their masters departing from it in the slightest particular should instantly be dismissed.

The contents of such a course would necessarily require great deliberation. To speak here merely of its general

outline, it ought, I think, to comprise the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, upon the improved system of Bell and Lancaster; a system peculiarly calculated for the lower classes in Ireland, as much by the habits of order, method, and regularity, which it introduces, as by the vast saving of time and expense, which is its peculiar characteristic: ample care might easily be taken to guard this method, in the hands of the commissioners, against an objection which has been urged by some (perhaps without much reason) against the Lancasterian practice, that it teaches reading as a mere art, without at the same time storing the young mind with proper principles. With this view, I should propose that the books intended for the readers in these schools should in the first place contain such extracts from the New Testament, as no candid Roman Catholic can imagine to have any bearing upon the points in dispute between them and the Protestants. The 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew, for instance, could, I apprehend, give offence to no Catholic parents: sure I am they would form most excellent lessons for their children; and I should most gladly purchase the opportunity of giving such to them, at the expense of omitting to insert in their school-books those passages which have been relied on by Protestants and Roman Catholics, in their controversies with each other.

It is hardly necessary to suggest how desirable it would be that some of the bishops of the Roman Catholic church should assist in making the selection.

Some persons may perhaps suppose that even the limited communication of the Scriptures would form a ground of religious objection: but the returns seem decisive to the contrary: throughout the north, the New Testament appears to be thankfully received wherever it is offered to the Roman Catholics: in some places we are assured it is eagerly purchased by them. In the south, indeed, it appears, in some instances, to have been prohibited by individuals of the Roman Catholic clergy; but this interference seems of rare occurrence, and if attempted in many other parts of Ireland would probably be unsuc-

cessful. I beg, however, not to be understood as recommending that the religious instruction of Roman Catholics should be confined to these partial extracts of the Scriptures; such are proposed only for their school-books. It is merely recommended to leave it to the Catholic pupils hereafter to study certain passages, unaccompanied by the gloss of the school-masters appointed by the commissioners, and thus to remove the objections which Roman Catholics might reasonably feel if another course were attempted, and at the same time leaving it free to their pastors to supply the deficiency, when and where, and by any commentaries they may think proper.

Assigning therefore to numerous extracts from the New Testament the first place in these school-books, and resting on them for the basis of that religious education which it would be for their respective pastors to complete, I should feel no hesitation in advising considerable extracts from the Old Testament also to be inserted in their class-books; they should, I think, further contain such familiar expositions and illustrations of their moral and social duties as might be best suited to young minds, impressing on them a sense of toleration for their neighbours, regard for the obligation of an oath, submission to the laws, respect for the British constitution, and a variety of other principles unnecessary here to detail. They should further contain, at least for the upper classes, such practical knowledge on a variety of subjects as might be of real use to farmers and mechanics. The numerous attendance which takes place in such schools as profess to teach mathematics has been already adverted to, and from this we may judge how eagerly any extent of instruction, which it might be thought advisable to give, would be embraced. I should propose to post in every school a recommendation to the pupils to resort to such Sunday or other schools as their respective pastors should direct, in them to learn their catechism and creeds. This supplemental instruction would be a necessary consequence of the general system already stated, and would no doubt be provided by those

whose bounden duty it would become to supply it,—to give it to children so prepared would not be a work either of time or difficulty, and however preferable it might be to administer it in the school, if the option were afforded, yet considering that as unattainable, the inconveniences of the proposed method appear to be far outweighed by the advantages which it holds out.

A material subject remains for consideration. How far would such a plan, if fairly offered, be accepted by the Roman Catholics of Ireland? This I think would materially depend upon the mode in which the commissioners should proceed in their first operation; if they were to send Protestant masters to certain places, there would indeed be no chance of their success, but one advantage of such a course of education as is here recommended seems to be, that as it may be learned, so it may be taught, by a Roman Catholic, and I should hope that the seminary for the education of schoolmasters would contain Roman Catholics as well as Protestants.

There are parts of Ireland where the population is almost exclusively Roman Catholic. In the returns from some parishes in the diocese of Waterford may be observed 400, and even 500 scholars, without a single Protestant among them: what possible inducement could the commissioners have for preferring the establishment of a Protestant to that of a Roman Catholic master, in such places? In these the same system of instruction might be administered through the medium of Catholic masters, at whose hands it would probably be thankfully accepted; and the very circumstance of its being known in other parts of Ireland, that the same course of instruction afforded in them by Protestants was in others dispensed by Catholics, would no doubt contribute to remove any scruples to its acceptance. I should wish, however, to act on this principle still more extensively; and in every part of Ireland, even the most Protestant, it would, I think, be desirable to see some Roman Catholics among the schoolmasters established by the commissioners. And yet even

on these terms, and under all possible precautions; it must be expected, that the introduction of this plan would meet with occasional and violent opposition; independent of religious jealousies, political apprehensions would be called into operation; and well might the enemies of the British connection endeavour by every misrepresentation to counteract a measure threatening to be so destructive to their views. Still, I think, that with judicious management it would succeed in most places at first, and in all finally; and that, even if generally forbidden by the Roman Catholic clergy, (an event which is not to be supposed) the good sense of the people would ultimately get the better of the prohibition.

The fact so clearly substantiated in our former report, that numbers of Roman Catholic parents voluntarily send their children to the charter schools, though with the certainty of receiving a Protestant education (a practice which probably, is founded not in religious indifference, but in the view of obtaining, at all hazards, a good education for the children, and trusting to the probability of their being re-converted in due time to the religion of their families) proves that there are many Roman Catholics, who, in defiance of other considerations, are ready to receive education from a Protestant, provided that education be good: how much more extensive would be such a feeling if the education proffered was not only good in itself, but such as cautiously avoided the offending of any one Roman Catholic feeling? Even the examples of interference already referred to, tend to strengthen this opinion. Although four-fifths of the Catholics who were at the school of Fiddown deserted it at the orders of the priest, yet one-fifth continued to resort to it; perhaps, had the school been of a superior description, those who remained would have been more numerous.

I should recommend that the pupils in the proposed schools should pay for instruction nearly the same low rates as they do at present, which, with the assistance of the Lancasterian practice, would provide proper books, and leave a moderate profit for the

master, in addition to his salary from the commissioners. The Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen should each be entitled to recommend a limited number of free scholars—the people at large would never accept of gratuitous education.

The funds required for the establishment of the system must no doubt be ample, and could be effectually supplied by parliament alone: an annual grant, as that made of late years to the House of Industry in Dublin, or even that to the Foundling Hospital, would probably be found sufficient, both for the gradual erection of the schools, and the salaries of the masters; besides, it would not be necessary, or even desirable, for the Board to establish such schools in every spot where a school might be required; if they were once in sufficient number to enter into general competition with the schoolmasters of the country, the latter, in their own defence, must improve their habits, and these new schools, while they occasioned the necessity, would at the same time supply the means, of amelioration.

It may be hoped, then, that the expense of the proposed system, would not be considered as an obstacle to its adoption. The history of the past might even induce a belief, that any expense of educating Ireland would prove the truest economy within the reach of the united Legislature.

Lastly, I beg to offer it as my opinion, that whatever plan may appear to this Board most eligible, it should be laid before the heads of the Roman Catholic clergy, previous to our report. No person acquainted with the discipline of the Roman Catholic church in Ireland can doubt, that on the sentiments of the bishops will depend the degree of resistance or co-operation which such a plan would receive from the subordinate ministers of their religion. From such a communication great good might be expected; their assistance might point out practical modifications, which might otherwise escape our view; their authority, if exerted to forward our recommendations, would at once remove the main difficulties in our way; nay even in the event, which is not to be anticipated, of their abso-

lute disapprobation of our object, it might possibly still be found that a great step would have been made towards its accomplishment, for their sentiments would no doubt be expressed with such clearness and precision, as to leave no room for misconception, as to the reason of their dissent; and it would then be for

public opinion, (the ultimate and best judge in such a case,) to pronounce on the merits of the plan, the spirit in which, it was proposed, and the grounds on which it was rejected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most faithful,
and obedient servant,

J. LESLIE FOSTER.

SELECT and INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

[From Baron Grimm's Memoirs.]

To expatiate upon the merits of a work which has received the sentence of public opinion, would be superfluous. The Memoirs of Grimm are, unquestionably, the most amusing that we ever read; and the following extracts from them, will only serve to provoke that curiosity which the volumes alone can gratify.

Death of Legros the Hair-dresser, and Coolness of his Wife on the Occasion.

THE illustrious M. Legros, whose fame, in the art of dressing the ladies' hair, is spread over all Europe, lost his life on the fatal night of the thirtieth of May. He was found stifled, and near him a certain Martin, a celebrated varnisher, a descendant of the great Martin, whose name has been immortalized by his varnishes. This night has therefore, as you see, proved fatal to the arts. The wife of Legros returned to the field of the slain, about three o'clock in the morning, when some one began telling her the fate of her husband, in as tender a manner as possible: " 'Tis very well," said she, " but I must feel in his pockets for the keys of the house, or else I cannot get in." And so saying, this disconsolate widow went quietly home to her bed.

A new Remedy for Affections of the Lungs.

I will not be entirely responsible for the efficacy of the remedy mentioned in the following recital; but, since a literary pharmacopolist, or, if I am required to speak more plainly, a druggist, like myself, must have somewhat of every thing in his shop; and since my sovereign remedy for diseases of the lungs, if it does not perform a cure, can at least do the patient no harm, I will beg you to read and have recourse to it, if you have occasion, provided you have faith, and bottles to seal.

An officer in garrison at Rochefort, wearied with having pursued for a long time, without effect, the usual remedies for an obstinate cold, abandoned them at last, and resumed his ordinary course of life. He soon began to spit blood, and his lungs appeared seriously affected; still he persisted in abstaining from his remedies. One day having bottled off a cask of wine in his cellar, he had half a pound of rosin and half a pound of yellow wax brought into his room, which he set about heating over a brazier, to seal down the corks of the bottles. This operation having lasted a hour and a half, he thought that he spit more freely, and that his cough was less dry and frequent. It then occurred to him that this might be the effect of the fumigation he had undergone, and he determined to renew the experiment: he accordingly walked about his room, keeping the doors and windows close shut, in a perfect cloud formed by the smoke, and in four or five days found himself perfectly cured. He imparted the discovery to the surgeon of his regiment, who, without having any great faith in its efficacy, thought there would be no harm in trying the experiment upon a soldier in the hospital, who was dying of a pulmonary complaint. He had him brought to his house, and made him, at intervals of four hours, undergo a fumigation proportioned to his strength; for being in a very weak state, he might have been suffocated by too strong a smoke. From the second day the

patient's cough began to abate, and in six weeks his health was perfectly re-established.

Saying of Louis XVIII at Avignon.

It is not our purpose to relate here all those anecdotes of our princes when they were upon their travels, which are recorded so abundantly in the public papers; but we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of citing one of Monsieur, brother to the Dauphin*, which we do not remember ever to have met with. In his way through Avignon, having stopped at the hotel of the Duke de Crillon, the officers of the town presented themselves, to request the honour of guarding him: he thanked them very cordially, but added, that a son of France had no occasion for any guard when lodged at the house of a Crillon. This is a charming compliment, worthy to have come from the heart of Henry the Fourth.

Anatomical Works of Mademoiselle Biheron.

April 1771.

Mademoiselle Biheron, now more than fifty years of age, poor, living upon a slender income of twelve or fifteen hundred livres a year, exceedingly devout, has all her life had a great passion for anatomy. After having for a long time attended the dissection of dead bodies at the different amphitheatres, she conceived the plan of making artificial anatomy; that is to say, of composing not only an entire artificial body, with all its parts, both external and internal, but of making also all the parts separately in their highest perfection. If you ask me of what they are made, that is more than I know; not of wax certainly, since they resist the action of fire. I can only say farther, that they have no smell whatever, that they are incorruptible, and executed with astonishing accuracy. Examine the interior of the head, examine the lungs, the heart, or any other part, you will find them so perfectly imitated, that the most accurate observer would with difficulty distinguish them from nature. The celebrated Sir

John Pringle, when he came to Paris some years ago, was extremely anxious to see these extraordinary specimens of industry and ingenuity, and was so astonished when he did see them, that he could not forbear exclaiming, in the true language of an amateur, "Nothing is wanting, Madam, but that they should stink." I believe, indeed, that Mademoiselle Biheron's work is a thing *unique* in Europe, and I cannot but think that

King's

nic garden: above all, it should recompense the artist liberally, since it is essential for a great nation to encourage any distinguished talent. Poor Mademoiselle Biheron, however, never having been handsome, not having had any patron, and not having been able to keep a good house, has remained neglected and almost unknown, living in an obscure house in the Estrapade, the same that was formerly inhabited by Denis Diderot, the philosopher. She has at least procured to those who are desirous of instructing themselves, the means of forming an idea of the structure and economy of the human body, and of acquiring some knowledge of anatomy, without the disgust, oftentimes not to be conquered, of attending the dissection of human bodies. This lady has great precision in her ideas, and demonstrates with equal clearness and accuracy.

Account of a Ventriloquist at St. Germain.

About two years ago, a ventriloquist established himself at St. Germain, who has made a great noise, and has been visited by numbers of people, out of curiosity. He is a grocer, by name Saint-Gille. In general, he speaks naturally, like other men; but when he takes it into his head to exercise his internal voice, although you are close to him, and are previously aware of the thing, it is scarcely possible to persuade yourself that the sounds come out of his mouth; you think it is a voice speaking from some distance, and in a perfectly opposite direction. It is a great pity that this secret is not in the possession of a man of talents and judgment, of a

* Now Louis the Eighteenth, King of France.

philosopher, without any confidant; whatever. What good might not such a man do! what revolutions might he not produce! how easily might he become, in critical moments, the terror of knaves, those artisans of the public misery, and the instrument of salvation to his country. The grocer of Saint Germain has only employed his talent in frightening monks: he said one day, in a refectory where a party of cordeliers were feasting and making merry; "it were better to pray." The reverend fathers were thrown into the utmost consternation, and starting up from table, pale and trembling, ran to the church, and began singing their psalms and canticles, like men possessed, expecting that the day of universal judgment was arrived. When they knew the cause by which their fervor had been excited, they could not, without great difficulty, prevail upon themselves to forgive the grocer his malicious exhortation to prayer.

Bon Mot of Voltaire, upon M. Haller.

An Englishman who went to visit M. de Voltaire, at Ferney, was asked by the philosopher, whence he came? The traveller answered, that he had just passed some time with M. de Haller. "He is a great man," said Voltaire, "a great poet, a great naturalist, a great philosopher, a man of almost universal knowledge." "What you say, sir," said the visitor, "is so much the more to be admired, since M. Haller does not do you the same justice." "Alas!" answered Voltaire, "perhaps we are both mistaken."

Curious Account of a Madman at Zurich.

January, 1774.

In spite of all the declamations in the world, the following truths must always be allowed. In the first place, that the feeling of our existence, that the consciousness of being, is our first source of happiness, since all the pleasing affections we are capable of experiencing have no other principle, no other measure. In the second place, and this truth is only the necessary result of the first, that this feeling scarcely ever quits us; that it attaches itself to us even in our suf-

ferings, and is of itself alone nearly a counterpoise to almost all the ills of life.

When this sentiment is weakened, when it begins to be extinct, it is scarcely worth calculating whether it be a happiness to live or not. This calculation was perhaps never made with more good sense and simplicity than by one of the inhabitants of the mad house at Zurich. He was rather afflicted by imbecility than madness, and was allowed his entire liberty which he never misused. His happiness was confined solely to ringing the bells of the parish church, but when he grew old, whether he was really less capable of filling this august function, or whether the jealousies and intrigues that reign in republics penetrate even into their hospitals, the poor creature was deprived of his employment. This stroke plunged him into the utmost despair, but without making any complaints he sought the master of the great works, and said to him, with that sublime tranquillity which is inspired by a determined resolution: "I come, Sir, to ask a favour of you. I used to ring the bells, it was the only thing in the world in which I could make myself useful, but they will not let me do it any longer. Do me the pleasure then of cutting off my head, I cannot do it myself, or I would spare you the trouble. At the same time he placed himself in an attitude to receive the favour he solicited. The magistrate to whom this scene was related, was extremely touched by it, and determined to recompense, even in the lowest among the citizens, the desire of being useful. The man was re-established in his former honours, some assistance only was ordered him in case it should be wanted, and he died ringing the bells.

Death and Character of Le Kain.

Le Kain is no more. The inflammatory disorder which has deprived us of this ornament of our stage, is attributed to the efforts he made in the character of Vendome, to please a certain Madame Benoit, with whom he was passionately in love. There may have been actors with superior talents, Baron may have

been more natural, Dufresne may have had a finer person, these are things we will not dispute;—but what appears to us indisputable is, that never did an actor conceive more thoroughly, and with more dignity, the true genius of tragedy, especially of French tragedy. Never did any one animate the character like him, seize all the emotions, all the effects of which it was capable, preserve at once to the language all its loftiness, to the accents of nature all their truth, to the character its originality of colouring, to the passions, all their fire and energy. His talents alone sufficed to embrace, to support all the march, all the union of a piece. When Mademoiselle Gaussin quitted the stage, it was feared that we should never more see *Zaire*, but *Le Kain*, with feeble actresses newly come out, has revived this piece a hundred times, and always with a fine effect. The illusion of his character supplied every thing, and lent to all the others a new life, a warmth scarcely to be conceived. It is well known how little success *Britannicus* experienced when it was first performed. In these latter times there is scarcely any tragedy of *Racine's*, which has been more followed. It is to the character of *Nero*, which had hitherto been considered as merely a secondary one, that it has owed this transition; the art with which *Le Kain* represented the youth of a tyrant escaped for the first time from the trammels in which he had been held, produced an effect scarcely to be conceived.

If the difficulties this great actor had to surmount in arriving at such perfection, could not afford any addition to our pleasure, from a sentiment of gratitude, from the admiration which the remembrance of him inspires, we are doubly bound to cherish these circumstances in our recollection. Nature had refused him almost all the advantages which seem requisite to form a great actor. His features were not regular, there was nothing of grandeur in them; his physiognomy at the first glance, appeared vulgar and ordinary, his figure short and heavy; added to which his voice was somewhat drawling and wanting inflexibility. One only gift

of nature supplied all these defects, and this was a great command over his countenance, so that the ugliness of his features was lost, under the charm of the expression which he could throw over them; an expression which precluded any thing else being seen, but the character and passion with which his soul was filled, and which gave him at every instant new forms, a new mode of being.

The arrangement of his hair, under an appearance of negligence, lent to the contour of his forehead, either more or less youth, more or less majesty according to the character he was to represent. He had in the movement of his eye-brows, a magic of expression peculiar to himself, and of which he made prodigious use. The art with which he studied every gesture, every attitude, and impressed upon them a character of nobleness and dignity, that enveloped, as it were, his whole figure,—the attention he paid to the perspective of the theatre, favored the illusion. Faithful to the costume, which he, in conjunction with Mademoiselle Clairon, first introduced upon the French stage, he employed in his manner of dressing himself, all the art that the most skillful painter could exhibit in the disposal of his drapery. Through this happy artifice he succeeded not only in hiding the defects of his figure, but he even gave it something grand and commanding. The man who in a private-room might be mistaken for a little shop keeper of the street of Saint Denis, on the stage became a king, a sultan, and might pass in the mind of *Boychardon* himself for one of the heroes of *Homer*. I knew a foreigner who having never heard of *Le Kain*, and seeing him for the first time in the character of *Zamora*, quitted the theatre firmly persuaded that the actor he had been admiring, was one of the handsomest men ever seen. It is remarkable enough that *Roscins*, the greatest actor of ancient Rome, had the same natural disadvantages as *Le Kain*, that he had even greater, and yet surmounted them with such prodigious success. He was the first actor at Rome, that ever made use of a mask, and he did it because he was cross-eyed, but the

people liked better that he should perform without his mask, because of the extreme sweetness of his voice.

It is also to the charm of his voice, that the modern Roscius is principally indebted for his success. We have remarked that it was rather drawling, yet by study he had so far corrected this defect, that there remained only a solemn and grave manner suitable to the dignity of his stile of acting. I never heard any human voice, the inflexions of which were more sure and more varied, stronger and more tender, more pathetic, more touching, or more terrible. No verses ever appeared feeble, if he would condescend to repeat them with care; a more precious talent, and which he carried to the highest degree possible, was that of making his auditors feel all the charm of the finest verses, without in the least injuring the expression. In rending the heart he always enchanted the ear, his voice penetrated to the bottom of the soul, and the impression he made like that of the engraving knife, left deep traces and a lasting remembrance.

His conversation announced a discreet and reflecting mind, but he never uttered any thing like brilliant sallies; all his proportions were full, of truth and well-measured; his language, mild and sweet, had often a dignified simplicity, and great energy without affectation. He loved gaiety, and nobody was more sensible to the talents of his friend Preville, or to the *naivete* of Carlin; but to laugh was a thing not the less wholly foreign to him; his physiognomy always preserved the impression either of those passions he had so much studied to represent, or of those he had experienced himself. He had never loved, or hated, but with ardour, and when he pronounced this verse in *Alzira*:

Two virtues in my heart, vengeance and love,

he was more *Zamora*, than even *Zamora* himself. If circumstances often compelled him to bury these sentiments entirely within his own bosom, he was not the less devoured by them, nor can it be doubted but that this excess of sensibility contributed at least in an equal degree with the fatigues of his profession to shorten his days.

I judge by a consultation which he held with Doctor Tronchin, in one of his latter illnesses; a consultation as tragic, as full of warmth, and of philosophy, as any thing he had ever displayed upon the stage.

Occupied entirely with endeavouring to perfect himself in his art, he never sought things which might distract his attention; he was only sometimes led away by the warmth of his feelings. He neglected no opportunities of acquiring every branch of knowledge in any way connected with his profession; he had in consequence pursued a regular course of study in language, in history, and in all the arts which might contribute to embellish dramatic representations. His judgment was naturally sound and correct, but in order to give it its proper scope, he was obliged to pursue his ideas with great attention, to meditate profoundly upon them. I have often heard him say that he had been fifteen years studying the character of *Cinna*, before he understood it as he played it during the latter years of his life.

Whether it arose from avarice, as many people thought they had a right to suspect, whether it was from an affectation of singularity, or from a sort of coquetry, he affected in his common stile of dress, to be no less saving and negligent, than he was magnificent in his theatrical robes. Yet he never lost sight of what was due to society, but united with the modesty and attention becoming in his situation, that self-regard which constitutes true dignity. Every one knows the answer he made to an officer, who uttered before him some very contemptuous expressions with regard to actors, comparing their situation with that of a military man, who after a long and laborious service is constrained, at last, to retire upon a paltry pension: How Sir! said *Le Kain*, you do not reckon as any thing the right you have to talk to me in this way?—He was only in his forty-ninth year.

Death of Jean-Jaques Rousseau.

The opinion generally established respecting the nature of Jean-Jaques Rousseau's death, has not been destroyed by a letter which we shall

have the honour of sending you respecting this event from M. Le Begue de Presle his friend, an eminent physician at Paris.* The public persist in believing that the philosopher shortened his own days by poison. What we know for certain is, that during his stay in England, and ever since, he has been subject to frequent fits of melancholy accompanied with an extraordinary kind of convulsions, in which state he has been many times on the point of destroying himself. His embarrassments, which had become greater than ever, the uneasiness he felt from the pretended publication of his Memoirs, whether they had been pilfered from him, whether he had himself consigned them to the press, or whether he was only alarmed at the reports spread upon the subject; the neglect into which he had fallen owing to his own peevish and wayward temper,—all these things had evidently affected his mind very deeply. With a heart naturally distrustful and suspicious,—the victim of a strange and cruel persecution,—soured by misfortunes, which he had perhaps entirely brought upon himself, but which were not the less real,—tormented by an imagination which exaggerated all his affections as well as all his principles,—still more tormented by the teazings of a wife who, in order to preserve a complete ascendancy over his mind, contrived to keep his best friends at a distance in awakening his suspicions against them,—his soul at once too strong and too weak to support tranquilly the burden of life, saw nothing around him but phantoms and precipices destined solely to annoy and injure him. There is no great distance undoubtedly between such a disposition of mind and

madness, and scarcely can any other denomination than actual insanity be applied to the persuasion which had long taken possession of his mind, and on which he dwelt much more eagerly for the last few months, that all the powers of Europe had their eyes fixed upon him, considering him as a monster dangerous to society, and who ought to be strangled. He had taken it into his head that a very powerful league was formed against him, the chiefs of which, at Paris, were the Duke de Choiseul, Doctor Tronchin, M. d'Alembert, and M. de Grimm; a strange mixture of persons. He could never pardon M. de Choiseul the conquest of Corsica; it was undertaken, he said, to do him an ill turn, and prevent his forming a code of laws for that island, as he had been requested to do by General Paoli. It was also to mortify him, that the Emperor of Germany, the Czarina, and the King of Prussia combined to dismember Poland, because he was occupied with reforming the ancient constitution of that kingdom.

If he thought that he had great cause of complaint against the sovereigns and the ministers of Europe, it was still worse with the philosophers; the priests, which seems a little extraordinary, were those by whom he considered himself as the least hated. He was firmly convinced that an attempt had been made to raise the populace of Paris against him. He never went out of his house that he did not believe he met people posted about as spies, ready to seize the first opportunity that presented itself to stone him. No one was in a situation too humble to be the object of his suspicion; even the shoe-blacks, at the corners of the streets; he thought refused to do the office for him, which they courted from every body else. All these things have been related to us by one who was tenderly attached to Rousseau and deeply affected with the state in which he saw him—one for which there appeared no hope of a cure. On objects unconnected with this mania his mind preserved all its native strength and energy. He had been for some years occupied in compiling a Dictionary of Botany; but it is not

M. Le Begue de Presle was a physician, and *censeur royal*. He was most truly the friend of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and took a great interest in his health. Some time before his death he went to see him at Ermenouville, and found him coming up from the cellar as if it was a great fatigue to him; when asked why, at his age, he did not depute that task to Madam Rousseau?—What would you have me do? he replied, when she gets there, there she stays.

known at present, exactly, of what the manuscripts, left by him, consist*. His port-folio was formerly entrusted to M. du Peyron of Neuchâtel; it contained a poem after the manner of the Death of Abel, upon the massacre of the Schemites; a beginning of the continuation of *Enilius*; the translation of some books of Tacitus; a plan of reform for the kingdom of Poland; some operas, among others one entitled *The Muses*, and a collection of songs. It is asserted that there are in existence three or four manuscript copies of his *Confessions*, the most considerable of his works; one is said to be in England and two, at least, at Paris; it appears certain that M. de Malesherbes has one.

POLITICAL CHARACTERS.

[Continued from p. 304.]

EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

HIS lordship, who is the first person in the present administration, has had singular advantages that fit him well for that high office.

He had two of the best statesmen of the age for his instruction and example, with whom he acted after having been bred under them.

The late Lord Liverpool was a man of great learning and abilities, at the same time that he was a profound statesman, and a man of upright, honourable principles, without any of those indirect and crooked views that often distort the character of the ablest politicians.

Mr. Pitt was the other personage with whom his lordship was nearly connected, and day after day shews more and more the wisdom of that great minister. Never did any minister withstand so impetuous a torrent, the force of which, both moral and physical, was directed against the government of his country; and never did any minister render so important a service to the world.

We talk of the dark ages that succeeded the fall of the Roman empire, and we may speak equally truly of the dark and dismal period that succeeded the fall of the throne of France, when the whole of the civilized world

was at first threatened with the most destructive anarchy, and next with the most dreadful despotism.

Mr. Pitt resisted this storm when the rest of the world was in despair, and when, even amongst ourselves, a very great portion of the well-informed; as well as of the ignorant, thought that his labours were in vain. The great confidence that all had in Mr. Pitt's unimpeachable integrity, and great abilities, procured him support when there was but scarcely a ray of hope; and though that great and good man did not live to see the glorious end of his labours, he lived to secure it; and to the policy he adopted it is, that, under heaven, we owe the salvation of our country.

The first danger arose from the progress of a mistaken, but a very specious, deceitful, and dangerous political system. The second arose from the immense power that France had acquired; the force of her arms, and the subjugation of the continent.

Those dangers were resisted and repulsed, when the timid and the hopeless would have sealed the doom of the world, by the acquiescence of Great Britain in the aggrandisement of France, until the ambition of the ruler of France became so great, that resistance on the part of Britain was absolutely unavoidable. Britain had no choice but tame submission, or continuing the contest; and after the death of Mr. Pitt the contest was maintained from necessity which had till then been maintained by his policy.

His immediate successors tried to change the plan. They did all that men could do to ruin Britain; and we certainly owe its preservation to the ambition, obstinacy, and folly of our enemy.

After a year of blunders, and humiliating attempts, (to be permitted) to sink in the rank of nations, that ruinous administration was dismissed with disgrace, and the former coadjutors of Mr. Pitt succeeded, when there were no longer any mean or inefficient offers to humble ourselves before a haughty enemy. Britain again assumed the proper attitude, and in defiance of all the attempts to persuade the nation that the contest was hopeless, we have seen a greater

* The Dictionary of Botany has since been published.

change of fortune than the most sanguine could expect. Infatuation has seized our enemy. The heart of Pharaoh has been hardened, and he has been overwhelmed by the misfortunes his folly has brought upon him.

No minister of this country ever lived at so prosperous a period as Lord Liverpool, and it appears that our moderation in success will be equal to our firmness in the hour of danger and dismay.

Lord Liverpool succeeded Mr. Perceval, and the business of the nation goes on with much less bustle than before*, when Mr. Perceval appeared personally to do every thing, and when the nation resounded with discussions in parliament, and the difficulties that were constantly assailing the ministers.

His lordship is an acute and accurate reasoner, has a dignified delivery, and an easy flow of eloquence, without any thing of that supercilious air that arises from the possession of power, or consciousness of superior talents. Actuated by the same spirit that guided Mr. Pitt, he is as correct in his conduct, more accommodating, and less inflexible; and we believe he has more knowledge of mankind,

and an equal regard for the welfare of his country.

MADAME LA BARONNE DE STAEL HOLSTEIN.

One of the most astonishing literary characters of the age, and a lady who, to all that keen discernment and observation for which her own sex is remarkable, unites a degree of accuracy and depth of research, which are rarely to be found even amongst literary men stiling themselves philosophers.

Madame de Stael thinks profoundly, without that formal pedantry which so frequently accompanies philosophical inquiry; and what is still more important and surprising is, that she seems to be superior to that determined and obstinate adherence to some favourite theory, which disgraces and destroys the works of so many modern inquirers.

Philosophers, as well as politicians, are divided into parties; they follow particular systems or theories; and in place of exerting themselves in an unbiassed manner to discover what is right, they employ their time and attention to support that particular theory which they have adopted.

Mr. Locke, in speaking of this, very justly observes—"An inquirer should have an equal indifference for all truths, I mean the receiving it, in the love of it as truth, but not loving it for any other reason, before we know it to be true; and in the examination of our principles, and not receiving any for such, nor building on them until we are fully convinced, as rational creatures, of their solidity, truth, and certainty, consists that freedom of the understanding which is necessary to a rational creature, and without which it is not truly an understanding: it is conceit, fancy, extravagance, any thing rather than understanding, if it must be under the restraint of receiving or holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their own, not fancied, but perceived evidence."

Such is the opinion of a most able inquirer into truth; and Newton and Bacon, two of the greatest men that ever lived, made experiments first, and then established theories; but modern philosophers have inverted the

* When Mr. Pitt died, his coadjutors lost courage, and resigned. They thought themselves unequal to the task of governing their country: but when the *Talents* were dismissed, the same men came in, and succeeded very well. A second time they lost courage, on the death of Mr. Perceval; till finding a new administration could not be formed, they resumed their courage, and things have gone on better than ever. Not that we mean to say that it is to the present men altogether that the success is owing, for the tide of events has turned; but we must allow that all the affairs, internal and external, that depend on them, go on fully as well. There is as much firmness, and less inflexibility, than in the time of Mr. Perceval, and there is much less parade. No reflection is meant on a good man, who lost his life in a most lamentable manner: but truth obliges us to say, that things go on more smoothly, and the machine of state makes less noise than it did in his time.

order; at least in the moral world; and severely has the present race of men suffered by the errors into which they have fallen.

Madame de Stael, bred up and educated under the care of a father and mother of uncommon merit and virtue, has escaped the errors of modern philosophers, although reared up in the midst of them.

If at any time Madame de Stael fell into the errors of the Encyclopædists, her superior genius and understanding have since extricated her from them, for she now compares and weighs different opinions with that true spirit of impartiality which is necessary for the attainment of truth.

France was always famous for learned ladies, though we do not remember any equal to Madame de Stael; and England has produced a few.—Fashion, the most despotic ruler on earth, has of late made our British ladies study philosophy, or at least attend philosophical lectures; and no doubt, but the arrival in England of a lady to whom the learned doctors of the Sorbonne academicians, professors, and members of scientific bodies, are few of them equal, will give new energy to their pursuits, as proving that there are no studies beyond the attainment of female capacity. But with great respect and deference for those ladies who study chemistry and mathematics, and with no less respect for the despot fashion, we shall make a few remarks; observing, that although fashion rules as despotically, and more universally, than Bonaparte did before his fall, yet there is less danger in resisting her decrees, and there is no danger of the work being suppressed by authority, in consequence of a few free observations on fashions.

One of the favourite doctrines of the present day is, that education, and not natural genius, or innate talent, makes the great difference between mankind. This opinion is not a little connected with materialism, to which modern philosophers have a strange, and a very strong bias; but this theory is refuted by experience, and the lady of whom we write, is one strong example of the error; for if education could make such a writer, Madame de Stael would not have left

all others at so great a distance. How similar is the education of students at the same university, and yet how unequal their acquirements? How often do men, who have received no regular education, rise above those who have had every advantage that education can give.

Shakspeare studied at the loom amongst weavers, and Herschel amongst fiddlers, yet the one became the first of dramatic writers, and the other the first of astronomers.

Those who have paid the most attention to biography know that they who have the greatest facilities for study generally have the least inclination, and that opportunity rather blunts the desire of acquiring knowledge; and those who make observations with impartiality, and without any design to support a favourite theory, will ever and anon observe the seal of native talents as well as of inherent propensity and disposition, which qualifies certain persons for excelling in particular studies, and disqualifies others from attaining excellence.

The observer must be very inattentive, or very weak, who does not see that the female mind is not in general fitted for the same studies in which men excel; and, if it were, the beauty of the Creator's masterpiece would be destroyed*.

* The world is, no doubt, greatly improved by the invention of machinery for the abbreviation of labour; nevertheless that is, like every other thing, attended with some disadvantages, and one is, that the labour of women has lost its value: without any principle of avarice mixing in the sensations of the mind, yet where there is no reward, there is no labour: even gaming has no allurements, where there is nothing at stake. In very ancient times, the labour of women was of very great value, as both sacred and prophane writers testify; and even till within the last two centuries, it was sufficient to induce ladies to be industrious; but it is now absolutely nothing, and of consequence there is no industry amongst them. The tapestry of Matilda, the consort of William the Conqueror, still exists in Paris, and the labours of the beautiful

In the elegant and lighter walks of literature, there have been many ladies who have greatly excelled; and where taste, elegance, and fancy are the principal acquirements necessary, they are well calculated to excel; but the abstruse sciences appear to be beyond their sphere, and Madame de Stael is a great and an extraordinary exception.

In addition to great natural genius, the circumstance of being brought up under the immediate eye of Madame Neckar was greater than can be estimated. The talents of Mr. Neckar have at one time been the admiration of all Europe, and at another, his character has been invidiously aspersed by those who were not capable of appreciating his abilities, and who were not willing to acknowledge his integrity and good intention.

If Mr. Neckar had had the management of the finances of any other nation but France, he might probably have succeeded, or, perhaps even in France, at another period, he might have re-established order; but, like Mr. Pitt, he was unfortunate as to the time and circumstances under which he exerted his talents; and both those ministers might have exclaimed, in the words of the preacher, "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but time and chance happeneth unto all men;" and on their tombs should these words be engraven in characters, that he who runs may read, and that weak mortals, who are the sport of fortune, may not always be judged of from their success.

Mr. Neckar, owing to his elevated situation, his great wealth, and his literary labours, had at one time more than his share of fame. How, then, when opinion vibrated, could he fail to be assailed by more than the usual number of enemies? When time has matured opinions, and brought facts to light, Mr. Neckar's character will stand high. No honest man, with good intentions, could be aware of the evils that the revolutionists were

preparing for France*; and no sooner had their extravagant conduct thrown a shade over their prudence, though their villainy still remained concealed, than Mr. Neckar did what he could to restrain their excesses, and prevent the ruin which ensued.

The virtues of Madame Neckar, and her abilities, were less known, but she was a lady of uncommon merit. The writer of this portrait was acquainted with a Mr. Gyot from Geneva, who knew Mademoiselle Curchad, or Courchad, (the maiden-name of Mrs. Neckar) in her early years, when she was in high reputation both for the endowments of her mind and the beauty of her person.†

* It was reported at the time, and gained credit amongst the ignorant, who are the most numerous class of society, that Mr. Neckar was leagued with the Duke of Orleans. That they were both the favourites of the people at the same time is true; but the duke had obtained popularity by bribery and intrigue. Mr. Neckar had got it by a long course of tried integrity. There was a great similarity between the beginners of the French revolution and those who conducted the great rebellion in England, wherein Charles I. perished on a scaffold. The good and well-intentioned, who had resisted the king at the beginning, as soon as they found that the destruction of that unhappy monarch was their aim, became his friends. Mr. Neckar wished to reform abuses, and he knew better than almost any one how necessary it was to do so; but no sooner did he find what was intended, than he did every thing in his power to serve the unfortunate king; he pleaded his cause with great eloquence and energy from his retirement, and bore testimony not only to the purity of the intention, but to the soundness of the understanding of Louis XVI.

† Though personal beauty is a secondary object, yet every anecdote respecting persons of merit is acceptable, and worth preserving.

and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scotland, ornament the walls of the palace of Seone till this day. Though this cause for change of manners has attracted very little attention, yet it must produce important effects.

When a painter named Leo Tard, in his way from Italy, passed through Geneva, he was employed to paint a fine female to ornament some public building. He searched Geneva for

The suppression of Madame de Staël's work in France is not at all to be wondered at; it possesses too much merit, and speaks too many home truths for the present ruler of that unfortunate and degraded country.

RIGHT HON. EARL STANHOPE.

One of the most ingenious inventors that this country ever produced, and in a great variety of ways, his genius and knowledge being almost universal. As a political character, he is guided by a true love for his country, and for mankind. Though sometimes his opinions appear strange and eccentric, they are always dictated by the purest principles, and guided by the best intentions.

About the year 1780 he took a very active part with those gentlemen who were pursuing measures in order to obtain a reform in the representation of the commons house of parliament; he was chosen chairman of the Kentish committee, and was one of those who were deputed from that county to the numerous meetings of deputies which assembled in London. Soon after this we find him in the house of commons, joining the opposition in their efforts to procure peace with America; and whenever the cause of American liberty was discussed, he never failed to be present, and to give it his support; and his lordship was one of the memorable majority of nineteen, which put an end to the American war, and to the administration of Lord North. During his seat in the house of commons, he made a variety of unsuccessful attempts to prevent bribery, corruption, and unnecessary expenses at the elections for members of parliament; rightly judging, that by putting it in the power of independent country gentlemen, of moderate estates, to offer themselves as representatives of the people, without endangering the ruin of their fortunes, a gradual reform would introduce itself into parliament, by measures that

the best figure and safe to copy from, and he chose Mademoiselle Courchad, who, by public request, sat for the picture. This anecdote is given on the authority of Mr. Gyat, and better could not be desired.

could not tend to alarm those who were afraid of innovation.

During his Majesty's illness in 1768, when the subject of a regency was discussed, Earl Stanhope (then in the house of lords) gave a decided support to those measures of administration which went to establish the principle that the two houses of parliament had a right, in case of a vacancy of the throne, or an interruption of the personal exercise of the royal authority, to make provision to supply the deficiency.

As Earl Stanhope is a man of an independent mind, and above being guided either by personal interest, or party connexions, he shares the fate of all such men: parties pay little regard to him; and therefore it may displease, though not surprise us, that many excellent things which he has suggested, have not even met with decent attention. When the subject of the slave trade was first discussed in the house of lords, Earl Stanhope was one of only three peers who voted in favour of its abolition; he had afterwards the satisfaction of being one of above one hundred, in that house, who carried it into a law.

One of the most important measures in which he ever succeeded, was the overthrow of the system of passing *ex post facto* laws, which regularly took place, to an immense extent, every session of parliament. By a decision of the judges, confirmed by the house of lords, it had been settled, that the common words, "from and after the passing of this act," in any act of parliament, did not refer to the day upon which the royal assent was given, but to the first day of the session in which the act passed, from the old fiction of law, that the whole session of parliament was to be considered as one day; so that, in case of parliament meeting in Nov. a person might be indicted for an act done in the month of May following, in consequence of an act of parliament which did not actually pass till the subsequent months of June or July. To this an effectual remedy was applied by the act of 33d George III. c. 13, which was brought in by Earl Stanhope, "To prevent Acts of Parliament

from taking effect from a time prior to the passing thereof."

The war which broke out between Great Britain and France, a few years after the revolution in that country, and which by its supporters was contended to be necessary for the maintenance of law, property, and religion, as well as for the preservation of the independence of other nations, was constantly and vigorously opposed by Earl Stanhope, who, amongst other objections to it, contended that the contest would make France a military nation, which might lead to the subjugation of the greater part of Europe.

Though Earl Stanhope stands as high in the political world as any man can expect who stands alone, he stands still higher as an inventor, a scientific mathematician, and a natural philosopher. An account of his inventions and improvements would far exceed our limits, and be somewhat foreign to the purpose of a political portrait; we must, however, observe, that from the age of nineteen, (when Earl Stanhope published a *Treatise on Pendulums*, and the *dilatation of Metals*, which obtained the prize of the Philosophical Society of Copenhagen), to the present day, his lordship has been constantly inventing, or making improvements in different branches of mathematics and philosophy; on electricity, music, naval architecture, and particularly in the typographic art.

As all objects of extensive public utility are to him objects highly interesting, he has applied himself to the improvement of lamps, and he has pointed out the means of increasing the light, and at the same time diminishing the expense. No lock is perhaps so secure as the simple and ingenious one he has invented. Various improvements in agriculture, steam engines, iron railways, inclined plains for canals, wheel carriages, ship capstans, water mills, hydraulic machines, and gunnery, are amongst the number of his successful pursuits.

Earl Stanhope is constantly employed in making experiments, and his lordship is the greatest inventor in England, or, we may say, in any country. It is the lot of men of genius, who produce many inventions,

to undervalue their own productions: they grow so numerous, that many of them are no longer talked of. On the contrary, men who produce but few, take more pains to make the most of those few things which they do produce. Nobody is surprised to hear that Lord Stanhope has invented something curious, he invents so rapidly.

As Lord Stanhope has sometimes been in opposition to ministers, and sometimes with them, always judging for himself, and doing what he thought for the best, we have entered into his parliamentary history in a manner that is not necessary with the adherents of either party; but the last great political act of Earl Stanhope stands above all the others.

When Lord King attacked the credit of bank notes in a legal manner, and in a very serious way, by refusing to take them in payment as the rents of his estate, the Earl of Stanhope rose like the good genius of Albion to defend the interests of his country. It was then that we admired most that ardent spirit, and that genius that averted the evil which impended over England, the then prop of the civilized world.*

Earl Stanhope deserves infinite cre-

Lord King perhaps meant well, or at any rate, had not any intention to do harm, though, as appears by the writings of Montgaillard, (the organ of Bonaparte), the hopes of France were wonderfully excited by the conduct of his lordship. Lord King was represented as the person who had set fire to the temple of Ephesus, and the destruction of England was predicted as at hand. For further particulars see the portrait of M. Montgaillard.

Lord King no doubt must feel considerable mortification at being even for an instant considered by the enemy as their surest ground of hope for ruining England. He must feel some shame at having so mistaken the true state of things; for he can scarcely suppose that Bonaparte mistook the tendency of his proceedings; and he may thank Earl Stanhope for having converted evil to good, and made him the allied instrument of serving his country.

dit for the way in which he conducted himself in that affair. Nobody who knew him could wonder at his lordship contriving a remedy for the evil complained of; but his uncommon attention to the circumstances of the case deserves notice.

Lord Stanhope knows perfectly well the theory of the money system, what the French call *la système monétaire*; and, without going round and round the question, and fatiguing us with demonstration on demonstration, he came to a good and practical conclusion by a sure and easy road; † and the danger in this case was, that he would have followed the pure theory, which he so well understands,

† One of the greatest distinctive marks of genius is, that of treating a question in a plain and short manner, while your men of labour and pains take volumes to discuss a simple question; and even then, without coming to any very distinct conclusion. We may compare the man of genius to a strong man, who does easily and effectually what the weak with trouble and difficulty does imperfectly. This puts us in mind of what a plain country farmer said, who came to London for a short time, and went to the gallery of the house of commons, one day when a great debate was expected. It was for the first time, and perhaps the last; and it was late before either Mr. Pitt or Fox rose. The house seemed half asleep, and the poor farmer was sadly disappointed, till about ten o'clock, when Mr. Pitt began. "And what then?" said a friend. "Why," said the farmer.—"It was like the

and insisted on bank notes becoming a legal tender; but his patriotism, it is probable, made him connive at the pious fraud of doing the same thing in a concealed indirect way. Be this as it may, the country, and the whole world, is indebted to Lord Stanhope for converting a great danger into a great benefit; and we are happy in having it in our power to shew a desire to do his lordship justice.

It is a great pleasure to have to record such an assemblage of good qualities as unite in the person of the present Earl Stanhope.

His suggestions as a member of the legislature have not met with that attention which they would have done if they had come from some man of another way of thinking on political questions. This is much to be regretted; for whatever connection there may be between party and opinion, there is none in nature between party and an inventive mind. Inventions stand alone, and on their own merit, like gold or diamonds. The mine from which they come neither adds to, nor diminishes their value. As a real lover of his country, no man stands higher than Earl Stanhope, though his education at Geneva, and his genius so different from that of other men, give a peculiarity to all that he says, and to all that he does.

lighting up of Solomon's temple; all seemed dark before, and gloomy; but till three in the morning, when Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox were speaking, I never once thought of anything but the great men before me."

DESCRIPTION of the ISLE of ELBA.

The following is the most authentic account of Elba that we have seen. It is translated from the *Gazette de France*.

THE isle of Elba, which had long been but little known, and had seldom been the subject of conversation, has excited an extraordinary degree of interest and attention since we have learnt that it was destined to receive Bonaparte, stripped of his power. The isle of Elba is situated in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tuscany, four leagues from the Italian shore, and thirteen leagues from the

island of Corsica. It forms nearly an equilateral triangle, and is twenty-six leagues in circumference. In 1778 it contained 8000 inhabitants: at present its population amounts to 11,380.

This island produces all kinds of metals; even mines of gold and silver, but the working of these has been abandoned. In the environs of Porto Ferrajo, copper is found; the most abundant iron mine is in the

territory of Rio, near the eastern side; its veins of ore are exceedingly deep, and extend about a mile into the sides of a mountain. As the isle is deficient in wood, they are obliged to export the ore to the coast of Genoa and Corsica, to be smelted and worked. There are also quarries of marble, granite, amaranthus, white and black calaminary stone.

Some of the cantons produce a sufficiency of corn for the subsistence of their inhabitants: in others it is inadequate to the consumption; but they abound in wine, which is of the first quality, and is exported to Rome and other places. The woods are low, and comprehend little more than small shrubs, such as box, rosemary, and pruzzoli.

The fig-tree grows to the height of 18 or 20 feet in the most arid soil, and even in the fissures of the rocks; it is always green, and the insect which produces cochineal feeds on its leaves. There is not a river in the island, but many springs, which never dry up even in the summer; several of them possess mineral qualities. The coasts abound in fish, and the fisheries furnish an important article of commerce, more especially the thunny fishery, which is chiefly carried on in the Gulph of Prochio.

The inhabitants are naturally gentle and hospitable; they are fond of their native soil, and preserve their simple and antique manners. The frugal life that they lead renders their bodies sound and robust. They are of middle stature, well made, of brown complexion, black hair, lively and penetrating eyes. They are fond of field sports; are good seamen, and take pleasure in severe exercises. They do not make use of the stiletto, but they are in general superstitious and ignorant. The women wear a hat of black straw, a white corset, and a short red or blue petticoat. They sometimes add to this dress a flower, ribbands, ear-rings, or a gold chain.

The people of Elba are courageous, and always ready to defend their country; but they are little addicted to noisy pleasures, and even their dancing has but little gaiety or vivacity in it. Their language is a corruption of the Tuscan. Their habitations are in general low, but neat. They know nothing of manufactures. Commerce, principally the wine trade, and the export of minerals; that is the principal source of their wealth.

The island of Elba contains two towns, Porto Ferrajo and Porto Longone; several large villages and hamlets. Porto Ferrajo, which is the most remarkable place, is distinguished by its buildings, its fortifications, and its port, which can receive the largest ships. Its population consists of about 3000 inhabitants. Porto Longone has but about 1500. The port of this town is good, and its fortress, situated on a rock, is almost inaccessible. Rio, chief town of one of the districts, has 1800 inhabitants.—Its vicinity is not much cultivated, because the inhabitants are principally occupied in working the iron mines. These mines give very profitable returns, inasmuch as they furnish from 75 to 80 lbs. to every 100 lbs. ore, of excellent iron, equal to that of Sweden or Siberia. In 1534 the town of Rio was sacked by the Turkish corsair Barbarossa (Red-beard), who reduced all the inhabitants to slavery. The island was then a dependency of the Lords of Piombino, who ceded Porto Ferrajo to Cosmo, of Medici, Duke of Florence, to be fortified and defended by him.

This town had remained for a considerable time annexed to Tuscany; and the English, who held it in the name of the Duke, maintained an obstinate siege against the French, which did not terminate till 1802; although, on the 26th of March, 1801, his Majesty the King of Naples, who enjoyed the sovereignty of the island, had ceded it to France.

ORIGINAL CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ONE of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. was not his intention to obtrude himself again upon the notice of the public, until he had matured some great work which should be worthy of the
THE vows of a poet seem to be as frail as those of a lover. Lord Byron very recently assured us that it

same he has acquired: yet we find him, on the very first occasion that presented itself, pouring forth his intellectual stores, with an unsparing hand. We assure his Lordship that we do not blame this violation of his word, which we consider more "honoured in the breach than the observance." We have received much pleasure from perusing this animated ode to the fallen tyrant; and the only part of it which has at all disappointed our expectations, is in the intellectual estimate which he forms of Bonaparte's character. He seems to consider him as compounded of those elements which constituted the great men of antiquity; but the most subtle inquirer would in vain seek for the slightest affinity between him and a Cæsar, an Alexander, or a Scipio. Perhaps he may be compared to a Sylla, or an Attila. To be sure, Lord Byron wrote this ode at the moment when the mere fact of his abdication was all that we knew concerning that extraordinary event. The pusillanimity, the dastardly weakness, which he subsequently displayed, had not then developed themselves: if they had, we should have found, no doubt, the most indignant rebuke from the pen of his Lordship. The following stanzas are forcibly conceived and expressed:

'Tis done—but yesterday a king!
And arm'd with kings to strive—
And now thou art a nameless thing
So abject—yet alive!
Is this the man of thousand thrones,
Who strew'd our earth with hostile bones,
And can he thus survive?
Since he, miscall'd the Morning Star,
Nor man nor fiend hath fall'n so far.

Ill-minded man! why scourge thy kind
Who bow'd so low the knee?
By gazing on thyself grown blind,
Thou taught'st the rest to see.
With might unquestion'd—power to save,
Thine only gift hath been the grave
To those that worshipp'd thee;
Nor till thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than littleness!

Thanks for that lesson—it will teach
To after-warriors more,
Than high Philosophy can preach,
And vainly preach'd before.
That spell upon the pulses of men
Breaks never to unite again,
That led them to adore

Those Pagod things of sabre-sway,
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay.

The triumph, and the vanity,
The rapture of the strife*—
The earthquake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life;
The sword, the sceptre, and that sway
Which man seem'd made but to obey,
Wherewith thou wast rise—
All quell'd!—Dark Spirit! what must be
The madness of thy memory!

The Desolator desolate!
The Victor overthrown!
The Arbitrer of others' fate
A Suppliant for his own!
Is it some yet imperial hope
That with such change can calmly cope?
Or dread of death alone?
To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most ignobly brave!

The following allusion to the fate of his imperial bride deserves to be extracted:

And she, proud Austria's mournful flower,
Thy still imperial bride;
How bears her breast the torturing hour?
Still clings she to thy side?
Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou throneless homicide?
If still she loves thee, hoard that gem,
'Tis worth thy vanished diadem!

We know not what a severe moralist would say to his Lordship's anger, because Bonaparte shrunk from suicide: but mere natural feeling echoes the following sentiments:

The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked with blood of Rome,
Threw down the dagger—dared depart,
In savage grandeur, home.
He dared depart in utter scorn
Of men that such a yoke had borne,
Yet left him such a doom!
His only glory was that hour
Of self-upheld abandon'd power.

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell;
A strict accountant of his beads,
A subtle disputant on creeds,
His dotage trifled well:
Yet better had he neither known
A bigot's shrine, nor despot's throne.

* *Certaminis gaudia*, the expression of Attila in his harangue to his army, previous to the battle of Chalons, given in Cassiodorus.

But thou—from thy reluctant hand

The thunderbolt is wrung—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which thy weakness clung;
All Evil Spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart,
To see thine own unstrung;
To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool of a thing so mean;

And Earth hath spilt her blood for him,
Who thus can hoard his own!
And Monarchs bowed the trembling limb,
And thanked him for a throne!
Fair Freedom: we may hold thee dear,
When thus thy mightiest foes their fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!

Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Nor written thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain—
If thou hadst died as honour dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again—
But who would soar the solar height,
To set in such a starless night?

POEMS, by FREDERICK THORNHILL,
Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 1814.

THESE poems are chiefly amatory; and are written with much elegance, though sometimes perhaps too freely. The author approaches very close to the boundaries of decency: we do not think he ever overleaps them. Besides the love effusions, the volume contains also some of a graver cast from which we select the two following:

THE CONTRAST.

As in a soft luxurious shade
I lay and chid the lagging hours,
Which kept me from the blooming maid
Of sweet Palermo's sweetest bow'rs;

As deep I quaff'd bright fancy's stream,
Drunken with imagination's sway,
I sunk into as strange a dream
As e'er was fram'd in Poet's lay.

Methought the moon at length appear'd,
And lighted up the blissful scene,
Where soon the lovely nymph endear'd,
Outrival'd Beauty's lovely Queen.

But how shall I attempt to paint
The spotless yet that o'er her hung?
It seem'd as if some heav'nly saint
A heav'nly garb had o'er her flung!

UNIVERSAL MAG. VOL. XXI.

At first I stood oppress'd with awe,
But, soon impell'd by passion's fire,
I dar'd aside the veil to draw,
With all the warmth of young desire.

Oh! that I ever sought such view!
For, ah! no more her beauties shone,
While all the graces from her flew,
And left a wasted form alone!

Now loath'd disease with racking pain,
Assail'd the nymph on every side;
And Pity, with her scornful train,
The wretched victim dar'd deride.

And now with phrenzied smiles she sips
The draught of death to cure her woe,
While curses burst from those sweet lips,
Whence nought but blessings us'd to flow.

Distracted at the dreadful sight,
I rous'd with horror from the dream,
And, shudd'ring, found the lovely night
Adorn'd with Cynthia's loveliest beam.

At this I trembling press'd the ground,
And such a chasten'd pray'r prefer'd,
That Echo whisper'd back the sound,
As tho' she doubted what she heard.

Then swift I sought th' appointed grove,
Where soon I clasp'd the nymph divine;
But 'stead of urging lawless love,
Implor'd her to be wholly mine.

And soon Anselmo heard us vow
That we would love but each alone,
And saw us, all devoted, bow
Before the sacramental throne.

And tho' no more she boast the veil
Which cover'd charms so sweetly fair,
None ever can the loss bewail,
For richer beauties sparkle there.

Yes, ever since that blissful day,
Her worth has ris'n beyond compute;
Nor has one blossom died away,
But has giv'n birth to lovelier fruit.

TO A LADY,

On the Death of her Infant Daughter.

CEASE, fair mourner, cease to languish
O'er that babe no longer thine,
Let the thought assuage thy anguish,
That she now is all divine.

As engag'd in tender duties,
You beheld her charms unfold,
Well you know, her lovely beauties
Scarcely seem'd of mortal mould.

Blooming thus, the saint beheld her
From their roseate mansions fair,
Fondly owning none excell'd her,
Fondly wishing she was there.

Till at length the angels given
O'er this earthly orb to roam,
Finding one so fit for heaven,
Bore the lovely cherub home.

3 E.

Forming our judgment of the author's abilities from this volume, we think him calculated to succeed in compositions of a higher order than mere stimulants to voluptuousness. His versification is fluent, his images often poetical, and his language select. —The following is a specimen of his amatory compositions :

To ROSA,

On her reproving the Author for giving way to the Delusions of Fancy.

Oh ! were it not for Fancy's art
To blunt the edge of Sorrow's dart,
I were indeed o'erwhelm'd with care,
A prey to agoniz'd despair.
Yes, ROSA, yes, I have a mind
To ardent feeling so inclin'd ;
So sweetly form'd for warm desires,
Whose thrilling influence ne'er expires ;
That, being forc'd by fate to fly
From the bright glances of your eye,
Without some self-created joy
My drooping spirits to employ,
I had long since provok'd my doom,
And sunk distracted to my tomb.
Yet think not tho' thy witching form
Hus plung'd my heart in passion's storm,
And tho' my wild affections prove,
That I was born alone to love ;
To give my heart and soul to thee,
Far more than heart and soul to me ;
Oh ! think not, that in fancied bliss
I've stol'n a passing kiss ;
No ! tho' thy form I'd rather clasp,
Than hold an empire in my grasp ;
No ! tho' I'd rather wildly glow,
Lost in the soul's voluptuous flow,
O'er charms so exquisite as thine,
Than in possess a pow'r divine ;
Yet soul of all that's soft and fair,
I'm torn to chain one transport there,
Which sacred Honour must decree,
And virtue view with weeping eye.
Such is my love, and so inspir'd,
The scenes, by ardent fancy fir'd,
Are deck'd with such a tender hue,
As pity must with rapture view,
And thro' with tears of fond delight
To make each tint more sweetly bright ;
Thus warm'd by fancy's pow'ful glow,
I oft portray thee plung'd in woe ;
I see that form, the shrine of love,
And soft as Venus' favouring dove,
Whose peace, alas ! has trembling flown
From its most dear, delicious throne ;
As a fair rose-tree, hang its head,
That burns the bloom at winter fled,
While those pure orbs of liquid blue,
To chaste affection fondly true ;
Like summer skies oppress'd with show'rs,
And bursting on a bed of flow'rs,
Bestew a foliage still more sweet,
Than e'er a summer sun did greet ;

Then wildly rushing to your aid,
By passion's purest essence sway'd,
I mark once more that brow divine,
Where silken braids luxurious shine,
And ev'ry ringlet forms a part
Of that soft chain which binds my heart ;
I mark it glow with raptures warm,
Triumphant o'er the raging storm.
Thus are my woes by fancy check'd !
Thus with delicious transports deck'd !
And such the joys which fancy yields,
Whene'er her magic wand she wields ;
While on my mind so strong they rest,
That reason almost hails me blest !
Then do not blame me, nymph divine,
Tho' still I bend at Fancy's shrine,
And catching inspiration there,
Soar thro' the boundless realms of air ;
Bidding a new creation rise,
Bespaugl'd o'er with glittering dyes ;
For, be assur'd that virtue's spell,
Shall still on fancy's movements dwell ;
And consecrate each fairy maze
Thro' which her sportive genius strays.

The EXILE of ELBA: a Poem, on the Downfall of Bonaparte and his Dynasty; with The DELIVERANCE; an Ode, portraying the principal Events of the Year 1814. By JOHN GWILLIAM, Author of the Battles of the Danube and Burrosa, &c. &c.

R. GWILLIAM is a persevering writer upon all public events, and we are at a loss to conceive how his muse will find topics when wars and victories are over. The present poem bears evident marks of haste: and is in some places glaringly copied from Lord Byron's ode, especially that part which touches upon the late Empress of France. His apostrophe to Bonaparte is the best part of it, and as such we extract it.

Now let us view him in his last retreat—
No slave to flatter—not a friend to greet—
No soul to aid him, or his loss deplore—
How did'st rent this to what he was before !
Here come no crowds to prostrate at his throne,
Here stands the tyrant, humbled and alone ;
Thoughts of his errors steal upon his mind,
Vain-glorious pomp no longer makes him blind—
He feels his fate, and silently complains,
Or with a smile his sorrow he sustains,
But inly Conscience preys upon his heart,
He feels the torture, and would hide the smart,

But Conscience baffles all his schemes, and
throws
Her tenfold horrors round about his woes.

Methinks I see this proud, this humbled
man,
Who led ambition's sanguinary van,
At midnight musing o'er his past career,
No friend but Conscience wisp'ring in
his ear,
O'erlook the world from which he is exil'd,
Till shame and sorrow almost make him
old.

Look at his thoughtful brow—his sullen
eye—

His cheeks, prophetic of despondency—
On those parch'd lips no sign of gladness
reigns,

No pleasure soothes the series of his pains;
If o'er the past he look, what sees he there
But hopes defeated, ruin, and despair?
If on the future he direct his gaze,
Lives there a hope to cheer those coming
days?

Alas! for him those days no hope bestow,
They only serve to aggravate his woe,—
Night brings her horrors to his restless
sleep,

And in the morn he only wakes to weep;
His aims at recreation fail him, and he
tries

In vain his sad compunctions to disguise;
He wakes—he reads—seeks Euclid for
delight—

He sighs—and then he wishes for the
night,—

The night returns, but no contentment
brings,

Nothing but grief, and more inveterate
stings,—

His days roll on in unavailing schemes,
Restless pursuits, and visionary dreams,
And each succeeding day but leaves be-
hind

Remorse of conscience, and despair of
mind.

With the utmost sincerity, we
would advise Mr. Gwilliam to bestow
a little more labour upon his composi-
tions than he seems in the habit of
doing. Many good thoughts are
spoiled by their slovenly dress.

OF BONAPARTE and the BOURBONS,
and of the Necessity of rallying
round our legitimate Princes for
the Happiness of France and that
of Europe. By F. A. DE CHA-
TEAUBRIAND. Second Edition, re-
vised and corrected. 1814.

THE eloquent writer of this pam-
phlet has conferred a signal be-
nefit upon his country and Europe,
by the energetic exposition which he
has made of the late tremendous des-
potism of Bonaparte. He has drawn
a picture at which humanity shudders,
and to every part of which presiding
truth lends her sanction. His esti-
mate of the real character of Bona-
parte is at once philosophical and just.
He considers him as the creature of
those means which chance placed in
his hands, and not as the creator of
them. The comparison he institutes
between Bonaparte and the Bourbons
is powerfully conclusive—need we
say, in behalf of the latter? Never,
surely, did an enlightened and highly
civilised people, submit to so atro-
cious, so degrading a tyranny as that
which Bonaparte exercised. It was
formed, in its very elementary prin-
ciples, to annihilate all the moral
energies of the nation, and to sub-
stitute in their place a subserviency
to military regulation: it destroyed
all the sympathies of the citizen, and
absorbed them in the duties of the
soldier. His reflections upon the
nature and effects of the conscription
are peculiarly happy.

But the conscription was, as it
were, the crowning of these works of
despotism. Scandinavia itself, styled
by an historian, the work-shop of the
human race, would have been unable
to furnish men for this homicidal law.
The code of the conscription will re-
main an eternal monument of the
reign of Bonaparte: there may be
found collected all that the most sub-
tle and ingenious tyranny can devise
to torment and devour the people: it
is truly the code of hell. The gene-
rations of France were placed in regu-
lar rows for the axe, like the trees of
a forest; every year 80,000 young men
were cut down. But this was only the
regular average of deaths; the con-
scription was often doubled or rein-
forced by extraordinary levies; often
it devoured beforehand its destined
victims, like a dissipated heir who
borrows on his future income. At
last they were taken even without ca-
tinate; the legal age, the qualities re-
quisite for dying on a field of battle,
were no longer regarded, and the law
displayed, in this respect, a marvel-

lous facility: it went back to infancy, it descended to old age; the discharged soldier, the man who had a substitute were equally taken; the son of a poor artisan, perhaps ransomed thrice, even at the expense of his father's little property, was compelled to march: maladies, infirmities, bodily defects, were no longer a protection. Moveable columns traversed our country like an enemy's country, to tear from the people their last children. Were these ravages complained of, the answer was, that these moveable columns were composed of handsome *gens-d'armes* who would console the disconsolate mothers, and restore to them what they had lost. In default of a brother absent the one present was taken. The father was made to answer for the son, the wife for the husband: responsibility was extended to the most distant relatives, and even to neighbours. A village became bound for the conscript who was born there. Little garrisons were billeted on the villager, and forced him to sell his bed to maintain them, till he had found the conscript concealed in the woods. Absurdity was even mixed with atrocity; sons were often demanded from those who were happy enough to have no posterity; violence was used to discover the bearer of a name which existed only on the lists of the *gens-d'armes*, or to obtain a conscript who had served five or six years before. Women big with child have been put to the torture, that they might reveal the place where their first-born was concealed; fathers have brought forth the dead body of their son, to prove that they could no longer produce this son alive. There still remained some families, whose children were ransomed by their wealth, and who looked forward one day to become magistrates, administrators, men of science, landholders, so useful to social order, in a great country: by the decree for the guards of honour, they were swept away in the general massacre. Such a contempt was entertained for the life of man and for France, that it was even customary to call conscripts the *raw material and food for cannon*. The following great question was discussed among the purveyors of human flesh, namely, to ascertain the given average time that

a conscript might last; some alleged that he lasted thirty-three months, others thirty-six months. Bonaparte was wont to say himself, *I have an annual revenue of 300,000 men*. In the eleven years of his reign he caused more than 5 millions of Frenchmen to perish, which exceeds the number of those whom our civil wars swept away during three centuries, under the reign of John, Charles V, Charles VI, Charles VII, Henry II, Francis II, Charles IX, Henry III, and Henry IV. In the twelve months which have just elapsed, Bonaparte raised (without reckoning the National Guard) 1,330,000 men, which is more than 100,000 per month; and yet some one had the audacity to tell him he had only expended the superfluous population!

"It was easy to foresee what has happened, all intelligent men said that the conscription, by exhausting the country, would expose France to be invaded whenever she should be seriously attacked. Having been bled almost to death by the executioner, her pale bloodless body could oppose but a feeble resistance.

"But the loss of men was not the greatest evil attending the conscription; it tended to replunge us as well as all Europe into barbarism. By the conscription, trades, arts, and letters are infallibly destroyed. A young man who must die at 18, can never apply himself to any study. Neighbouring nations, compelled, in self-defence, to resort to the same means with us, were abandoning in their turn the advantages of civilization; and all nations, precipitated one upon another as in the age of the Goths and Vandals, would have seen the calamities of those ages revive. By breaking to pieces the ties of general society, the conscription also annihilated those of domestic life. Accustomed from their cradles to regard themselves as victims devoted to death, children no longer obeyed their parents: they became idle, vagabonds, and debauchees, in expectation of the day when they were to march to pillage and slaughter the world. What principle of religion or morals had time to take root in their hearts? Fathers and mothers, on the other hand, among the lower orders, no longer at-

tached their affections, no longer bestowed their cares on children whom they must prepare to lose, who no longer formed their wealth and their staff of support, and who had become for them only a grief, and a burthen. Hence that hardness of heart, that oblivion of every sentiment of nature which leads to selfishness, to indifference to good or evil, to want of attachment to country; which obliterate conscience and remorse, and devote a people to servitude by stripping it of both the horror of vice and the admiration of virtue.

"It was not enough to enslave fathers, children also must be placed at the entire disposal of the tyrant. Mothers have been seen hastening from the extremes of the empire, and demanding back with floods of tears the sons whom the government had torn from their arms. These children were placed in schools, where they were taught, by beat of drum, irreligion, debauchery, contempt of the domestic virtues, and blind obedience to the sovereign. The paternal authority, respected by the most frightful tyrants of antiquity, was treated by Bonaparte as an abuse and a prejudice. He wished to convert our sons into a sort of Mamelukes, without God, without family, and without country. It appears that this enemy of our race was bent on destroying France to its very foundations. He has more corrupted men, done more mischief to the human race in the short space of ten years, than all the tyrants of Rome put together, from Nero down to the last persecutor of the Christians. The principles which served as the base of his administration passed from his government into the different classes of society; for a wicked government introduces vice, as a wise government cherishes virtue among a people. Irreligion, a taste for every enjoyment and expense above their means, contempt of moral ties, the spirit of adventure, of violence, and of domination, descended from the throne into families: a little more of such a reign, and France would have been a den of robbers.

"The crimes of our republican revolution were the work of passions which always leave some resources; there was then disorder and not de-

struction in society. Morals were injured, but not annihilated. Conscience still had its remorse; a destructive indifference did not confound the innocent with the guilty: thus the calamities of those times would have been speedily healed. But how cure the wounds inflicted by a government which laid down despotism as a fixed principle; which, with morality and religion in its mouth, incessantly sapped religion and morals by its institutions and its contempt; which sought to found public order, not upon moral duty and law, but upon force, and the spies of the police; which affected to regard the stupor of slavery, as the peace of a well organised society, faithful to the habits of their ancestors, and silently marching in the path of ancient virtues? The most terrible revolutions are preferable to such a state of things. If evil wars produce public crimes, they at least call forth hidden virtues, talents, and great men. It is under despotism that empires disappear; by destroying the minds still more than the bodies of men, it sooner or later superinduces dissolution and conquest. There is no instance of a free people destroyed by a civil war, and every country that has been assailed by storms of its own raising, has always enjoyed a greater prosperity after they were past."

The following estimate of the real character of Bonaparte, displays a penetrating insight into human nature, however disguised by splendor of station, or greatness of achievement.

"Bonaparte is not a genuine great man; he wants that magnanimity which constitutes heroes, and true monarchs. There is not one of those sayings quoted of him which announce Alexander and Cæsar, Henri IV and Louis XIV. Nature moulded him without a heart. His rather comprehensive head is the seat of darkness and confusion. All notions, even those of benevolence, may enter it but they leave it instantly. The distinctive feature of his character is an invincible obstinacy, an unconquerable determination, but bent only upon injustice, oppression and extravagant systems; for he easily abandons plans which might be favourable to morality,

order, and virtue. He is swayed by imagination, not regulated by reason. His designs are not the result of a profound and matured thought but the effect of a sudden movement, of an abrupt resolution. Unsteady like his countrymen, he partakes a little of the buffoon and the actor. He personates every thing, even the passions which he has not; he is always on the stage; at Cairo, he acts the Renegade who boasts of having abolished Popery: at Paris, he is the restorer of the Christian religion; at one time he is an inspired prophet, at another a philosopher. His scenes are prepared beforehand. A sovereign capable of taking lessons of Talma to appear in a royal attitude may know what sentence posterity will pass upon him. He wishes to be thought original, and he is generally a mere imitator: but his imitations are so clumsy that they instantly recall the object or the action which he wishes to copy. He always attempts to utter what he fancies a great thought, or to do what he imagines a great action. Affecting to be an universal genius, he talks of finances and dramatic exhibitions, of war and fashions, settles the fate of monarchs and that of the toll-gatherer at a turnpike, dates from the Roman a regulation of the theatres, and on a day of battle causes some females to be arrested at Paris. The child of our revolution, he bears an astonishing likeness to his parent; he has the same intemperance of language; the same taste for the lower walks of literature, the same passion for writing for newspapers. The man of little worth and of indifferent extraction is discovered under the mask of Alexander and Cæsar. He has a sovereign contempt for men, because he judges of them by himself. His maxim is that they always act from motives of self-interest, and that probity itself is but a matter of calculation.

"Hence that system of heterogeneous combinations (*système de fusion*) which constituted the basis of his government, employing alike the rogue and the honest man, purposely mixing vice and virtue, and always taking care to place you in opposition to your principles. His great delight consisted in dishonouring virtue, in blackening reputations. His touch

was pollution. When he had debased you, you became *his man*, according to his own vulgar expression; you were his by right of shame; he loved you a little less, and despised you a little more for it. In his administration he looked only to the results, and never heeded the means of their accomplishment. The grand totals were to be every thing, the individualities of which they are composed nothing. 'These youths will be perverted, but they will obey me the better for it; this branch of industry will be destroyed; but I shall obtain many millions for the moment; sixty thousand men will perish in this battle; but I shall gain the victory.' These were his arguments, and it is thus that kingdoms are annihilated.

"Born to destroy, Bonaparte carries wickedness in his bosom as naturally as a mother carries her fruit, with joy and a sort of pride. He detests to see men happy; he once said, 'There are still some happy individuals in France; families that do not know me, that live in the country in their castles with an income of 30 or 40,000 livres, but they shall not escape my grasp;' and he has kept his word. One day, seeing his son at play, he said to a Bishop who was present: 'My Lord Bishop, do you suppose that this little being has a soul?'—Whoever derives distinction from any superiority alarms the tyrant; to him the fair reputation of others is vexatious. He is jealous of all talents, intelligence, and virtue; he would even dislike the rumour excited by a great crime, if that crime should happen not to be his work. Being the most ungracious of men, his greatest delight is to insult all who approach him, without remembering that he rules over a people who are extremely nice on the point of honour, a people moulded by the court of Louis XVI. and justly renowned for the elegance of their manners and their exquisite politeness. In fine, Bonaparte was but the creature of prosperity; as soon as adversity, the parent of virtues, reached this would-be great man, the prodigy vanished; the monarch appeared a mere adventurer, and the hero a soldier of fortune raised to unmerited glory."

We do not know whether the following simple but affecting particulars, relating to the detested murder of the Duke D'Enghien are familiar in this country. We suspect they are not.

"Soon after this a more famous murder threw the civilized world into consternation. It was as if we saw those barbarous times of the middle ages revived, as if we witnessed those scenes which are no longer to be found any where but in romances, those catastrophes which the civil wars of Italy and the policy of Machiavel had rendered familiar beyond the Alps. The foreigner, who was not yet a monarch, wished to use the bloody corpse of a Frenchman as a footstool to ascend the throne of France. And what Frenchman, just Heavens! To commit this crime all was trampled upon; law of nations, justice, religion, humanity. The Duke d'Enghien was arrested in the midst of peace in a strange land; he was carried off from the castle of Offenbourg. When he left France he was too young to have a distinct knowledge of his country: it was from his seat in a post-chaise, between two horsemen, that he saw, as it were, for the first time the soil of his native country, and traversed, to meet death, the fields illustrated by the deeds of his forefathers. He arrived at the castle of Vincennes in the middle of the night. It was by the light of torches, under the vaults of a dungeon, that the grandson of the great Condé was pronounced guilty of having appeared on fields of battle: convicted of this hereditary crime, sentence was immediately passed upon him. In vain he asked to speak to Bonaparte (Oh, affecting and heroic simplicity!): the brave young prince was one of the greatest admirers of the military talents of his murderer: he could not imagine it possible for a captain to assassinate a soldier. Although exhausted with hunger and fatigue, he was forced to descend into the *ditches* of the castle; he there saw a grave, newly dug; he was stripped of his coat; a lanthorn was fastened to his breast, that he might be seen in the dark, and that the bullet might be directed with surer aim to his heart. He wished to give his watch to his

executioners, and requested them to transmit the last tokens of his remembrance to his friends: but his wishes were rudely and insultingly refused. The command to fire was given; the Duke d'Enghien fell without a witness, without a consolation in the midst of his native country, at the distance of a few leagues from Chantilly, not far from those venerable trees under which the holy King Louis administered justice to his subjects, in the very prison where the Prince de Condé was confined. The young, handsome, brave, and last offspring of the conqueror of Rocroy met death as the great Condé would have met it and as his assassin will not be able to meet it. His body was secretly buried, and Bossuet will not re-appear eloquently to mourn over his ashes."

We have only room for one more extract, and that shall be devoted to the analysis of Bonaparte's foreign policy, which shews him to have been utterly ignorant of the first principles belonging to the modern interests of Europe.

"Let us now examine the conduct of his government with regard to foreign affairs, that policy of which he was so proud, and of which he gave this definition: *La politique, c'est jouer aux hommes*. (Politics, is a game at men.) Well! he lost every thing at this abominable game, and it is France that has paid his loss.

"Let us begin by his continental system; that system of a madman or of a child, was not at first the real object of his wars, it merely served as a pretext. He wished to establish the liberty of the seas. But did that mad system achieve what was necessary to effect his purpose? In consequence of the two great faults, which caused, as we shall observe hereafter, his designs upon Spain and upon Russia to miscarry, has he not likewise failed in shutting the ports of the Mediterranean and of the Baltic Seas? Has he not thrown all the colonies of the world into the hands of the English? Has he not opened in Peru, in Mexico, and in the Brasils, a more extensive market for them, than that from which he wished to exclude them in Europe? It is a striking fact, that war has enriched the very nation whom he pre-

tended to ruin. Europe consumes only a few English superfluities; the generality of the nations of Europe supply their principal wants from their own manufactures. In America, on the contrary, the people stand in need of every thing, from the first to the last article of clothing; and ten millions of Americans consume more English goods than thirty millions of Europeans. I do not advert to the importation of the silver of Mexico, into the East-Indies, to the monopoly of cocoa; of the jesuits bark, of cochineal, and a thousand other objects of speculation which are become a new source of wealth for England. And had Bonaparte even succeeded in shutting the ports of Spain and of the Baltic, he would still have been obliged to shut those of Greece, of Constantinople, of Syria, of the Coast of Barbary; this was tantamount to entering into an engagement to conquer the world. Whilst he would have attempted new conquests, the conquered nations, unable to exchange the productions of their soil, and industry, would have shaken off the yoke and re-opened their ports. His proceedings in this respect are a tissue of false views, of undertakings that lose all claim to greatness, from being over-gigantic; they betray a want of intellect and of good sense; they are the dreams of an infuriated madman.

"With regard to his wars and his conduct towards the Cabinets of Europe, the slightest examination will dissolve the spell. A man is not great for what he undertakes, but for what he performs. Any man may dream he is making the conquest of the world; Alexander alone accomplished it. Bonaparte was governing Spain as a province; he sucked her blood and her gold. But this would not satisfy him; he wished to reign in person on the throne of Charles IV. To accomplish his purpose, to what means did he resort? Actuated by the most infamous policy, he first sowed the seeds of dissension among the royal family; and then he carried that family off in defiance of all laws human and divine; he suddenly invaded the territory of a faithful nation who had just been fighting for him at Trafalgar.

He insulted the genius of that nation, slaughtered their priests, offended the Castilian pride, and made the descendants of the Cid and of the Great Captain rise in arms against him. The inhabitants of Saragossa immediately celebrated their own funeral rites, and buried themselves under the ruins of their city; the Christians of Pelaguc descended from the Asturian mountains, and the modern Moor was expelled. This war revived the spirit of the nations of Europe, it gave France an additional boundary to defend, created a land army to the English, brought them back at the end of four centuries to the fields of Poitiers, and enriched them with the treasures of Mexico.

"If instead of having recourse to stratagems worthy of a Borgia, Bonaparte following a still criminal but dexterous policy, had under any pretence whatever declared war against the King of Spain; if he had proclaimed himself the avenger of the oppression entailed upon the Castilians by the Prince of Peace; if he had flattered the Spanish pride and spared the religious communities, he probably would have succeeded.—'It is not the Spaniards I want,' he said in his rage, 'it is Spain.' Well! that country has rejected him. The conflagration of Burgos has produced the conflagration of Moscow, and the conquest of the Alhambra has brought the Russians to the Louvre.—Awful and terrible lesson!

"He committed the same blunders with regard to Russia: if, in the month of October 1812, he had stopped on the banks of the Dwina; if he had contented himself with taking Riga, assigning cantonments to his army of six hundred thousand men during the winter, and organizing Poland in his rear,—he might perhaps in the spring have placed the Empire of the Czars in a perilous situation. Instead of this, he marched to Moscow by one single road, without magazines, without any resources. He reached it, and the conquerors of Pultowa, set fire to their holy city. Bonaparte continued inactive for the space of a month in the midst of ruins and ashes. He appeared to forget the periodical return of seasons and the severity of the cli-

mate; he suffered himself to be amused by proposals of peace; so complete was his ignorance of the human heart that he supposed a people who had burnt their metropolis with their own hands to avoid slavery, would capitulate upon the smoking ruins of their dwellings. His generals told him that it was time to retreat. He left Moscow vowing, like an enraged child, that he would soon return with an army, of which *the van guard alone should amount to one hundred thousand soldiers.* The Almighty sent a breeze of his

wrath; all perished: one man alone returned to France."

We will not follow Mr. Chateaubriand through his affectionate and virtuous appeal in behalf of the Bourbons. Their cause has triumphed, and exhortation, thank heaven, is already obsolete; but we cannot conclude without expressing the very high opinion which we entertain of the matter contained in this pamphlet, and of the good it is still calculated to accomplish.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

A PAPER by Dr. Chrichton, of St. Petersburg, has been read, on the means by which vitality is supplied to the living system. The author conceives a continual waste of vitality during life; and therefore that a regular supply is necessary. He thinks this is furnished by the food containing particles endowed with vitality, which is neither destroyed by the destruction of the organic texture, nor by the heat to which the food is exposed. He made decoctions of camomile, fever-few, nut-galls, &c. in distilled water, put the decoctions into glass jars over distilled mercury, and introduced into them oxygen gas, obtained from black oxide of manganese. Numerous conserves made their appearance in these decoctions, and considerable portions of the gas were absorbed. From these observations he drew a conclusion that there are two kinds of particles of matter; namely, organic particles, and inorganic particles; and that the vitality of the first is not destroyed by boiling water. In general, he found that vegetation commenced earliest when the decoction of flowers is used, and latest when that of roots. Similar experiments, it is said, were long ago used by Girtanner in support of equivocal or chance-like generation, and he modestly boasted that he had *created a vegetable*; and it is added, that Dr. Chrichton's conserves may easily be conceived to have existed in the distilled water, which, to do away such an objection, ought to have been

passed through a red-hot tube in the state of vapour.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.

THE present exhibition of this Society is called the tenth, but is, in fact, the second, the last being the first into which oil pictures were admitted.—The momentary exaltation in public estimation, which water colours obtained, is deducible from a variety of circumstances, but perhaps to none more than the facility of using them, an operation to which almost every idler of the drawing room could attain: and the size and character of the productions in this medium, which rendered them appropriate furniture to the small and neat apartments of a comfortable English dwelling. It is, however, now obvious to every one, that works in water colours are only excellent in proportion as they approach to the effect of oil. In this exhibition it was found necessary to call in the latter as an auxiliary to the former, and as it has happened in greater affairs heretofore, there is very little doubt the auxiliary will soon become the principal. Indeed this change has actually occurred in every point, except as to numbers. For the oil picture of Mr. Haydon, the great attraction of the exhibition, and indeed a work with merit sufficient singly to collect crowds of spectators, is, compared to the water-colour part of the assemblage, the great brazen serpent,

to those which surrounded the people of Israel in the desert.—It devours them all.

The associated artists forming this society, supposing the possibility of their being actuated by interested motives, have either acted with great wisdom or great imprudence in the admission of this picture, if they merely desired the attendance of the public, they are sure to secure it by the presence of the work; but if influenced, by a very natural and even praise-worthy solicitude to obtain some share of public attention and approbation, they were very unwise in admitting a production which was certain of engrossing both. The painter had, no doubt, good reasons for choosing this place for the exhibition of his picture; but we cannot avoid thinking that a more congenial situation might have been found in the gallery of the British Institution, or the Great Room of the Royal Academy. As it is, it looks like Coriolanus in a modern hall-room, or St. Paul's, surrounded by the decorated villas of tasteful citizens. Even in our own case, we have something of injustice to complain of, resulting from this arrangement; it had nearly led us to forget that merit, which, though of an humble kind, deserves its due proportion of regard. In the minor department of this exhibition, we do not recognise so much of excellence as in the last; yet there are some deserving considerable praise. De Wint has several fine specimens of breadth; Linnell of nature; Clennell has some forcible effects, and Atkinson some faithful transcripts of military costume and character.—Crisall, Uwins, Farley, and Turner, maintain their reputation; and Mackenzie exhibits some miraculous interviews. The younger Stephanoff, Fielding, Miss Gouldsmith, and Holmes, have each pieces of great merit.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE forty-sixth exhibition of the Royal Artists, has been inspected by several amateurs, and other persons of distinction. As a whole it well sustains its long established character; but it is to be regretted, that

its principal merits are only to be found in the line of portrait painting, and so little should have been here displayed in the higher branches of the art. The venerable president appears to have confined himself to the exhibition of a single portrait representation of his Grace of Portland, in his academic robes as Chancellor of Oxford, the costly drapery of which he has touched with a rich pencil.

Amongst the most prominent portraits stands Sir W. Beechey's lady—in the character of *Hebe*; the subject is classically treated in the figure, and abounding with personal grace. His whole length of Sir B. Graham is in respects worthy of the master.

Mr. Lawrence's *chef d'œuvre*, amongst a variety of fine portraits, is the Marquis of Abercorn, the Right Hon. John M'Mahon, and Lord Castlereagh. His head of Lady Grantham is beautifully painted, but the drawing of the figure on the left side, and the hand, appear a little incorrect.—Mr. Phillips has given two half-lengths of Lord Byron, one in a Turkish habit, the other far the most striking.—Mr. Owen has produced a bold and faithful likeness of Lord Ashburnham.—There are many other good portraits. Mr. Wilkie has added an exquisite *morceau* to his choice collection, in his *Letter of Introduction*, in which appear three characters full of humour, in the old gouty Squire, the young Introducer, and the inquisitive Cur! Mr. Turner exhibits a charming landscape, and figures classically grouped, in his *Dido* and *Aeneas*; and Mr. Reinagle, &c. &c. have also produced some pleasing scenery.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Knight's Method of destroying the Insect that injures Apple Trees.

AS soon as this makes its appearance, by exuding a white flocculent substance upon such of the rough knotty surfaces of the bark as have afforded it shelter during the winter, I take a pruning knife, and cut away all the dead bark from the parts affected, and then immediately dab the wounds with a painter's tool-brush, dipped in a kind of paint com-

posed of oil of tar and yellow oker, mixed to the consistence of cream. I also cover other parts of the tree with the same, which might be likely to harbour the insect. The extremely pungent property of the oil of tar, is such that it effectually destroys both the insect and its eggs, without the least injury to the tree, and for some

months secures it from a new attack. The application may be made to look like the bark of the tree, if thought necessary." Mr. Knight thinks it so convenient a medium of defence against both insects and weather, that he constantly uses it after the knife on all occasions.

VARIETIES, LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

New Books in the Press, and preparing for Publication.

THE Exaltation and Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte; or, the Destinies of England and France. In a retrospective view of commerce, politics, and morals; illustrating, from the highest sources of probability, the future state of Europe. By several eminent writers. In one volume 8vo. embellished with the portraits of five crowned heads.

A Poem, in three parts, descriptive of Greece, by Mr. W. Haggarth.

The Rape of Proserpina, with other poems, from Claudian. Translated into English verse, with notes, &c. by Jacob George Strutt.

Researches into the History and Invention of Playing Cards; with incidental illustrations of ancient manners, and of the origin of printing and engraving on wood. With eighteen plates, including fac-similes of ancient cards.

Madame De Merck, widow of Gen. De Merck, formerly governor of Valenciennes, has announced in French, a Narrative of the Captivity and Death of Pope Pius VI. drawn up by her late husband: containing an account of the General's endeavour to bring the Pontiff to England. In one volume 8vo. with portraits of the Pope and the Author, who died in the British service.

A Dissertation on the Validity of the Hebrew Text: also, the Temple of Ezekiel. Including a model, with a comment, being an elucidation of the 40th, 41st, and 42d Chapters. By S. Bennet.

A General History of the French Revolution, from its Commencement to the present Era; including a pre-

liminary view of the reign of Louis the Sixteenth. By Mr. John Gifford, author of the Life of Pitt, &c.

By Mr. Baines, of Leeds, a History of the War, from the Rupture of the Treaty of Amiens in 1803, to the Establishment of a free Government in France in 1814.

A History of Whitby, the Abbey of Streanshalch, and Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire; containing an account of the antiquities, biography, &c. within the limits of twenty-five miles round Whitby. By Mr. R. Winter; including a map, a view of the town and Abbey, &c.

A genuine translation, from the French, of Charron on Wisdom, from the original edition printed at Bourdeaux in 1601. Many passages in this work have been suppressed in all the other editions.

Mr. Stevenson, of Norwich, is preparing for the press, a Supplement to Bentham's History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral, to be embellished with a number of engravings, and printed uniformly with the new edition of that work.

Sir Richard Phillips has been induced to submit to the public the plan of a new review, to be published every Saturday, under the title of "The Literary Gazette." This plan of a review is, he conceives, better adapted to the actual state of literature, modern habits and manners, and the means of circulation, than any existing work of the same kind, while it embraces every other feature which, in a general or particular manner, recommends them to liberal patronage. The aspect, form, and period of his publication, are imitated from the famous literary Gazette, pub-

lished at Jena, which for many years has enjoyed an unrivalled celebrity in every part of Europe. That journal is printed in small quarto, for circulation by post as a newspaper, and it is proposed to publish this English "Literary Gazette," on the same plan; that is to say, on a large sheet, folded into 16 pages, to be stamped like a newspaper, for the advantage of being franked by post, and to publish every Saturday.

Dr. Holland is preparing for the press a Narrative of his Travels in the South of Turkey, during the latter part of 1812, and the Spring of the following year. It will be the principal object of this work to afford sketches of the scenery, population, natural history, and antiquities, of those parts of Greece which have hitherto been but partially known or described: the narrative, therefore, will chiefly regard the author's journeys in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, and some parts of Macedonia: together with an account of his residence at Ionia the capital and court of Ali Pacha; and with a cursory sketch of his route through Attica, the Morea, &c. This work, will probably be ready for publication towards the end of the present year.

Mrs. Roberts's novel, entitled *Duty*, will appear in a few days, in three volumes 12mo.

Mr. Lloyd has in the press, a Translation of the Tragedies of Alfieri; which will appear in the course of the present month.

The Recluse of Norway, a novel. By Miss A. M. Porter, is in the press.

Alicia de Lacy. By Mrs. West, will appear this month.

The Confessions of Sir Thomas Longueville. By R. P. Gillies, Esq. is nearly ready for publication.

The Ballantynes of Edinburgh; have nearly completed *Roderick*, the last of the Goths, a poem. By R. Southey, Esq.

In the course of the present month, Mrs. Graham's *Letters on India* will appear.

The whole of the *Papers communicated to the Philosophical Transactions*, by the late John Smecton, F.R.S. are preparing for publication, in one volume 8vo.

Lord Clarendon's *Essays*, moral and entertaining, on the various Faculties and Passions of the Human Mind, will appear this month, in one volume folio 8vo.

Early in the present month will be published, a new and enlarged edition, being the third, of a theological treatise, entitled, a *New Way of deciding Old Controversies*, by Basanistes. The object of this work is to shew that those who claim exclusively the title of *Orthodox*, do not carry their principles to the full extent of which they admit.

A Voyage to the Isle of Elba.—Translated from the French of Mr. Arsenne Thiebaut de Berncaud, Emeritus Secretary of the Class of Literature, History, and Antiquities, in the Italian Academy, &c.

Mr. William Linley, late in the civil service of the East India Company, has in the press *Sonnets, Odes*, and other Poems, by the late Charles Leftley: together with a short account of his life and writings.

Mr. Sharon Turner is printing the first volume of his *History of England*. This will extend from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Edward the Third; and comprise also the literary history of England during the same period. It is composed, like his *History of the Anglo Saxons*, from original and authentic documents. It will be published in December.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

Mr. G. Hall, of Ansty, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, having, a few weeks since, ordered some clay to be dug for the purpose of making bricks in the parish of Hikon, found, about four or five feet below the surface, some oyster shells, he believes of the pearl kind. He has one perfect, both top and bottom shells united; in diameter nine inches, and twenty-six inches round; all the shell, both top and bottom, is white and pearly, and drops off in scales by the touch.

Turnips.—The Rev. T. C. Manning has exhibited at Norwich some excellent specimens of his preserved turnips, which afforded the most convincing proofs of the efficacy of his plan of earthing them in November and December, for consumption in

March and April. His white loaf turpins appeared firm, fresh, and nutritious, after a long, severe, and trying winter, which not only much injured the Norfolk, but even the harder Swedish turpins, to the great loss of the grazier, as well as of the community. Next to an assiduous cultivation of the crop, a careful protection of a certain portion of it, according to the quantity grown or wanted, cannot be too strongly recommended.

A coin equal in value to a dollar, has been struck at the Mint of Buenos Ayres by the Republican government. On the one side is the sun in its meridian splendour, with the inscription, "The Provinces of the River Plate;" and on the verge two hands united, supporting a star, surmounted by the cap of liberty, and with this additional motto, "Liberty and Union."

Remarkable Instance of quick Vegetation.—A quantity of the white Battersea beans, which had been sown in the natural earth on Sunday, in a garden belonging to Mr. R. Brown, in the Close, Norwich, and which were not visible at nine o'clock in the morning of the following Wednesday, had, at three in the afternoon of that day, all broken through the earth, and four of the plants actually measured three inches high, and were in full leaf.

Russell Institution.—The Duke of Gloucester presided at the anniversary meeting this year, attended by most of the managers and the committee. The business of the day was opened by Mr. Scarlett; the satisfaction that his statement of the funds afforded to a numerous assemblage of proprietors, was greatly heightened by the manner and expressions in which he noticed the patronage and kindness of the illustrious person who then filled the chair. The proprietors eagerly carried a vote of thanks to their royal patron. His Royal Highness, in return, very handsomely expressed his sentiments; and considered the Institution, from its usefulness and respectability, to be a national honour. The Society having been presented with a fine statue of the Anonymous, done in Maltese stone, and with three busts, being one of Sæmæa, of Hesiod, and of Homer, the thanks of the meeting were gratefully given to the donors, Mr. Galpard

and Mr. Shaw. Several ladies graced the noble room of the library on this occasion.

Mr. De Luc, by placing a pendulum between the positive and negative extremities of a galvanic pile, in the year 1809, produced a self-acting motion, which will not cease to operate as long as the pile retains its power. This idea has been improved upon by Mr. Singer, the electrician; and continued motions on this principle, though of small power, are now to be met with in the houses of many curious persons.

Sir John Sinclair, after devoting forty years to the service of his country, has resigned his honorary situation of president of the Board of Agriculture, and is succeeded by the Earl of Hardwicke.

The directors of the British Institution have been very successful in their applications to the possessors of paintings by Hogarth, Wilson, and Gainsborough. They have obtained the loan of about 120 of the works of these eminent masters, and some pictures by Zoffani. Her Majesty has sent three specimens by the latter artist to the British Gallery.

In the ancient library, lately discovered at Glogau, in Silesia, it is said there have been found many Latin translations from Greek writers, of a much earlier date than any at present known. Some of these, however, have turned out to be the productions of the third and fourth centuries.—Amongst them is a complete translation of Galen, executed about that age. From the documents contained in this most curious collection, Professor Schneider intends to draw up an account of the state of literature in the middle ages, in which he will expose many plagiarisms and frauds of the learned.

Mr. Flaxman is engaged upon a noble statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for the cathedral of St. Paul, and another of Lord Nelson for the same mausoleum. He has also nearly completed, for the cathedral of Exeter, a beautiful monument of the late Gen. Simcoe, and a statue of the unfortunate, but brave Sir John Moore, of a Colossal size, for the city of Glasgow. Among Mr. Flaxman's smaller works,

is a shield of Achilles, after the description of Homer.

The portraits of many distinguished characters of the reign of George III. from the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, are now engraving, and are to be published under the title of *Iconographia Reynoldsiana*.

A French gentleman is printing, in two octavo volumes, with numerous engravings, the Journal of a Frenchman, during his tour, and a residence of two years in Great Britain; with remarks upon the aspect, the arts, the literature, and the politics of this country.

The Missionary Society has published the report of Mr. Campbell, one of its South African envoys, by which it appears that he has paid the first visit made by any European to a large town in the interior, called Iatakoo. It is ten days journey N.N.E. from Klaar Water, a known missionary station, and nearly in lat. 26½, and long. 27, east, contains about 1500 houses, and 8000 inhabitants. The king's name is Matteebee; he promised the missionaries any protection they may require.

Mr. Gall, the topographer of Troy, Ithaca, and Argolis, during his last visit in the plain of Marathon, procured two engraved stones, which from the devices, are supposed to have belonged to the Persians slain there in the battle so celebrated in Grecian history. Four others of a similar kind, it seems, have been obtained in Persia by Sir William Ouseley during his late travels in that country. Some brass arrow heads, brought from Persepolis by this gentleman, are said to resemble those found on the plain of Marathon.

Respecting the preparation of coffee, a correspondent observes the difference between the English and the continental mode is this: Foreigners always burn the berry immediately before they make it into coffee; while in England, the berry is bought, and very often the coffee ready ground. The following is the best mode of making coffee:—After grinding the berry to a fine powder, mix with it the shell and white of an egg; then put it into the coffee pot filled with boiling water till it becomes fine, which will be in about ten minutes,

The Italians seldom take milk in any shape, but the Germans mostly add boiling cream to their coffee.

Oil of Green Walnuts.—In Switzerland great use is made of this oil, which is preferred to oil olive, for salads and delicate purposes. The walnuts are gathered while the interior shell is white, soft, and pulpy, and are squeezed in presses for the purpose.

From a statement of the mean temperature of the last six months, or from October to March, it appears that none of the situations north of Lisbon, except Penzance, has any material advantage over London in the mildness of its winter. The heat parts of Devonshire seem to be about a degree and a half warmer. Penzance may be considered as having a temperature four degrees and a half higher than London in its coldest months. It is remarkable that the temperature of the three coldest months is the same at Paris as at Edinburgh, being in both these cities about three degrees lower than in London. Malta and Madeira present numerically a mean temperature for the winter months, as favourable for an invalid as can possibly be desired.

The thawing of snow round trees and vegetables has been conceived as a proof that they give out heat; but the same appearance takes place whatever the substance may be around which the snow has fallen. When a thaw commences, all the surfaces of the snow absorb caloric in the same proportion, or nearly so; and consequently an uniform retreat of the whole depth of snow will take place, and a bare piece of ground will be seen around the substance, of whatever kind it may be, whether vegetables or stones, in the form of a rude circle.

A new society for promoting the increase and diffusion of literature, science, and the arts, is proposed to be established in Liverpool, under the name of The Liverpool Institution.

Mr. Godfrey Kneller, of Croydon, has obtained a patent for a method of manufacturing verdigris equal to French verdigris. Instead of the refuse of grapes used in France, the patentee cuts sponges into small pieces, of the size of the grape, and wets them with acetic acid, which, for the sake of eco-

nomy, may be procured from the grains of beer after the first brewing. The wetted pieces of sponge are then laid upon thin sheets of copper, from 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and these are placed stratum upon stratum, so as to bear equal in all their parts, care being taken that the sponges should not be too close, lest this should prevent the free circulation of the air, which greatly facilitates the oxydation. These must be laid upon a ground floor, or any other place of a proper temperature, on which much depends, and which can be known only from habit. In five or six days the sponge may be removed, and the verdigris taken off, if sufficiently abundant; if not, the operation must be repeated.

Dr. Spurzheim, the colleague of Dr. Gall, intends to visit England, to exhibit his system of craniology, or the art of discovering the human character by the external appearance of the cranium alone. He also intends to illustrate the science of his learned master, by publishing a view of his doctrines, illustrated with numerous representations of the skulls of criminals and others in Germany.

This year's premiums, granted by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, were distributed on the 4th of May, after eight ploughs appeared in competition. The first was awarded to Mr. Bennet's swing

plough, drawn by two oxen; the second to Mr. Whitaker's Bratton plough, drawn by two horses.

A Remedy for bad Smells.—Milk of lime, viz. water in which lime has been dissolved, mixed with the ley of ashes, or soapy water, being thrown into a privy, &c. when beginning to be offensive, as in rainy weather, will suppress the offensive smell. Five or six pounds of quick lime, with a small quantity of ashes mixed with water, will, by neutralizing, absorb any disagreeable odour.

Mr. Bird has engaged to paint two national pictures, one to represent the embarkation of Louis XVIII at Dover, the other his landing at Calais. From an introduction by the Duke of Clarence, Mr. B. accompanied the French monarch in the royal yacht, who, with the Duchess D'Angouleme, and the chief persons in their suite, permitted the artist to take their portraits. The Prince Regent, and the other distinguished British characters present at the embarkation and landing, have also promised to sit to Mr. Bird, and to afford him every assistance; so that he will have an opportunity of handing down to posterity a faithful representation of those interesting events. Engravings in the like manner are to be made from the pictures, of the size of the death of Wolfe. Mr. Charles Warren will execute one of these plates.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

HENRY SEYMER, Esq.

[By the Author of the splendid publication on the Genus Pinus.]

THE residence of this eminent naturalist was Hanford House, Dorsetshire, which has been the family seat for many generations, his family being a branch of that of the Duke of Somerset. From his early years Mr. Seymour had cultivated the study of natural history; but the parts he most excelled in were entomology, conchology, and mineralogy, particularly the investigation of extraneous fossils. His cabinets of shells were very rich, as he never lost any opportunity of procuring the finest that came to market; and although he resided

at so great a distance from the metropolis, he had always agents in town on the look-out to secure any collections that might be brought to this country by voyagers; and he procured many rare species, in consequence, of the celebrated voyage of the immortal Cook. Martin, in his splendid work on Shells, speaks highly of Mr. Seymour's collection.—He maintained a very extensive correspondence with the naturalists of his time, Edwards, Dr. Fothergill, Pennant, Forster, Drury, and Francillon. That eminent naturalist, Dr. Pulteney, of Blandford, residing at no more than five miles distance from him, they spent much of their time together, and the Doctor has frequently declared that some of

the happiest hours of his life were passed in Mr. Seymer's society. The celebrated Duchess of Portland frequently presented him with rare specimens of shells from her noble cabinet; and for the last twelve years of her life never omitted spending some time at Handford in her way to Weymouth, where her grace had a friend always residing to collect for her.—Both Mr. Seymer and his son Henry often occupied themselves in drawing subjects of natural history, in which they were excelled by very few; and many of their highly-finished drawings of birds, shells, and insects, are now distributed among different branches of the family. Dr. Solander had so great a respect for Mr. Seymer, that he was desirous of naming that fine plant after him, since named by Professor Swartz *Solandra grandiflora*. Mr. Francis Masson related this circumstance to me, and gave me the specimen out of his Herbarium, marked *Seymera*, in Dr. Solander's handwriting. Although botany was not so much Mr. Seymer's study as the other parts of the system of nature, he collected many curious exotics in his garden, and had some of the finest orange and lemon trees then in the kingdom, planted in the natural ground against the walls, with moveable sash-lights before them; and which I have often seen loaded with fruit sufficient to supply his table. In his collection of tulips, hyacinths, and auriculas, so much the rage of those days, he also greatly excelled. Nature he lov'd, with her he spent his hours,
And stor'd his garden with her fairest flowers.

Mr. John Ryall dedicated "Hortus

Europæ Americæ" to Mr. Seymer, a collection of curious trees and shrubs adapted to the climates and soils of Great Britain, Ireland, and most parts of Europe, with figures by Mark Catesby, a work "written," the author observes, "upon that branch of natural science in which he eminently excels, and on those arts of cultivation which his own rural improvements best illustrate and explain."—John Ellis, Esq. a gentleman of large property in Jamaica, and a particular friend of Mr. Seymer, at his recommendation, undertook to make as complete a collection of drawings of the natural history of that country as could be procured; and took with him Mr. Robins, of Bath, the first natural history draughtsman of his time, at Mr. Seymer's recommendation. This gentleman, after a residence of ten years in Jamaica, and completing some thousands of drawings of animals, birds, fishes, plants, and insects, freighted a vessel called the British Queen with his collections, to return to Europe, intending to present the whole to the British Museum: but, alas! that memorable storm, fatal to the Ville de Paris and to so many other vessels, consigned at once this magnificent collection and its author to a watery grave. It is also rather remarkable, that just before Mr. Ellis sailed, Robins the draughtsman was accidentally drowned crossing the White River in Jamaica. Some duplicates of Mr. Ellis's drawings, sent to England at different times previous to his leaving Jamaica, are now in the possession of his son, John Ellis, Esq. F.L.S. of Portland-place.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the high hopes entertained of the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, there has not been wanting a number of persons who have already begun to deprecate that measure; and who imagine that Louis XVIII. since his accession to that dignity, has assumed a tone and a temper not natural to himself or consistent with the gra-

titude he owes this country. One thing at least is certain, which is, that the French government will not hastily enter into any new commercial connection with us, nor pledge themselves to any measures which they think may prejudice themselves. In reply to some proposition made by Austria, relative to a further diminution of the French territory, the king is reported to have said, "that he

was ready to go back to England, but that he never would sign the degradation of France." That delays have arisen is evident, from the return of the Duke of Clarence to town from Dover after he had embarked on board a royal yacht for the purpose of conveying the allied sovereigns coming from Paris across the channel. Happily, by the arrival of the last Paris papers, all the vain surmises as to the causes of the delay seem to be removed. The Emperor of Austria does not come to England, having actually set out on his return to Vienna; but the Paris papers say, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia only wait the signing of the treaty of peace to set off to England together, the former having already begun to sell his horses and carriages. From nothing more being hinted about disagreements between the French and the allies, we are led to suppose that these differences have subsided, or, that the reports of former frays and duels between them have been exaggerated. The terms of the treaty, they add, will certainly be made known before the end of the month. It is again stated in the last French papers, that in addition to Old France, the French are to have all the low countries, as far as Bruges, and a population of 100,000 souls, the rest being to be ceded to Holland. These terms, however, have been variously stated: Great Britain, it is said, retains the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, the Mauritius, and Tobago; but cedes all the other French and Dutch colonies to those powers respectively, except Gaudaloupe, which is secured to Sweden. The Emperor of Russia is to have the whole of Poland and Dantzick. Saxony to be divided between Austria and Prussia. Murat to retain Naples, and King Ferdinand Sicily. The Scheldt to be open, and the ships in the Dutch ports to be divided between the French and the Dutch.—

The peace establishment of the French army is to be, at least, 220,000 men. The following is a list of the new French ministry:—M. d'Ambray, chancellor of France; all the members of the provisional council of state, as well as the chancellor, and M. Bertrand, to be ministers of State; M. Talleyrand, the Prince of Benevento,

to be minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs; M. l'Abbé de Montesquieu, minister and secretary of state for the interior; General Count Dupont, minister and secretary of state for war; M. Baron Louis, secretary of the finances; M. Malouet, secretary for the marine; M. le Count Beugnot, director general of the police; M. Ferrand, director-general of the posts; M. Berenger, director of the taxes.

The King of France has also nominated Prince Eugene Beauharnois, a marshal of France, and told him that he hoped there would be peace; but, if occasion required, he should be employed with the greatest confidence. Since then the Emperor of Russia has dined at St. Leu, near Montmorency, with Prince Eugene, his mother and sister. Josephine, it is said, is appointed Duchess of Evreux; and the brothers appear to have taken refuge in Switzerland.

Letters from Paris state, that it is the determination of M. Talleyrand, not to admit the introduction of British manufactures, either on the condition of the tariff published, or of the treaty of 1786. The alleged excuse of his refusal is, that it would occasion a popular commotion. We hear that the complaints of the people had induced the government to set aside the tariff published by the Duke of Angoulême at Bourdeaux, in favour of British manufactures; and that several ships in the Garonne, laden with those commodities, had taken their departure for Passages, to await there orders from the proprietors, the supercargoes not having been permitted to land the merchandise at Bourdeaux. Mr. Robinson has, since his return, had frequent conferences with ministers, and we hear that there is every probability of the obstacles being removed.

Several of the French marshals having previously gone forward to meet the king at Compeigne; after addressing him, his majesty laying hold of the arms of the two marshals who were next to him, exclaimed, with an overflow of heart:—

"It is on you, gentlemen, marshals, that I wish always to support myself; approach and encircle me: you have always been good Frenchmen: I trust

that France will never have occasion for your swords again; but if ever we shall be forced to draw them, which God forbid, gouty as I am I will march with you."

"Sire," replied the marshals, "Your majesty may consider us as the pillars of your throne—we wish to be its firmest support."

The king withdrew, and the marshals were afterwards presented to the Duchess of Angouleme, and to their serene highnesses the Prince of Conde and the Duke of Bourbon. The king did the marshals the honour of inviting them to dinner. His majesty, at the commencement of the repast, said—"gentlemen marshals, I wish to drink with you to the French armies."

After enduring a long succession of ridiculous tales from the French papers relative to Bonaparte and his brothers, there is every reason to suppose that he landed on the 4th of May at Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, with no other attendant, that we know of, the commissioners excepted, but General Bertrand. His first act was to proceed to church, and the next to visit the fortifications. He also caused a white flag, bordered with red, and bearing three bees on a field of azure, to be hoisted on the walls and towers of the city. But in reading the public acts of Bonaparte since his arrival in the island of Elba, we are almost tempted to believe that the renowned story of Sancho and his kingdom of Barataria, are no longer a romance. Here we have before our view, a man at whose approach some months ago the nations of the earth were wont to tremble, now dwindled into the mock sovereign of a small insignificant spot of land, which has more the resemblance of a prison, than a kingdom. Yet, even here he uses the same pompous imperial language which he formerly dictated to the entire continent of Europe. And his *great officers of state*, (as they are called) as if in derision, represent him to the inhabitants as a being of that importance equal to what his most abject flatterers described him in the zenith of his power. His vice-prefect of Porto Ferrajo, tells the inhabitants that the coming of the *august sovereign*, the Emperor Napoleon, among them is the most fortunate event that could illustrate

their history! and all are desired to rally round his sacred person! Then comes the address of a pompous priest, vicar-general of Elba, who talks of the wise dispensations of providence which has caused the people to become the subjects of *Napoleon the Great*. "Elba," says he, "elevated to a sublime honour, receives into its bosom the *anointed of the Lord*!" From the great number of books ordered from Paris, by Bonaparte, it is yet hoped he may improve.

Some people will have it that the Sovereign of Elba has not been a tyrant, because he has not shared the fate of Nefo and others; and thus says one of our journalists, "The island of Elba whose territory is so small, and its history, hitherto, comparatively so obscure, is about to be illustrated by becoming the residence of the conqueror of more than half the European continent, and an acknowledged genius of the first order. If he rose like a meteor, and in his astonishing career dazzled and terrified the world with the awful grandeur of his power, and the coruscations of his ambition, he appears to settle like an Italian sun in a happy climate, and promises to be the father of the mild and amiable Elbese. But, surely, Napoleon's character of tyrant cannot have been properly appreciated, or why should his fate have been so different from that of the tyrants of antiquity, or of more modern times? Nebuchadnezzar became a wild beast, and ate grass; Pharaoh brought upon his country and himself all the catalogue of human plagues; Attila perished, as suspected, in the embraces of female perfidy; Dyonisius was banished, and taught school at Syracuse; Cæsar was stabbed by his friend; but Napoleon takes possession, with his fortune and honours, of the beautiful little island of Elba! If he is a man of general knowledge, as it has been often asserted, and that he means to devote his time to the pursuit of the arts and sciences, he has a fine opportunity in a country famed for its plants and minerals; but if, as it is said, though not superstitious as to other faiths, he has a faith peculiar to himself, in which he still firmly believes, viz. Fortune, who has in her caprices to try his fidelity, deserted him for

the moment, he may still consider himself as at her disposal, and destined for more astonishing purposes than the world has yet witnessed."

SPAIN.

Communications have been received from Madrid, to the date of the 1st of May, when matters remained in that capital in a state of the most painful uncertainty. A definitive answer had been required from Ferdinand, as to his acceptance of the constitution, and as to the time of his return to the seat of government, but none had been obtained. Hopes were indulged that the British ministers would use his influence with the young king, and the persons by whom he is surrounded, to promote the acceptance of the constitution; but the more intelligent encouraged no such expectation, and concluded that Sir Henry Wellesley would decline all interference. In this dilemma the intention of the leading members of the Cortes appeared to be to adopt the bold measure of setting aside the present sovereign, and to offer the crown to Don Carlos, the next heir to the kingdom; but the most serious difficulties were apprehended from such an experiment.

It is since stated that King Ferdinand is at Valencia, preparing a new constitutional code, to substitute in the place of that adopted by the Cortes. It is certain that the clergy, a great number of the nobility, and a large portion of the army, seem more attached to the King than the Cortes; and as both parties are fond of power, little less than a miracle is required to prevent an intestine war. How the English can in Spain support the people in opposition to the King, and in Norway support a King in opposition to the people, remains to be seen; and if the lawful King of Spain is to be set aside, what then becomes of all the attachment formerly expressed to their beloved Ferdinand? These are questions that will, however, be solved in a very short period of time.

Since writing the above, we learn that Earl Bathurst has received dispatches from Sir H. Wellesley, dated May 5, stating that a revolution has taken place at Madrid. King Ferdinand, VII. had, rejected, in toto, the constitution sanctioned by the English and the Cortes. He entered Ma-

drid escorted by a body of Spanish guards. A Spanish General surrounded the Cortes, and ordered them to disperse in the name of the King, and after much tumult they were compelled to quit their place of meeting; a number of them, however, were arrested. The Duke of Wellington had not arrived when this event took place; and as the people, in a great measure, are attached to the King's party, it will certainly give rise to the disclosure of some very curious facts as to the manner in which the Cortes got into power.

NORWAY.

The last news from the frontiers of Norway indicated that the troubles raised there are not yet appeased. This intelligence has hastened the departure of the Prince Royal of Sweden, who left Paris on the 30th of April, to repair to Stockholm direct. The co-operation of the British, in starving the people of Norway into a compliance with Sweden by a rigorous blockade, has excited much complaint both in and out of Parliament: government, however, persist in arguing for the measure on the ground of political expediency. If it be true, that the Norwegians in general are determined to resist the Swedes, though they may finally be subdued, it will probably cost many valuable lives, besides entailing distress upon numerous families. Three and twenty vessels with provisions from Holland, have lately entered the port of Bergen.

AMERICA.

It seems resolved upon by our government to prosecute a vigorous war with our transatlantic brethren, till they accede to the following demands—if not give up some of their colonies: First, a new boundary for the Indians, their independence and integrity to be guaranteed by Great Britain; the Americans, as well as the French, in future, to be excluded from the fisheries on the coasts of British North America; the Americans to be excluded from all intercourse with our possessions either in the East or West Indies; and their pretended right to the north-west coast of America to be extinguished for ever; to renounce the Floridas, and give up Louisiana, in order that we may the

better secure to ourselves the navigation of the Mississippi; the recognition of our right of search; and the sole possession of the lakes.

A large land force is preparing to enforce these demands, and Lord Hill (late Sir Rowland) has accepted the command in chief, notwithstanding we have heard that the American government have repealed the embargo and the non-importation act, as it applied to neutrals, besides sending a deputation to treat with us. These negotiators, who were some time since at Gottenburg, have removed to Ghent in Flanders.

ITALY.

Beauharnois, late Vice roy, in his farewell address to the French troops, assigned as a reason for not personally conducting them to their homes, that "a faithful people lay claim to the remainder of an existence, which has been already consecrated to them for nearly 10 years." He has since arrived at Paris. The Austrian troops are every where replacing those of France, who according to a convention, are repossessing the Alps on their return home.

Private letters from Rome contain the following details with regard to the Ex-Queen of Etruria:—"Queen Maria Louisa of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, late Regent of Etruria, is at present in Rome; it was on the 19th of January last, that the King of Naples ordered her to be set at liberty from the convent, where she had been detained thirty months, without permission to communicate with any one whatsoever. This incredible treatment on the part of Napoleon had for its object to get rid of the payment of 400,000 francs, which had been arbitrarily assigned to her in compensation; 1st, for the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla; 2d, for the County of Nice, which had been given by Charles IV. of Spain, her father, in consideration for the cession made by him of Louisiana, which Napoleon afterwards sold to the United States of America for the sum of 80 millions of francs."

Ferdinand of Naples has published a strong protest against the transfer of his kingdom to Murat, and disclaims every idea of the least abdication of his rights. Since this it has been reported, that Sardinia is to be ceded to

Murat, and that King to be indemnified elsewhere.

HOLLAND.

Since the shouting for Orange Boven has ceased, it would seem, from a recent speech made by the Dutch minister of finance, that the people, as usual, have been called upon to pay the reckoning, and a pretty long one it seems to be. He says, "For the current year, 1814, the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the state may be reckoned at 63,500,000 guilders. The revenue to meet this expenditure could not be estimated at more than 38,480,000 florins, thus leaving a deficit of 25,020,000 florins. The expenditure of 63,500,000 florins might be distributed under the following heads: 1, for the income assigned by the constitution to the Sovereign Prince and the Hereditary Prince, 1,600,000 f.; 2, for the department of the general secretary of state, including the expenses of the meeting of the states-general, and of the council of state, 339,581 f.; 3, for the home department, including the expenses of dykes, &c. 7,189,230 f.; 4, for the department of finance, including the interest of the national debt, 22,500,000 f.; 5, for the foreign department, 891,000 f.; 6, for the naval department, 3,300,000 f.; 7, for the war department, 23,658,054 f.; 8, for the department of commerce and colonies, 3,000,000 f.; 9, for extraordinary and unforeseen expenses, 1,022,192 f."—The rest of his speech goes to prove that these charges are not likely to be increased any future year: their being so great at present he imputes to the enemy's leaving the country in an exhausted state. Foreign embassies, this year, is put down as an extraordinary charge. The public debt too was so much in arrear, he says, "that in this year it was necessary to provide for one and one-half year's interest; but in future the interest will be paid half-yearly, and each year will be charged with its own burthen." The expenses of the naval department, fixed at the moderate sum of 3,300,000 florins, are susceptible of little reduction; but it is by no means to be supposed that the very large sum of 23 millions for the war department will remain a burthen on the finances of the country. When

his Royal Highness entered on the government, there was no army in the Netherlands, and the magazines were emptied of all their stores."

From the conclusion of this speech, it appears that the subsistence and other necessities for their good friends, the allies, who came to deliver them, and "who passed through, or were stationed for months in their territory," will cost them about four millions.

DOMESTIC.

As to the Catholics we have been surprised by an act of condescension on the part of the present Pope, which, if acted upon, would put an end to all religious contention. But, strange to tell, though the Irish Catholics in particular believe in the infallibility of the Pope, they now refuse to obey him; and some go so far as to say that he has been bribed by the English. —The recent communication from Rome, on the subject of the Catholic bill of last session, to which we here allude, is from M. Guaragnotti, vice-president of the Propaganda. "We have decreed," it says, "that the Catholics do receive, with a contented and grateful spirit, the propositions which were last year brought forward for their emancipation." The only exception which it makes, is to the oath against any intercourse with the supreme Pontiff, tending directly or indirectly to subvert or disturb the Protestant discipline or church, which, it says, can alone be taken in the sense of not disturbing them "by force of arms, or any disingenuous arts." With regard to the proposed *veto*, it observes, "that the monarch should desire to be assured of the allegiance of those promoted to the office of bishop or dean, and be secure of their possessing those qualities which belong to good subjects; that he should, besides, appoint a committee to examine into their habits of life, and report to himself, as your Excellency has detailed; and, finally, that he should, for the time to come, hold excluded men not British born, or who had not lived for the five preceding years in his dominions, are all, as matters of civil regulation, entitled to the indulgence of the church."

The lovers of peace and moderation will be gratified in hearing, from what

has dropped from Mr. Grattan in the House of Commons, that no further notice will be taken of the Catholic business at present: in the mean while, should that bigotry, which disgraces Ireland, flame out into any overt acts of violence, it will prove but too plainly that, with religion in their mouths, Catholics of this cast are actuated by very different motives.

Respecting the abolition of the assize of bread, at a late meeting of the common council of London, the upright opposers of this insidious measure, though never distinguished by the cant term of "friends of the people," set the value of this impudent claim in its true light. There was exhibited more sound patriotism in the few observations made by Mr. Atkins and his friends, than in all the frothy and long-winded harangues of the common speech makers. The report, however, when put to the vote, was agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be further proceeded upon.

The proceedings upon the corn bill in the Commons is likely to call forth petitions against its passing from all parts of the country. From a view of its outlines, it appears to be miserably partial, unjust, and oppressive. Happily, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had the prudence to postpone its further discussion till the 6th of June. Being brought into the Commons by Sir Henry Parnell, an *Irish* member, the following observations are well calculated to explain its partiality. — "This gentleman's theory assumes that we are one united kingdom, with one inseparable interest; but the practice creates three distinct interests, among which, that of England is left in the most helpless state possible. For instance, suppose the prices in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively to be 8s. 72s. and 64s. per quarter, and the average to be 76s.; then, according to the proposed resolutions, any foreign grower may import into England at a duty of 11s., which, perhaps, from the rate of his own prices he may very well be able to pay. It is true, he will encounter the Irish grower at a disadvantage; but the English farmer will derive no sort of benefit from this conflict. Besides, it is to be noticed, that the Irish-

man may export whenever and whither he thinks fit. If he has a year of plenty, he is not bound to provide against our scarcity. The English consumer, therefore, is as little benefited as the English farmer. At all events; it seems self-evident that the duties on import should be fixed by the prices of the market into which the importation is to be made; and not by those of a country which is at the very same moment exporting to the same market. The including in one common average, therefore, the English and Irish prices, which has been known to differ as much as 28s. per quarter, is a piece of the most gratuitous oppression on the English grower, as well as consumer, that can well be imagined. And all the while that we are thus called on to encourage and assist the Irish agriculture, it is confessedly advancing with far more rapid strides than that of England, its rents doubling, and its exports augmenting, beyond all former calculation."

The observations of Mr. Lascelles, who is much interested in the high rents of land, no doubt, had a very powerful effect upon the House. The disinterested conduct of such members will go far to allay the irritation of the public feeling, if any legislative provisions shall eventually be found necessary. It must be admitted that the great inequality of wealth in this country, as caused by a number of fortuitous circumstances, impose upon its possessors the task of becoming the dispensers of nature's bounty, and the benefactors, instead of the oppressors, of their species. It must be obvious, that policy, as well as humanity, should direct the attention of our legislators to the condition of the lower orders, as in case of a decay of trade, the bulk of them would evidently be thrown upon the landed interest for support. Some noble examples, however, of what ought to be done by men above sordid views have already appeared; among these, Ralph Hodgson, Esq. in the county of Durham, a gentleman possessed of considerable landed property, has, in consequence of the depressed state of the markets for all kinds of farming produce, given orders for his farms to be reduced one-fourth of the present rental.

From what has transpired in the Commons as to child stealing, it would seem that the law, as it has hitherto stood, encouraged, rather than deprecated this inhuman practice, because Judges have said in their charge to jurors, "that if the latter thought the intention was to steal the *person* of the child, and not its *clothes*, it was their duty to acquit the prisoner!" But though a former bill to render the offence penal had before passed, it was lost in the Lords; this induced Mr. W. Smith to make his late motion, which, there is every reason to hope, will be attended with better success. The bill for preventing this offence contains the following clause: "That if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall, without any colour or pretence in law for so doing, either by force or fraud, lead, take, or carry away, or decoy, or entice away, any child under the age of ten years, with intent to deprive its parent or parents, or any other person having the lawful care or charge of such child, or the possession of such child, by concealing and detaining such child from such parent or parents, or other person or persons having the lawful care or charge of it; or with intent to steal any article of apparel or ornament, or other thing of value or use, upon or about the person of such child, to whomsoever such article may belong; or shall receive and harbour with any such intent as aforesaid any such child, knowing the same to have been so by force or fraud led, taken or carried, or decoyed or enticed away as aforesaid; every such person or persons, and his, her, and their counsellors, procurers, aiders, and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be subject and liable to all such pains, penalties, punishments, and forfeitures, as by the laws now in force may be inflicted upon, or are incurred by persons convicted of grand larceny."

The rapacity of the speculating companies, in invading public rights, has received a very seasonable check; we allude to the Kentish Town foot-toll; this being the second failure of an attempt to impose a toll upon foot passengers on a public road. The circumstances are these. In the year 1809, some leading person in the

Highgate-Archway undertaking, conceived that it would be a profitable speculation to make a turnpike-road from Kentish Town, across to the Highgate-Archway-road, to induce travellers to avoid Highgate-hill, and pass through the archway on their route to the north, and for this purpose a bill was brought into Parliament, which was opposed by St. Pancras parish, on account of its proposing a toll on foot passengers, and encroaching on their rights in Maiden-lane; which bill passed with a provision, prohibiting the encroachments complained of; but the following year the trustees brought in another bill, and after giving a *douceur* for the benefit of the poor of St. Pancras, it was allowed to pass, with a provision which enabled the projectors to take part of Foster-lane, an old public road, and to erect turnpikes, at which cattle and carriages were to pay toll, an impost which is now found heavy enough. Not contented, however, with this encroachment on the public, the trustees brought in a new bill this session, which was read twice, when the inhabitants of Kentish Town becoming acquainted that by its provisions they were to be compelled to pay a foot-toll for passing a public road, a thing unknown before in this country, for the sake of the poor, as well as themselves, warmly and successfully opposed the measure, and the bill was wholly rejected. It may not be improper to add, that while the bill was pending, without waiting the sanction of Parliament, foot-toll was demanded at the gates, and paid by many persons who were unconscious of its illegality.

Daniel Isaac Eaton, the publisher of *Ecce Homo*, a scandalous misrepresentation of the life of Jesus Christ, in which obscene and disgusting insinuation is substituted for argument, having been lately brought up for judgment in the Court of King's

Bench, his aged and sickly appearance induced the Court to remand him; since which, it is understood, that having given up the author, judgment will not be passed upon Eaton. As the author will now be prosecuted, it will be curious if it should be ascertained that this censurer of the morals of Jesus Christ is himself an immoral character!

The new regulations respecting private madhouses proposed for the adoption of the Legislature, to ensure to the sufferers of the greatest of human calamities, as much humane relief and accommodation as their unhappy condition will admit; not only include the occasional visits of physicians, magistrates, and other duly qualified and responsible persons, to these abodes of wretchedness, but it has been suggested, that the coroner's inquest shall be held on the bodies of all the sufferers who die in such a state of necessary confinement, and absence from their connections, by a parity of reason, with the case of persons who die in legal custody. Indeed, all the motives which render an investigation necessary in the one instance, apply with equal, if not greater force to the other; for here private power has in a more particular manner the liberty of playing the tyrant, which renders the constitutional inquiry by jury to ascertain the circumstances of the death, and that no violence has been offered, more particularly essential.

The legal abuses Lord Stanhope has recently exposed, are what is called *mesne process*; though proved glaring, and highly injurious to several individuals, the motions he grounded upon them have been overruled, in consequence of observations made by Lord Ellenborough, who urged, "that every care was taken to qualify and mitigate them by the superintending vigilance of the courts of justice!"

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ENTRANCE of LOUIS XVIII. into PARIS.

ON Monday, the 2d of May, the Senate had the honour of being presented to his Majesty at St Ouen, by the Marquis de Dreux Breze, grand master of the ceremonies, when the Prince of Benevento addressed him as follows:—

“Sire—The return of your Majesty restores to France her natural govern-

ment, and all the guarantees necessary to her repose, and to the repose of Europe. Every heart feels that this benefit could be due to yourself alone; accordingly all hearts hasten to meet you on your road. There are joy, which cannot be feigned, that whose transports you hear is a joy truly national. The Senate, deeply affected by this touching spectacle, happy to blend its sentiments with those of the people, come, like them, to deposit it

the foot of the throne the testimonies of their respect and attachment.

"Sire—Scourges without number have laid waste the kingdom of your fathers. Our glory had taken refuge in the camps; the armies have saved French honour. In re-ascending the throne, you succeed to twenty years of ruin and misfortune. This inheritance might appal ordinary virtue. The reparation of so great a state of disorder requires the devotion of great courage. Prodiges are necessary to heal the wounds of the country; but we are your children, and those prodigies are reserved for your paternal cares. The more difficult circumstances, the more ought the royal authority to be powerful and revered—in speaking to the imagination with all éclat of ancient recollections, it will know how to conciliate all the wishes of modern reason, by borrowing from it the wisest political theories. A constitutional charter will unite all interests to that of the throne, and fortify the first will with the concurrence of all wills. You know better than we, Sire, that such institutions, so well proved among a neighbouring people, afford supports and not barriers, to monarchs who are friends of the laws and fathers of the people. Yes, Sire, the nation and the Senate, full of confidence in the great talents, and magnanimous sentiments, of your Majesty, desire, with you, that France may be free, in order that the King may be powerful."

His Majesty was pleased to signify, that he received with great satisfaction the sentiments and homage of the Senate. Addresses were then presented by deputations from the Legislative Body, Court of Appeal, the University of Paris, &c. all of which were graciously received. To that of the university his Majesty replied nearly in these words:—

"I am deeply impressed with the sentiments which the university has addressed to me. I know the good it has done, and what it may do. A little knowledge conduces to error; much knowledge leads to truth. Let the university continue to diffuse it with the same zeal; let it at the same time watch over the state of morals. I trust that my family and myself will always give an example in this respect."

When the French Marshals were first introduced to his Majesty, observing that Marshal Lefebvre walked with some difficulty, in consequence of a slight attack of the gout, he said, "What, Marshal, are you one of us?" To Marshal Mortier he said, "Marshal, when we were not friends you paid some attention to the Queen, my wife, which she took care to inform me of, and I hold them in remembrance to this day."—Then addressing Marshal Marmont, he said, "You were wounded in Spain, and nearly lost an arm?"—"Yes, Sire," replied the Marshal, "but I have recovered it for the service of your Majesty."

Declaration of the King.

"Louis, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre,—Recalled by the love of our people to the throne of our fathers, enlightened by the misfortunes of the nation which we are destined to govern, our first thought is to invoke that mutual confidence so necessary to our repose and their happiness,—After having read with attention the plan of the Constitution proposed by the Senate, in the sitting of the 6th of April last, we have recognised that the bases were good, but that a great number of articles bearing the marks of the precipitation with which they have been drawn up, cannot in their present form, become fundamental laws of the State. Resolved to adopt a liberal Constitution, we wish that it should be wisely combined, and not being able to accept one which it is indispensably necessary to correct, we convoked for the 10th June of the present year, the Senate and Legislative Body, engaging to lay before them the result of our labours with a commission chosen from those two Bodies, and to give that Constitution the following guarantees:

"The Representative Government shall be maintained such as it exists at present, divided into two corps, viz. the Senate, and a house composed of deputies of departments.—The taxes shall be freely imposed.—Public and private liberty ensured.—The liberty of the press respected, with the precaution necessary to the public tranquillity.—The freedom of worship guaranteed.—Property shall be sacred and inviolable.—The sale of nation-

domains shall remain irrevocable.—The Ministers, responsible, may be prosecuted by one of the Legislative Houses, and tried by the other.—The Judges are irremovable, and the judicial power independent.—The public debt shall be guaranteed.—Pensions, ranks, military honours, preserved, as well as the ancient and new Nobility.—The Legion of Honour, the decoration of which we will determine, shall be maintained.—Every Frenchman shall be admissible to civil and military employments. In fine, no individual shall be disturbed for his opinions and votes.

(Signed) "Louis."

"Done at St. Ouen, May 2, 1814."

Entrance of the King into Paris.

On the 4th, his Majesty left St. Ouen, accompanied by the Members of the Provisional Council of State, the Commissaries of the Ministerial Departments, the Marshals of France, the Generals who had gone thither to pay their homage, and the persons composing his household. An immense number of the inhabitants of Paris, of the neighbouring country, and surrounding departments, had assembled on the road, and made a prelude to the concert of acclamation and homage which was heard to arise from all points of the capital. The procession was formed in the order of the ceremonial decreed by the grand master.

The prefect of the Seine, at the head of the municipal body, and the prefect of the Police, were stationed at the barrier; and the keys were carried by the senior mayor of Paris.—Baron de Marbois, Prefect of the Seine, addressed his Majesty in a speech, and presented to him the keys of the city. His Majesty was pleased to reply in the most gracious manner.—"I am at last in my good city of Paris. Experience a lively emotion from the proofs of affection which are at this moment given me. Nothing could be more agreeable to my heart than to see restored the statue of him, the recollection of whom, among all my noble ancestors, is the most dear to me. I thank the key-bearers who restore them to you; they could not be in better hands, nor entrusted to a stronger and more hearty of guarding them."

The procession then advanced towards the Cathedral. The triumphal arch, vulgarly called the Port St. Dennis, presented on each side the arms of France, with the inscription, *Ludovicus Magna*. The edifice was covered with emblems. In the street of St. Dennis the houses of the traders vied with each other in their decorations and inscriptions. That which was most admired was over the gate of the Hotel Dieu—

"*Pauper clamavit et Dominus exaudivit eum.*" When the procession entered the place Notre Dame, thousands of voices exclaimed *Vive le Roi!*

His Majesty and the Duchess D'Angoulême alighted at the metropolitan church, at a quarter past two o'clock, and were received with the usual ceremonies. Arrived under the canopy which had been prepared for him, and over which was the image of St. Louis, with an inscription alluding to the memorable events of the time, the Sovereign threw himself upon his knees, and kissed, with devotion, the cross, which was presented to him by l'Abbe La Mer, the vicar-general, officiating in the name of the chapter. After receiving the holy water and the incense, his Majesty was addressed by the abbe in the following terms:

"Sire!—One of the illustrious ancestors of your Majesty, with a religious confidence, put up his prayers and his vows at the foot of the altar of our august patron; and he obtained the birth of a son, Louis XIV. For many years we have ejaculated at the same altar, in silence and in sorrow, our prayers and our tears! Heaven now restores to us our King!—our Father! Louis XVIII. The God of St. Louis has re-established your throne, you will secure his altar.—'Dieu et le Roi!' This is our motto. It has always been that of the clergy of France, whose organ the Church of Paris is proud to be at this moment."

His Majesty answered, "My most anxious wish, on entering my good city of Paris, has been to thank God and his holy Mother, for the happiness which at length begins to shine upon us. A son of St. Louis, I shall endeavour to imitate his virtues."

The *Domine salvum fac Regem* was performed, and supported by the vast crowd of spectators who filled every

part of the church. *Te Deum* was afterwards chaunted: that of Neuc-komm was chosen for this occasion, and it was executed by a numerous band of musicians. After this religious ceremony the procession continued in the regular order to the Palace of the Thuilleries. When the cavalcade reached Pont Neuf, Madame Blanchard ascended in a balloon amidst the noise of cannon, firearms, and rockets. The balloon halted for a moment over the statue of Henry IV. and afterwards took the direction of the *Palace des Quatre Nations*; it was surmounted by a white flag. Having reached a certain height, several white pigeons were let fly, and like the dove from the ark, they were destined to announce to the distant provinces, that the storms and tempest of anarchy, with which France had been tossed, were at an end.

When the procession approached the spot on which the statue of Henry IV. is raised, the enthusiasm was carried to an indescribable degree. The conservatory assembled round the statue, played the air sacred to the memory of that good king, the people and the soldiers repeated it in chorus. The king's carriage stopped for some time opposite the statue, and his Majesty appeared to read with emotion this beautiful and simple inscription—*LUDOVICO REDUCE—HENRICUS REDIVIVUS*; and also the inscriptions on the two temples erected near this statue, viz. *A la Concorde des Français*—*A la Raison des Nations*.

The cortège arrived at the Thuilleries at twenty minutes past four. The duchess d'Angoulême was received by one hundred and forty-four ladies of the first distinction. The king and all the royal family appeared at the windows. Monseigneur stood next the king. The king embraced him amidst the loudest acclamations of the people. His majesty, stretching forth his arms, seemed to say—You are my children; I bear you in my heart; I embrace you all. At eight there was a general illumination. At nine o'clock fireworks were let off on Pont Louis XVI. Afterwards the musicians of the conservatory played several airs, under the windows of the Thuilleries. At half past ten the king appeared again at the windows, placed

his hand upon his heart, and saluted the assembled thousands with infinite grace and affection. About midnight the crowd dispersed without the slightest accident having occurred through the day. His Majesty reviewed the whole of the allied troops in Paris, who defiled before him in the highest order. The Swiss guards do the duty of the Thuilleries, as formerly.

EAST INDIES.

Shocking Narrative of the loss of the Ship Asia.

[From the Bombay Gazette of July 28.]

The Asia, a ship belonging to Bombay, burthen about 1000 tons, and commanded by Capt. Samuel Stewart, sailed on her homeward voyage from Batavia, on the 11th of March. I shipped on board the Asia, says the narrator, (Mr. Patton) in the station of third officer, and embarked with my whole property, 10,000 dollars in specie, on the 9th with the intention of coming to Bengal. The first and second officers were Mr. Duncan Campbell and Mr. John Stewart, well known in Bombay. The crew consisted of 185 lascars, a few of whom were Malays, who entered at Batavia; the petty officers were a gunner, a Spaniard, a gunner's mate, Jon Purvis, (native of Malras) and seven cannies, natives of Manilla. The cargo was purchased by the agents of Messrs. Forbes and Co. at Batavia, from the prize agents, and consisted of coffee and sugar. Mr. William Bean, the surgeon of the 56th Foot, lately appointed to that corps, was a passenger on board the Asia; he intended proceeding to Bengal, via Bombay, there being no early opportunity of sailing to the former port.

The passage was good until we had nearly passed the straits of Sunda, when on the 15th March the ship got aground near a small island, in three fathoms water. She was got off in about four hours, having about 21 inches water in the well. On the 27th she proceeded on her voyage. On the 30th, during a hard gale, it was found that the leak had increased to five fathoms. The gale continued on the following days, and the ship in danger, much the masts were all cut

ried or cut away. On the night of the 1st of August the fore-sail was split, and the rudder and tiller unshipped. On the 9d the wind moderated, but the leak had increased from six to nine feet. The captain and officers now held a consultation, and as it was judged impossible to save the ship, the cutter and launch were hoisted out. On mustering the men, it was found that the launch contained 70 persons, lascars and officers; in the cutter were 35, including myself.—The captain, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stuart, and Dr. Bean, with the petty officers and seacunnies, were in the launch. The provisions and water were also on board the launch, and consisted of nine bags of rice, only two small barrels of water, about 130 gallons, with a small quantity of biscuits, butter, wine, and such trifling articles. The boats were quite full, and the launch very leaky. Five minutes after the cutter left the ship she foundered, in lat. 10 south, and 85 E. longitude. The captain directed the boats to steer west by south for the island of Diego Garcia, the wind being from the southward. On this voyage we continued till the 13th, during which time all on board the boats suffered greatly from want of food, the daily allowance was a handful of rice, and two small wine-glasses of water, and the men became very weak.

The casks of water were kept on board the launch, a little rice only being given to the crew of the cutter, which came alongside twice a day for the allowance of water. By not giving a portion of water on board the cutter, it appeared to be Captain Stewart's aim, to ensure as much as possible her keeping company, as the cutter was a sound boat and the launch very leaky, she being constantly bailed, and if by any chance the cutter had parted company, there would have been no loss of water. The cutter was supplied with oars, and sailed well. The captain and Mr. D. Campbell became sickly; Dr. Bean and Mr. Stewart retained their strength. The men were ill from drinking salt water.

Captain Stewart had two chronometers, charts and instruments on board, and kept a regular journal. The wind was unfortunately light, and

the boats made little progress, never more than 50 miles in one day. During this time the unhappy men were constantly disappointed by the appearance and dispersion of large clouds, which passed over without rain—on several occasions a few drops fell, which were caught on linen and eagerly wrung out and drank; but the quantity was too small to benefit them. The heat was intolerable, and the return of night was ardently prayed for, as the dew served to allay the fevers which they all endured. During the latter days, I never raised my head but when we boarded the launch for water, but remained extended, keeping a piece of lead in my mouth, a practice I advised all the men to adopt, and from which they felt some advantage. These poor wretches were mad during the heat of the day from thirst, being obliged to drink the whole allowance when they received it. One day the captain gave me a bottle of beer and a dozen biscuits, which was all the provision I received above the daily allowance; the bottle was invaluable, as it served to contain the water I received, and thus enabled me to consume it gradually, and by the aid of the lead I retained the use of my tongue and voice.

In this state we continued for eleven days; once only the breeze freshened for a short time; and the launch was nearly out of sight. On the night of the 13th, while laying asleep, three men only looking out, the launch hailed us, and the men awakened me; I desired them to pull alongside; my people called out that some of the crew in the launch were armed; they had two musket barrels, two cutlasses, and some knives. I told the men not to be alarmed,—on boarding the launch, I saw by the moonlight the whole of the after part, with the linen and charts, covered with blood; and I observed Captain Stewart and the others were gone! I remained silent, petrified with horror. The seven seacunnies had murdered the captain, officers, and Dr. Bean. How this shocking act had been perpetrated, I learnt afterwards from the captain's cook, and two lascars, who were nearest during the murder. These people saw Lorenzo (the villain who afterward assumed the co

come aft and sit down by the helm. The officers and Dr. Bean were asleep; after sitting some time, he drew a knife and whistled; the seacunnies, with three Malays, came at the signal. Lorenzo stabbed the captain, and the rest joined in murdering the others, wounded the gunner and his mate, and threw the bodies over-board as fast as possible; they began to drink the liquor and the water in the cask immediately, until all were intoxicated, sitting with the knives in their hands. The serang leaped overboard, and held by the rigging; the lascars remained trembling in the middle and fore-part of the boat. In this state I found them when I came on board, about ten minutes after the murder.

Lorenzo accosted me, he held a knife in his hand: he began with assuring me of my safety, and that I might rely on his protection; he informed me that the serang with the tindal had joined them in a remonstrance on the preceding day—they complained to the captain that *their* allowance of water was small, while the captain and the rest drank what they chose; he had repulsed and threatened them, on which for their own safety, he and the other seacunnies, with the Malays, resolved on murdering the captain and taking the command.

They offered me no injury, I laid down in the bottom of the boat, in the constant expectation of being assassinated. The wretches during the first four days continued to drink, till they had consumed all the spirits and wine, of which there were about fourteen bottles, apparently regardless of the course. They told me there was too many on board, and it was necessary to diminish the number, consequently they sought for every pretence to throw overboard the miserable lascars who demanded water or complained. The captain had expected to have made the land about the 19th. The boat was then steering w. by s. On the 15th they altered it to n. e. and ran before the wind. They did not consult me, but I heard that they expected to land to the southward of Tranquebar. They continued to disregard me, and refused to take my advice to steer e. n. e. The cutter

was taken in tow on the night of the murder, and slipped her tow rope on the following evening. We never saw her again. They had a little rice on board, and were in a most wretched condition. Captain Stewart had exchanged fifteen of the strongest men for those who were most weak in the launch. In conversation with the assassins, I did all in my power to persuade them that they would not be betrayed by me, if we fell in with any vessel; accordingly, I drew up an account to cajole them, which they all signed, "that the captain and officers had, after the wreck, been lost in the large and small cutter." On the 18th they consulted about throwing me overboard; but were prevented by the three Malays, who had assisted them in the murder. The consultation was closed by their determination to throw overboard the gunner and his mate, whom they had severely wounded on the night of the 13th. These men begged hard for mercy, but the seacunnies reproached them with their severity while at the Isle of France, and declared their revenge would now be gratified. The gunner sunk immediately: the other man swam nearly a quarter of an hour, and implored mercy of these savage monsters, who sat sullen and desired no one to look toward him!

On the 19th we fell in with a Cholia brig bound to Penang. She approached within forty yards, but at this time a cask of water was imprudently opened to allow the people to drink their fill; as the men crowded and fell over the cask, the crew of the brig were alarmed, and made sail away. They continued a n. e. course, not choosing to follow the brig. The water was now reduced to about seven gallons, and the seacunnies would have thrown over the whole of the Lascars, but that they needed their assistance to bail the boat. On the morning of the 20th we discovered the Nicobar islands, which they concluded to be Ceylon or the southern coast.

When we saw the brig, they threw overboard the chest of 9000 dollars, also two bags of rice which were stained with blood. I begged them to let me have the charge of the treasure, but they refused, alleging the danger if they fell in with any Europeans;

they allowed me to retain 2000 dollars, part of my own money which I had brought from the cutter. The seacunnies now delivered charge of the boat to me, desiring I would steer for Junk Ceylon. I determined to deceive them, and steer for Penang. On the 1st of May we reached Pulo Boontong, which I persuaded them was Pulo Seyer, and within a day's sail of Junk Ceylon. We landed in a creek, and procured shell fish and water, and caulked the launch. On the 2d we put to sea, leaving one man who was very ill on the island. The pirates now began to be alarmed, as one of the seacunnies suspected the deception, and judged from the course that we were going to Penang. I had great difficulty in persuading them they were safe. The next day there was a calm, when we were within 15 miles of Penang, and discovered seven prows and two junks standing towards us. One of the prows came near, and we made a signal to her; she came alongside, and we purchased rice, fruit, and tobacco, informing them of our situation. When the seacunnies learnt from the Malays that Penang was in sight, they cursed me, but were fearful of destroying me, as the other prows were approaching fast. They desired me when the prows boarded us, to tell the story formerly determined on, which I, of course, promised to do. We were boarded and plundered by the prows, to whom every thing was surrendered. The Malays got 3,375 dollars, the chronometers, charts, 50 silver spoons, clothes, &c. The lascars had a great deal of money, having been two years in the ship, and the tindal and serang had large sums. We reached Quedah on the 15th, and on the following day were carried before the Raja, to whom the story agreed on was told—I being still in fear for my life. I complained of our having been plundered by his people, and he promised, after taking an account of the property, to get it restored. We were accordingly detained.

On the 8th, I wrote by a boat bound to Penang, to a person in the custom-house, desiring him to inform the police of our situation, and send over a guard to secure the pirates. The next day I went to the Raja, who had be-

haved kindly, and fed the people. I now related to him the whole of our extraordinary adventures, and informed his Majesty that I had applied for assistance to Penang. He also dispatched a letter to that place, and ordered the murderers to be taken into custody. The three Malays who had protected me were not apprehended; the five seacunnies were put in irons, and the remainder of the crew, consisting of 20 lascars, arrived at Penang with me on the 21st of May. The Raja restored to us 500 dollars and some clothes, with the charts, a time-piece, and a sextant. I recovered from all my fatigues in a few days, and the villains are now in the custody of the magistrates of Calcutta.

Account of the officers and crew of the Asiatic.—Lost in the ship, 20; lost in the cutter, 34; stabbed, the captain, chief and second officer, Dr. Bean, a passenger, his servant, the steward, and 1 lascar; thrown overboard, between the 18th and 25th of April, '36; abandoned at Pulo Boontong, 1; landed at Quedah, 1 officer, 5 seacunnies, and 24 lascars. Total, 184.

Carlton House intended Fete, &c.

A polygonal building is erecting in St. James's Park. It is to have 24 angles; every alternate angle to have a window to act upon sympathetic hinges, and they may thus be used in the double capacity of doors or windows. This magnificent pile, partaking completely of the oriental style, will form a rare combination after the Chinese, Hindostan, and Persian style of building and decoration. It will resemble in the roof a cone, rising to a towering height, perhaps 60 or 80 feet above the trees; the diameter will be 180 feet. It is to be a supper-room; the arrangements in the interior most admirable. The tables are to diverge from a central space, and there are to be 624 seats; there will be 20 principal tables, each 50 feet long; an open space or promenade, about seven feet wide, formed by the tables on one side, and the exterior circumference of the building on the other. Circular tables are to intervene between the great ones, for persons not at the great tables. In the centre will be placed a magnificent pedestal as a side-board;

glittering with a profusion of plate. This eastern temple will be placed on the lawn of Carlton House gardens, in a right line with the bow-dining-room, with which it will communicate by a covered gallery, or *allée vert*, hung with garlands of flowers, natural and artificial. The Prince will sup in a room forming a line parallel with those already named. The whole to be illuminated with chandeliers, lustres, and candelabras, Berlin, Roman, and Chinese lamps.

The illuminations in front of Carlton House will resemble, in the grand outline, the Temple of the Sun, portrayed by every device applicable to the subject. Forty thousand lamps of variegated hues, with the transparencies in addition, lighting up the front alone, will astonish foreigners. The latter are to be specimens of matchless excellence, comprehending what the immortal Burke denominated 'the sublime and beautiful.' The greatest part of the area in the Park, between Carlton House and the canal, will be occupied by the operators in the fire works: a bridge is already thrown over from the north side to communicate with the same. Colonel Congreve will direct all the pyrotechnic works of the rockets which bear his name, and will form a principal part. The specimens of these engines of destruction will, however, be so prepared as fully to shew their nature without the possibility of producing any bad effects by their fall. Three *feus-de-jays*, it is said, will be projected from the gardens, each *feu* of discharge being composed of 10,000 rockets. A park of 150 pieces of artillery are to be fired between the intervals of the rockets.

We think the greatest caution will be necessary in approaching the scene of these untried experiments, and that if some severity be not used to keep the populace at a proper distance, much damage must accrue.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Mr. *Matheson*, minister of Pottisdale, in Cumberland, aged 60. During the early part of his life, his benefice brought him only twelve pounds a year; it was afterwards increased to eighteen. On this income

he married, brought up four children, and lived comfortably with his neighbours; educated a son at the university, and left upwards of 1000*l.* behind him! He himself read the burial service over his mother: he married his father to a second wife, and afterwards buried him. He published his own banns of marriage in the church with a woman he had formerly christened, and he himself married all his four sons.

At Manchester, Mr. *Stephen Polito*, of Exeter Change, London, aged 50, the proprietor of the celebrated menagerie of wild beasts.

At Orton, Westmorland, *Isaac Willan*, aged 101; and at Tinwald Downs, Dumfries, *Richard Wilson*, of the same age.

Thomas Thornton, Esq.—This gentleman, who died at Burnham, Bucks, on the 28th of March last, was the author of a work, entitled, 'The present State of Turkey,' the second greatly improved edition of which was published in 1809, in two volumes 8vo. Mr. Thornton had resided fourteen years in the British factory at Constantinople, and about fifteen months at Odessa, on the coast of the Black Sea. He made several excursions to the provinces of Asia Minor, and to the islands of the Archipelago. He had particularly viewed the Troad with a critical eye; and he made some remarks on that subject, in one of the periodical journals, which the most profound scholar need not have blushed to own. Though he had been educated in mercantile habits, his mind was of a higher cast than those habits are usually found to supply. He was fond of literary research, and was not satisfied with a desultory or superficial inquiry after truth. A few months before his death, Mr. Thornton had been appointed consul to the Levant Company, and he was about to take his departure for Alexandria, when a pulmonary complaint, which had for some time previously to his decease assumed a menacing appearance, plunged him into an untimely grave. Whilst at Constantinople he had married the daughter of a Greek merchant, who accompanied him to this country, and by whom he has left a numerous family.

At his house in Seymour-place, London, after a long illness, at the advanced age of 85, the Right Hon. the *Earl of Aylesbury*, Treasurer of her Majesty's household. His lordship was twice married; first to Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq; and widow of Viscount Dungarvon; secondly to Lady Ann Elizabeth Rawdon, sister to the present Earl of Moira. By his first wife, his lordship has left surviving two daughters, and an only son, Charles, the present Earl, born Feb. 14, 1773.

Sir Horace Mann, Bart. at Margate, aged 70. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1774 to 1807, and sat in five Parliaments preceding the latter date for the borough of Sandwich. He was from his youth much attached to gymnastic exercises, particularly to cricket, which, as he advanced in life, he relinquished for the more sedate amusement of whist. Of late years he regularly passed his time between Bath and Margate. He has left three daughters, but having no male issue the title is extinct.

Mr. Wm. Gardener, bookseller, in Pall-mall, who was found suspended in his own shop by a gentleman's servant at the next door. He had evidently acted with great deliberation, several letters being found upon his table addressed to different friends, taking leave of them, and saying that accumulated misery, both bodily and mental, had induced him to seek refuge in the grave. In one of his letters to a friend, he says that he maintained in his last hour the principles which he had professed through life. He was a man of great eccentricity of conduct. He never scrupled to deliver his opinions of political men as they entered his shop in the most free terms, however it might affect his interests. He was regardless of all the forms of polite life, both in his dress and deportment. He was born in Dublin in 1766, was never married, and some time ago, having met with an accident that confined him to his house, he sunk into a state of melancholy, which ended in suicide. The coroner's inquest that sat upon the body returned a verdict of lunacy.

On the 17th inst. of the hydrophobia, *Henry Rix*, a youth, son of George

Rix, a waterman of Southsea. He was bitten in the cheek and over the eye by a mad dog, on the 25th of March last. He continued very well until the 18th inst. when he complained of being indisposed. His friends gave him a cordial, with the hope of relieving his pain, but he grew worse, and complained of great thirst. It was with difficulty he was prevailed on to take medicine. He complained exceedingly of violent pains in the chest and throat, and, on his seeing water that was brought into the room, his agony greatly increased. He foamed at the mouth sufficiently to wet many cloths, and would frequently exclaim, 'O father! is that from the dog?' He was copiously bled, but without any good effect. He retained his senses until within a few hours of his death, when the effects of this disorder were extremely violent, but the paroxysms abated about an hour before he expired. The melancholy event is a great affliction to his parents. Another person was bitten in the wrist by the same dog; but, as the wound was slight, and the part immediately cut out, it is thought it will not be attended by any bad consequences.

Lord Auckland.—His lordship was seized with a fit while at breakfast, on the 28th inst. at Eden farm, near Bromley, Kent, and expired almost immediately. His lordship was the third son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart. was educated at Eton, entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1763, called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1769, created a Baron 1793, and is succeeded by his eldest son, George.

Mr. Wilkins, an engraver, at Somers Town, in consequence of having fractured his skull in the following manner. He was drinking tea, and according to his practice when seated, was balancing himself upon the hinder feet of the chair, when he lost his equilibrium, fell backward, and struck his head against a marble slab; he was taken up in a state of insensibility, and survived only four days.

On the 26th inst. the Rev. *Henry Foster*, A.M. aged 70, minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE following is an account of the late mode of living at Hartwell-house, the residence of the French royal family:—They sat down to dinner every day at five o'clock, and immediately after they took their seats, any person might enter. This was not merely a compliment paid to the neighbouring gentry, as every one who offered himself was immediately admitted, whatever might have been his appearance. The scene which their dining-room exhibited upon this occasion, to an English eye, was one of the most extraordinary imagination can picture. In the centre of the apartment a table, richly furnished, was displayed, around which the members of the royal family, and noblemen of the highest distinction, were seated. This superb assemblage was commonly encompassed by a group as fastastically varied as any gallery of a theatre can furnish in holiday time. Some persons of genteel appearance, with white favours, were usually there, but, mixed with these, were some of the lowest class of society, who seemed to think smock frocks, dirty shoes, and coloured silk neck-handkerchiefs, things not unfit to embellish a royal dining room. The manners of the parties, so attired, in general, corresponded well with their dress; and nothing of the *mauvaise honte* was suffered to interrupt their stare at royalty. It was amusing enough to observe the perfect *nonchalance* with which the rustics and their dames promenaded the room, and the condescension and affability of the illustrious objects of their curiosity in noticing all with equal pleasantry.

CORNWALL.

This county has most reason, of all others in the kingdom, to bless the return of Peace, and already have all classes of the inhabitants felt its bountiful influence. The markets for the fruits of their labours, fish, tin, and copper, are opened; the standard price of copper is advanced from 95*l.* per ton to 155*l.* Mines that had been stopped working have been re-opened, and the labourer is now fully employed throughout the county. The joy of

the people had been warmly and generally expressed; but in no one part so conspicuously as in the neighbourhood of St. Austle, where Mr. Alderman Wood, and Mr. Rowe, of Wheal Crinnis copper-mine, presented to their work-people (amounting, in men, women, and children, to 750 persons) an ox, weighing 800 lbs. roasted whole, 850 loaves, and 10 barrels of strong beer. The concourse of people assembled to witness this interesting sight, from the infant of five years old to the aged of 80, who earned their daily livelihood, was immense. Many of the miners amused the company with their celebrated art of wrestling. The rejoicings continued till dark, amidst the greatest order and harmony.

It is said Sir W. P. Call, Bart. has announced his intention to reduce his rents to his tenants in Cornwall, in proportion to the decline in the prices of farm produce; and on the same principle the wages of his numerous workmen will be reduced, according to the price of provisions.

CUMBERLAND.

It may be a matter of considerable importance to individuals to know, that on the 24th of March the House of Keys, in solemn assembly, came to a resolution forthwith to repeal the law affording protection to persons liable to arrest, as has hitherto been the case in the Isle of Man, excepting however such persons as had resided there previously to this determination. Many fugitive debtors have in consequence left that place to seek refuge elsewhere.

DEVONSHIRE.

Corn adulterated with Clay.—The magistrates of Plymouth have lately detected a consignment of this article sent from Truro to that port on board the sloop Thomas. The quantity entered was sixty-four sacks of fine flour. Twenty-four of these were found, on examination, to be a mixture of wheat flour and clay; the remaining forty sacks were wholly pulverised clay, resembling flour of the best quality. No wonder that the landholders are in a state of great alarm for the poor farmers: it has been asked if it would not be a great improvement to send

the clay to market in balls, ready for eating, and save the expense of baking altogether. The magistrates having continued the investigation of this nefarious business, the result of their laudable exertions has been the discovery and seizure of many sacks, from different persons, containing clay mixed with flour, in the proportions of from 1 to 6, and progressively on from that to 10. Six sacks were found on the premises of Potter, a baker, in Market-street, who professes his total ignorance of the contents, when he received them. The circumstance is possible: indeed the crime of adulteration, to any great extent, is not very feasible by a baker; this rests chiefly with the millers, corn jobbers, and middle men.

ESSEX.

An inquest was lately taken at the Duke of York inn, in St. Botolph, in Colchester, before Frank Abell and W. P. Rolfe, Gents. coroners, on view of the body of Matthew Dorrington, of the Royal Horse Artillery, who the day before was accidentally killed on Lexden Heath, where part of the regiment were exercising. The deceased was riding on horseback as a mounted gunner, by the side of one of the pieces of ordnance, which was going at a brisk pace, when suddenly his horse stumbled and fell, by which accident the deceased was thrown under the left wheel of the gun, which passed immediately over his body, and killed him on the spot. It is very remarkable, that this poor unfortunate man had a presentiment of his death: the day before the accident happened, he told his relation that he had 144 to receive for prize-money, and expressed an earnest wish he could be enabled to receive it that day, otherwise he said he should never live to receive it. Verdict—Accidental death.

KENT.

On the 15th ult. Major Gordon, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, was tried at Sandwich for the murder of one of the privates in the same regiment named Gregory. Most of the evidence wished to make it appear that the death wound, given by the major's sword, was unintentional; but the bugle man of the Rutlandshire Militia, the principal witness against him,

swore that, when the man was wounded, the major thrust his arm out with considerable violence to give the blow. The jury acquitted him of the murder, but brought in a verdict of *Manslaughter*, they being of opinion that the major had used the sword incautiously. The court fined him 50*l*. which he immediately paid.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A singular cause was lately tried at the assizes. It was an action to recover the price of a horse sold by the defendant to a young man under age, living at Branstons, and of whom the plaintiff, Mr. Joseph Bellamy, was the guardian. The matter for the Jury to decide on was, whether the horse had, or had not, been warranted sound. The dealing took place in the street at Bourn just after Thorney Fair; and Mr. Wilson, a watchmaker at Bourn, before whose shop door the conversation passed between Mr. Bellamy and Mr. Banks respecting the horse, deposed that he heard Mr. Banks say, "You understand, Mr. Bellamy, if I sell him I don't take him again: you are to take him as he is. You are not to let that young man ride him here and there, and every where, and then return him for lame." After which, Wilson saw Bellamy come from Banks's stable, with the saddle and bridle.—Samuel Marshal, who lived with Mr. Banks at the same time, deposed, that his master said he would not warrant the horse sound. This was in direct opposition to the evidence given for the plaintiff by Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy, who swore that the defendant distinctly warranted the horse "as sound as a foal, and as sound as a roach. Verdict for the plaintiff, £29. 9*s*. 6*d*. the price of the horse.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath, as might have been expected, took the lead in splendour of all cities, except the metropolis, in the late illuminations. All the hotels, inns, banks, and club-houses were decorated with coloured lamps and flambeaux, arranged upon prepared plans, and most of them with transparencies and inscriptions. Great numbers of the tradesmen imitated them with much spirit; and the many superb streets of that elegant city, filled with houses of the nobility and gentry, and built upon uniform plans, displayed a

scene of beauty, which no other place could equal. The two houses at the corresponding ends of the Royal Crescent were, by the consent of the owners, Lord Gwydir and J. Webbe Weston, Esq. similarly illuminated, and had a fine effect. A shoemaker in the Abbey churchyard expressed his joy in a manner highly commendable.—Tables were laid in his shop, covered with excellent cold roast and boiled beef, veal, ham, plum-puddings, salad, &c. around which were seated the whole of the men employed by Mr. O. together with their wives and children, to the number of sixty, who were also regaled with home-brewed beer, punch, and wine, while merry songs and loyal toasts gave additional hilarity to the gratifying scene.

A barber got applause by the following lines—

The good old times return'd, with blessings many— [penny;
Sound ale, large loaves, and shaving for a
Tho' some should treble pay—for I can
trace

In every jacobin a d—n'd long face.

On Monday the 28d inst. veal was sold in Chard Market for 4d. per lb.; beef and mutton from 7d. to 7½.; pork 6½d.; and butter 8d.; potatoes were 2s. a bag of three bushels; best wheat fetched no higher than 9s. inferior samples 7s. 6d. and 6s. per bushel.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The house of Mr. Caswell, a respectable farmer at Wigtoft, near Boston, was lately discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given by a little girl about five years of age, who complained of a very strong smell of smoke, and soon afterwards the flames burst out. The family six in number, escaped without injury: but almost every thing within the walls of the house was consumed, (including some valuable papers,) together with a barn and stable adjoining, and a quantity of thrashed wheat and oats. The maid-servant lost about thirty pounds, the savings of her industry. The accident is believed to have been caused by a chimney in the kitchen, in building which some wood had been used, catching fire.

SUFFOLK.

A singular marriage lately took

place at Woodbridge, where Mr. Wm. Kell, aged 63, was united to his fifth wife, Miss Nawsen, of Wickham-market, aged 21. Mr. Kell is a celebrated chorister in the church of the former place, was formerly a trumpeter in the 2d troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, after which drum and fife-major in the Woodbridge Volunteer Infantry. He is also a noted fiddler for country dances. Some time ago he kept an hotel in Woodbridge; he professes sign and house painting, glazing, razor grinding, jappanning, shaving, shoe-making, engraving, and musical instrument making. He was once manager of a small company of comedians, and for the last few years, during the life of his fourth wife, he was fruiterer and green-grocer to his Majesty's barracks at Woodbridge.

SURREY.

Singular Robberies.—On the night of the 29th ult. some villains gained admission into the house of the Rev. Dr. Clark, of East-lane, Greenwich, and plundered it of upwards of 100*l.* in bank notes. It appeared that the villains had obtained admission by some means previously to the family having retired to rest, and concealed themselves in a closet of the room adjoining to that in which Dr. Clark's son slept. During the night Mr. Clark was alarmed by a noise in the adjoining room, and got out of bed to examine the cause; in this intention, however, he was disappointed, as the villains had taken the precaution to secure his door on the outside. Mr. Clark then endeavoured to alarm the family, but before he succeeded, the villains effected their escape by jumping from the window, taking with them the notes which the Doctor had presented to his son the evening before, and which he, on going to bed, had left in the room to which the villains had obtained admission.

Some evenings since a hearse which was returning from attending a funeral in the country, was robbed between the Elephant and Castle and St. George's church in the Borough, of a bag, containing a large velvet pall, some ostrich feathers, and other funeral decorations, to the value of upwards of 50*l.* The villains had to pick the lock of the hearse door before they

could accomplish their object; and it is somewhat surprising, that at the time they succeeded in committing the robbery and getting off, there were no persons riding on the roof of the carriage.

WALES.

At Chepstow, a fish of an extraordinary kind has been exhibited for the inspection of the curious. Although its length does not exceed four feet, its mouth, which is armed with several rows of sharp teeth, extends sufficiently wide to take in a body of more than three feet in circumference. Immediately below the head it has two very short legs, divided, not unlike the human hand. Its general features agree with that species called by Dr. Goldsmith, the *Devil fish*.

SCOTLAND.

A Scotch naturalist has taken much pains to rebut the conceits of Dr. Johnson, by publishing an account of large trees in Scotland. He mentions an oak 24 feet six inches round, at four feet from the ground; an ash, at Kilmalie, in Lochaber, 58 feet round; and another at Bonhill, 34 feet round, at four feet from the ground; a chestnut at Finhaven, was 42 feet eight inches round; and a yew, at Fortingal, 52 feet round.

One morning during the late inclement weather, 19 wrens were found dead on the snow near a cottage, on the Dun estate, in Forfar. Like the French in the memorable retreat from Moscow, the little sufferers had crowded together in a circle, endeavouring to preserve the vital heat.

IRELAND.

A considerable degree of eccentricity of character was lately exhibited in a case heard before Mr. Justice Osborne, in which a Dr. Jacob, a divine, and a magistrate, was the prosecutor of a person whom he had committed to confinement as a vagrant.—The affair being brought on at the late Wexford assizes, the Court put the following to the defendant, who it seems would speak only in Latin:—"Have you any questions to put to the prosecutor?"

Defendant. Ego, domine iudex, volo rogare an medicus est iste testis, vel clericus, nam doctorem se jactat.

Tare videtur. i. e. Yes my lord judge I wish to ask whether this witness be a physician or a divine, as he seems to boast upon the score of his learning.

Court. Answer the defendant.

Witness. My lord it is many years since I was at school, and I am not now very flippant in latin.

Defendant. Proh pudor! Mehercule domine iudex iste testis non habet verbum in bacca: non potest respondere.—Interrogare hanc doctorem, nam medicum ego sum; sed quid de isto putandum qui litterarum peritus expertem se fatetur. i. e. For shame! by heaven, my lord judge this witness has not a word to say for himself.—I would know of this pretender whether I am not a physician: but what can be thought of a man who has acknowledged himself totally ignorant!

Court. The defendant asks whether you are a physician or clergyman.

Witness. A clergyman my lord.

Here the defendant burst into an eloquent effusion of angry Latin, commenting upon the evidence and vindicating his good fame and condition of life. The Court was most of the time convulsed with laughter. After being discharged, he made a low bow to the judge, saying: ago tibi gratias, domine iudex, docte iudex:—sed tu, turning contemptuously to his prosecutor, vale, vale; noli posthac spernere veri doctos, vel veros doctores, i. e. I thank you my learned lord: but you I go, go—never take upon you after this, to despise the truly learned, or a learned physician.

From respectable testimony in Court, it seems the parson had seen and heard the plaintiff talking rather pompously in a country village, and having enquired of two or three persons, whether they knew any thing of him, without being satisfied, he concluded he was a vagrant, and committed him for the want of having house or home. It appeared however that the defendant was at the same time a respectable inhabitant of Newton-herry, a harmless eccentric man, fond of relieving the poor, supplying them with medicines, and travelling through the country to do good.

When the judge directed the jury to find for the prosecutor, the latter thought this favour was granted him on account of his latinity.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs.
Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended May 21st, 1814.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middx	70 9	38 0	38 9	27 2
Surre	73 8	40 0	38 2	27 8
Hertford	68 8	36 0	39 4	27 10
Bedford	69 4		34 4	25 6
Hunting	63 10		33 2	21 4
Northa	66 0	48 0	28 0	21 9
Rutland	63 0		31 9	26 0
Leicest.	68 1		32 10	24 5
Notting	71 0		41 0	27 10
Derby	73 4		49 6	28 4
Stafford	75 0		40 10	27 11
Salop	71 11	3 10	41 5	34 0
Harcfor	62 7	4 4	32 1	29 5
Worste	66 2	49 10	42 5	35 6
Warwic	70 0		41 2	28 8
Wilts	65 8		31 4	27 0
Berks	74 10		36 3	28 8
Oxford	65 0		33 3	24 6
Bucks	71 10		34 8	27 4
Brecon	71 10		44 8	24 0
Montgo	73 7		41 7	34 7
Radnor.	64 6		34 11	29 7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	70 0	33 0	37 4	28 3
Kent	67 4		39 8	27 8
Sussex	62 4		34 0	24 6
Sussex	60 5		34 10	23 8
Cambridge	61 10		33 8	16 6
Norfolk	59 7		31 4	20 4
Lincoln	60 3	39 0	34 0	18 2
York	62 8	45 4	35 9	20 1
Durham	62 5		25 9	
Northumberland	58 9	40 8	36 0	23 1
Cumberland	72 2	50 0	37 5	24 7
Westmorland	76 6	52 0	41 7	28 1
Lancaster	76 1		25 8	
Chester	71 4			
Flint	76 10		45 6	
Denbigh	75 0		45 9	28 3
Anglesea			36 0	18 4
Carnarvon	81 4		44 8	26 0
Merioneth	81 1		45 6	3 4
Cardigan	82 0		38 0	17 0
Pembroke	70 8		35 8	13 4
Carmarthen	70 8		40 8	13 10
Glamorgan	77 5		35 0	25 4
Gloucester	71 10		33 10	27 0
Somerset	69 1		32 7	17 10
Monmouth	76 10		34 4	
Devon	65 6		31 0	21 8
Cornwall	67 8		32 4	23 2
Dorset	65 2		30 1	
Hants	64 7		30 7	24 8

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 69s. 4d.; Rye 44s. 9d.; Barley
36s. 9d.; Oats 25s. 0d.; Beans
44s. 3d.; Pease 47s. 2d.; Oatmeal
31s. 10d.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE OFFICE, WATER WORKS,
BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

May 25, 1814.

DOCKS.

Commercial, 150l. per share
East India, 124l. per cent
London, 108l. ditto
West-India, 159l. ditto

CANALS.

Grand Junction, 237l. per share
Grand Union, 954l. ditto
Huddersfield, 14l. 10s. per share
Kennet and Avon, 22l. ditto
Lancaster, 18l. 10s. ditto
Leicester Union, 136l. ditto
Monmouth, 140l. ditto

Shropshire, 78l.

WATER-WORKS.

East London, 70l. per share
West Middlesex, 32l. ditto

INSURANCE-OFFICES.

Albion, 45l. per share
County, 27l. ditto
Globe, 112l. ditto
Imperial, 48l. ditto

BRIDGES.

Strand, 28l. per share
Ditto Annulites, 15l. per share prem.

L. WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers.

BILL of MORTALITY, from APRIL 27, 1814, to MAY 24, 1814.

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.	
Males - 854	Males 577	2 and 5 - 495
Females 638	Females 513	5 and 10 - 39
Whereof have died under two years old 489		10 and 20 - 68
		20 and 30 - 31
		30 and 40 - 95
		40 and 50 - 106
		50 and 60 - 105

Peck Loaf, 3s. 11d. 8s. 11d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4 1/2 per lb.

卷之六

卷之六

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.

J. J. M. RICHARDSON, Stock Broker, No. 28 Cornhill.

THE UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

[N. CXXVII.—Vol. XXI.] For JUNE, 1814. [New Series.]

"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other
cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue,
and confidence to truth."—DR JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*The PRINCE REGENT and the PRIN-
CESS of WALES.*

To the Editor of the Universal Mag

SIR,

IN any country where habits of in-
quiry and investigation are che-
rished by that freedom of speech
which well regulated governments not
only tolerate, but protect, there will
always be a tendency in the public
mind to magnify domestic events be-
yond their due importance. The very
alliment of these habits of enquiry
partakes, more or less, of perversion,
and sometimes of malignity. The
mind hungers after novelty as the
body does after food, and it would
often be more tolerable to endure the
wants of the latter than of the former.
Nothing is more dreadful to a being
who loses all his own importance in
society, if he be debarred from venting
his spleen or folly upon the conduct
of his superiors, than that vacuity
into which he sinks, when the wis-
dom or the virtue of the great shield
them alike from the reproaches of
truth and the accusations of envy.
The fictitious passions of his nature,
finding no vent, are forced back upon
himself, and corrode, like a canker,
the springs of life; or, collecting in
the heart, they silently but anxiously
await the first opportunity of rushing
forth to overwhelm some hapless
victim. It has been wisely concluded,
therefore, by philosophers and states-
men, that it is better to suffer these
popular ebullitions to flow unrestrained,
than to check or limit them by
any intervention of power.

While, however, we thus admit
the principle, we ought not to be sur-
prised at the priority that flows from
it, or consider it with too cautious an
anxiety. The new people, they say, is

an adage more to be respected for its
antiquity than for its truth; for in
sober estimation nothing can strike
with more irresistible absurdity, or
provoke more thorough contempt,
than the fluctuating, venial, vulgar,
and unthinking decisions of the po-
pulace. They herd together without
any principle of union, they bawl for
liberty while rioting in the grossest
licentiousness, they clamour for vir-
tue reeking from the stews of vice,
they praise religion with blasphemy,
talk of continence in brothels, and
applaud decency with oaths. They
are sages when drunk, and casuists
when sober. The blind impulse of
momentary passion they mistake for
the dictates of eternal truth, and the
idle fancies of prejudice and ignorance
they erect into the infallible senti-
ments of knowledge, honour, and
prudence. Yet these are constituted
the arbiters of taste in some instances,
and the judges of decorum in others:
and it is from persons of this descrip-
tion that the nation is now supposed
to derive its opinion with respect to
the conduct of the Prince Regent
towards his wife. I am justified in
drawing this conclusion, because
while the question was agitated mere-
ly in Parliament, it was considered
only as a *party* one; but now that a
few greasy rogues have been em-
ployed to hiss his Royal Highness, in
order that they may set on some
dozen or two to imitate them, (as we
see applause, in a theatre, spread like
a contagion) it is immediately trans-
formed into a national question, and
treated as such by those who are
playing a desperate or foolish game
under the sanction of the Princess.

It should not be forgotten, how-
ever, that it is a matter on which
the Parliament has no constitutional,

nor the people any moral control. It is as completely a matter of private and domestic arrangement, as the quarrel and separation of the nearest subject in the kingdom. It involves no *State* question: it affects no political rights: it disturbs no civil functions of government. The legitimacy of the succession to the throne is not vitiated even by those suspicions that may exist with regard to the purity of the Princess, for they date at a period subsequent to the birth of the presumptive heir: and as far therefore as the people, or the legislature can be considered, they are wholly unaffected by any thing that can result from the present separation of the parties. It is true that Parliament may originate a motion for inquiry into the application of the money which it voted, at the period of the marriage to the Prince, for the due maintenance of his royal dignity, and *that of his consort*. But, substantially, Parliament can effect nothing with regard to the money so voted; for it never has been assumed, by the legislature, that it has any power to control the discretionary employment of the money used in supporting the domestic establishment of the *Prince of Wales*. It is necessary to remark this distinction. The application of the civil list is an undoubted subject for parliamentary inquiry and even regulation: but the application of the allowances granted to the several branches of the royal family for their support, is not open to the investigation of Parliament, unless in a case where any one of the royal family should apply to Parliament for an increase of allowance, or for a grant of money to liquidate any claims that might have accumulated. Except in such instances Parliament, I apprehend, has no more control over what may be considered as the private property of the Royal Dukes, (though originally springing from their votes) than it has over the application which the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, or any other of the newly created lords, may choose to make of the sums granted to them. It ceases to be public money, because not expended for public service; and not being public money, it is out of the reach of parliamentary interfer-

ence. Now the £120,000 per annum granted to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his marriage, constitute precisely this species of private property; he is to employ it as he may think proper: and even if the opposition were powerful enough to carry an address, praying that his Royal Highness would be pleased to inform Parliament by whose advice he had acted in allowing his consort so small a portion of that public grant, he might, without any violation of constitutional practice, refuse a reply upon the ground that it was a matter of domestic regulation, and not subject to the controul of Parliament. By the confession of Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Tierney and others, however, this is the *only method* they have of interference; but even this, like all their preceding efforts, would terminate in no satisfactory result. Supposing the party of the Princess to constitute the majority in Parliament, they might vote a separate establishment for her Royal Highness, suitable to her dignity: but even then, their veto would be inefficient without the concurrence of the crown, which might be refused.

As far, therefore, as any real benefit can arise to the Princess, from the agitation of her case in Parliament, it is evident that all hopes of that description are vain and nugatory: while, on the other hand, they operate indirectly against her, by inflaming those resentments which already exist. Let any man place himself in the situation of the Prince, and reflect whether he would choose to be bullied, worried, driven into a forced and repugnant co-habitation with his wife? We may lament that any causes should exist which render their re-union impossible; but to remove those causes is a task which folly alone can believe possible, and sedition represent as such.

I suppose I shall not be suspected of advancing any very great paradox, when I assert, that if the Prince Regent had elected his "early friends" into his councils at the moment when he had power to do so, we should have heard nothing about the cruel indignities, the harsh treatment, and unmerited sufferings, of his royal consort. In fact, while these "friends"

were waiting in anxious expectation for place and power, did they once mention her Royal Highness's condition? Did they once allude to it?—Did they not observe a respectful silence upon that delicate subject?—Yet, her Royal Highness was not one jot more harshly treated when they first dragged the question before the public, than she had been for twelve years before. Where were their sympathies all that time? What became of their sensibility? How was it they subdued that chivalrous ardour, which is now so prompt to vindicate an illustrious princess? These are contradictions which they in vain seek to reconcile: their past and present motives are alike palpable to the most careless observer, and develope, with unerring fidelity, the intriguing spirit which guides the conduct of political men.

It is true that the recent determination announced by the Prince, thro' the medium of the Queen, not to meet his wife "on any occasion, public or private," carries with it an accidental appearance of harshness and severity, because its immediate effect seems to be the exclusion of the Princess from those scenes of splendour and magnificence which at present dignify the British Court. But this is only a contingent consequence, arising from the circumstances of the moment, rather than from the nature of the prohibition; and I doubt whether her Royal Highness would have been disposed to avail herself of the privilege had it not been suspended. Her appearance at Court would have placed her in no very enviable situation: but in one, on the contrary, which would have demanded the display of no ordinary indifference and sensibility. She would have found but few persons willing to receive or attach themselves to her: whatever might have been the general sentiment touching her case, a Court is not the place where the spontaneous feelings of the heart break forth unchecked by interest, or unbiased by partialities. She would have appeared in the midst of the splendid assembly dim, shorn of her beams, robbed of her light and warmth; a few superannuated dowagers, half a dozen opposition mem-

bers of parliament, and her own immediate household, would have formed her circle there; and it is doubtful whether she could have commanded a bow or a courtesy from any other. I do not, indeed, believe for a moment, that her Royal Highness intended to appear at Court; but the moment it was intimated that her presence would be embarrassing, then her privy council (Messrs. Br—m, M—n, Wh—d, P—y, the immaculate C— John—e, &c.) cockered her up to a demand of that which she never intended to employ. But is there any thing unusual or unprecedented in the proceeding of the Prince Regent? Change the term *drawing-room* for *party*; and what was his request beyond that of every other husband similarly situated?—Who would wish to meet that wife in public company, whom he could not endure in private; and who, knowing that a husband and wife were separated, would invite them both together? To abstain from so doing is an act of courtesy, which would be shewn to the humblest individual in private life; but it became an imperative duty in reference to the exalted stations filled by the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales. To consider the interdiction as a great and flagrant injury, is really attaching to an appearance at Court rather more importance than I fancy is done by any courtier in the realm. I willingly admit, that if it could have been avoided by any reliance upon the prudence of her Royal Highness, it would have been better; but when it was known under what sort of advisers she acted, such reliance would have been the height of folly.

Much stress has been laid upon the declaration of not meeting her, either in "public or private," and even the Princess herself (in the language of her letter writer) asks the Prince whether he has forgotten the approaching union of her daughter, and the possible coignation of herself. Neither of these events was probably forgotten by the Regent, because he could not be ignorant that on neither of those occasions was her presence indispensable. At the marriage, why so more than in the case of any other subject. And as to the coronation it

444. *Lord Nelson's Plan for conserving British Seamen in Time of Peace.* [1814]

is competent to the Regent to appoint different hours in the same day, or even different days, for the crowning himself and his Queen. Nay, I would fain be informed where I shall find that law, or that acknowledged practice of the constitution, which renders a coronation at all essentially necessary to the discharge of the regal functions. At the demise of the crown, he would become King, and her Royal Highness Queen, immediately: crowning them is but a ceremony accompanying the accession, not a rite essential to it. So much for the "ultimate objects in view pregnant with danger to the security of the succession, and the domestic peace of the realm."—(See her Royal Highness's letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons.)

I shall trouble you with only one more observation.

I have read Mr. Mitford's Narrative with considerable attention. Are the facts there stated, truly stated? They remain unanswered, and I have a right therefore to assume they are so. The party intrigues on the part of her Royal Highness and her coterie, there disclosed, in order to excite public attention, to create public sympathy, to provoke public discontent, and to tamper with the public feeling; deserve, in my opinion, to be met with that decided expression of individual sentiment which the Regent has now unequivocally expressed.—Dignified forbearance and silent submission were indignant feelings of pity much sooner than clamorous and clandestine endeavours to retaliate neglect and injury by hired partizans. Let any one read Mr. Mitford's Narrative, and then judge with what discretion the Princess of Wales has endeared that state which is the lot of thousands, from the palace to the cottage.

I remain, &c.

June 17, 1814.

W.

Remedy for LEAKY SHIPS.

Mr. Editor,

ACCORDING to the present plan of ship-building, in case of a leak at sea, time cannot be kept under by pumping, the ship and crew must be inevitably lost, which is an

event to the great affliction and loss of thousands of families continually taking place. I am induced therefore to propose to the public an easy arrangement, which, if adopted, would, under the worst circumstances, enable the crew to save themselves and the ship.

It is that every ship should be divided into four equal compartments, with partitions of sufficient strength; the probability, in case of a leak, is that it would take place in one of them, and allowing it to fill, the safety of the ship would not be endangered, and three fourths of the cargo would remain undamaged. To prove my assertions, we will suppose a vessel of one hundred tons so divided, (though the plan is as applicable to a ship of a thousand tons as a canal-boat), and that one of the compartments filled with water, which would not increase her weight more than from six to eight tons, from the cargo previously occupying the space, and would be reducing her buoyancy about one-third, was she sent out of port with only one-fourth of her hull above water, though I believe vessels are commonly sent with one-third, and more than that. Packers, as they generally carry little or no cargo, may with safety be divided into three compartments. In case of fire the advantage is equally obvious, as any one of the compartments might be inundated with safety.

CADOGAN WILLIAMS.

LORD NELSON'S PLAN FOR CONSERVING BRITISH SEAMEN in Time of PEACE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

Sir, London, June 12, 1814.

AT the present crisis, should you deem the following scheme of the great Lord Nelson, for conserving British seamen in time of peace, worthy insertion, you will kindly oblige.

Your very humble servant,

EDWARD GEORGE MURRAY REEVE.

Extract from Southey's *Life of Nelson*, Vol. II. page 167.

"He proposed that their certificates should be registered, and that

every man who had served five years in war, should receive a bounty of two guineas annually after that time; and of four guineas after eight years. "This," (he said), "might, at first sight, appear an enormous sum for the state to pay; but the average life of a seaman is, from hard service, finished at 45 1/2. He cannot therefore enjoy the annuity many years; and the interest of the money used, by their war exertions, would go to pay the whole expense."

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORDER.

An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Times limited for those Purposes respectively, until the 25th Day of March, 1815; and to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attorneys and Solicitors to make and file the same on or before the First Day of Hilary Term 1815.

BY Cap. 5, Sect. 1, Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves agreeable to the 1 Geo. I. Stat. 2, c. 13, or the subsequent statutes made and provided for the due qualifications for the holding of offices and employments, are indemnified against forfeitures, incapacities, and disabilities incurred or to be incurred for or by reason of neglect or omission previous to the passing of this Act, of taking or subscribing the oaths of assuance, or receiving the sacrament, or making or subscribing the declaration required by the said Acts, or any of them, or any other Act or Acts.

By sect. 2, Persons neglecting to qualify themselves agreeable to the Irish Act 2 Anne, and who shall qualify on or before March 25, 1815, shall be indemnified and discharged from all incapacities, disabilities, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred by reason of such omission or neglect as aforesaid.

By sect. 3, Provided, that this Act shall not indemnify any person against whom final judgement shall have been given, for any penalty incurred by having neglected to qualify himself within the time limited by law.

By sect. 4, Not to exempt any justice of the peace within Great Britain from the penalties to which he is sub-

ject for acting as such without being legally qualified.

By sect. 5, Clerks of the peace, town clerks, members, and officers of cities, corporations, and borough towns in Great Britain, omitting to provide appointments, admissions, or entries of admissions; or in case where such appointments, admissions, or entries of admissions have been made or provided, but have not been duly stamped; or where the same have been lost or mislaid; on producing, before March 25, 1815, such appointments, admissions, or entries of admissions to the commissioners, may enjoy all offices into which they have been elected, and are indemnified from all penalties and damages incurred by reason of such omissions.

By sect. 6, Provided, that this Act shall not extend to restore or entitle any person to any office or employment already actually, and in judgment of any of his Majesty's Courts of Record, or already so filled up and enjoyed by any person.

By sect. 7, Persons having entered into contracts or indentures to serve as clerks to attorneys or solicitors in Great Britain, and having neglected or omitted to cause, or to have made and filed in the proper office, of the actual execution of such contracts, and to enrol the same within the time in which they ought to have been done; may, on or before the first day of Hilary Term, 1815, cause such contract or indenture to be enrolled with the proper officers in that behalf, and one of more affidavits or affidavits to be made, and afterwards to be filed in such manner as the same ought to have been made and filed, in due time; and are thereby indemnified and discharged from all forfeitures, incapacities, and disabilities to-

caused by reason of such neglect or omission.

By sect. 8. And in case any action, suit, bill of indictment, or information, shall, after the passing of this Act, be prosecuted against any person or person hereby meant to be indem-

nified for or on account of any forfeiture, incapacity, or disability whatsoever, incurred or to be incurred by any such neglect or omission, such person or persons may plead the general issue.

COUNTY SURVEYS.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION of the COUNTY of SURREY, its CLIMATE, SOIL, LIMITS, &c. By WILLIAM STAYVENSON.

[Concluded from p. 366]

MINERALS.

THE minerals in Surrey are, iron-ore, fullers'-earth, freestone, limestone, and chalk.

1. *Iron-ore*.—Considerable quantities of iron-ore are found in the south-west part of the county, about Haslemere, Dunsfold, and Cranley, and in the south-east part, about Lingfield and Horne.

2. *Fullers'-earth*.—There are great quantities of this useful earth found in Surrey, about Nutfield, Riegate, and Blechingley, to the south of the Downs; and some, but of inferior quality, near Sutton and Croydon, to the north of them. The most considerable pits are near Nutfield, between which place and Riegate, particularly on Red-hill, about a mile to the east of Riegate, it lies so near the surface, as frequently to be turned up by the wheels of the waggons.

3. *Firestone*.—In the neighbourhood of Godstone, Gatton, Mestham, Riegate, and Blechingley, are large and extensive quarries of stone, of a peculiar quality. This stone, especially that which is dug out of the quarry near Mestham, at first is soft, and unable to bear the action of a dense atmosphere; after, however, being kept under cover for a few months, its texture becomes so compact, that it can resist the common heat of a house-fire: and in consequence of this property, it is in very general demand, in London and the neighbourhood, for fire-places. It is sold in London at about 1s. 6d. the cubic foot. The farmers in the neighbourhood are now also beginning to use it, to lay their kitchen-floors with;

and if it is not put down before it is quite hardened, it will, if kept clean, make a very comfortable and neat floor.

4. *Limestone*.—Large quarries of limestone, affording lime equal in purity and strength, for building, to any in the kingdom, lie a little to the north-west of the town of Dorking. The stone is of a bluish grey colour, and contains a very small proportion of flint. The lime from this part of Surrey is in great demand in London, and the neighbourhood; and is particularly serviceable for the parts of such buildings as are to lie under water. The West India Docks, and those at Wapping, are built with it.

5. *Chalk*.—As this is employed solely for the purposes of agriculture, either burnt, or made into lime; and as the kilns used for burning it are principally in the hands of the farmers themselves, the details respecting the chalk-quarries, and the mode of burning the chalk, will fall more properly to be considered under the head of *Manures*.

Coal is said to have been found formerly in different parts of Surrey, particularly in or near the parish of Cranley, and in the parish of Warpleston.

Brick-earth is found in many parts of the county, but the quality of it is inferior to that of Middlesex.

WATER.

Besides the Thames, which washes the borders of Surrey, there are three rivers which flow the whole, or nearly the whole of their course, through this county; and two which rise near its borders, and afterwards enter other counties. The three first are, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandsworth; the two last are, the Medway, and the Loddon.

The advantages which Surrey de-

river, from the Thames, might be greatly increased and extended, provided the valuable meadows on its banks were regularly and intentionally watered by it. This, however, cannot be effected while they continue in commonalty; and though there can be no doubt that the overflowing of the Thames, even as it takes place at present, at various and uncertain seasons, and for an uncertain period of time, is of considerable utility to the adjoining meadow-land; yet this utility is not nearly so great, nor is it so unmixed with partial or accidental mischief, as it would be, provided the watering of the meadows were at the command of the farmers.

There is no doubt one great disadvantage attending the use of such a large and powerful stream as the Thames, for the purposes of irrigation: it cannot be so much under command, nor so easily managed and turned to benefit, as a smaller stream; but on the other hand, the supply of water is always sufficiently great, and none of the evils attending small streams that are covered with mills, are to be apprehended.

As the circumstance of the Mole's burying itself under ground is much misrepresented or misunderstood, it may be worth while to state the evidence of those, who from the opportunities they possessed, by living long near the spot where the Mole is said to disappear, and from the care they took to ascertain the real fact, are the most credible witnesses on this curious point.

The author of the Natural History of Dorking describes and accounts for the fact in the following manner:—"The Mole enters the parish of Dorking on the east side, near Betchworth-castle, and running in a very deep channel along the foot of Box-hill, goes out on the north side into the parish of Mickleham. It takes its name from its working itself under ground, and this it does first about Box-hill, where it sinks into the earth by a great number of subterraneous passages called *swallows*, and not, as some have imagined, by losing itself all at once; for according as you meet with these swallows, which are on both sides of the stream, you see plainly, when the river is not too

much swelled by rains, the diminution of its usual current; and this is so visible, in a dry time, that in many places between Box-hill and Leatherhead the channel is left quite dry. There are two places, one at Burford-bridge, near Box-hill, and the other at the north end of Mickleham Street, at Lady Tryon's park gate, that during the last summer (1762) were often left entirely dry. I mention only these two, because they are both in view of every person that travels the turnpike-road from Leatherhead to Dorking. Those who would see in what manner the river loses itself in these subterranean passages, may, where the passages are at the side of the stream, and not at the bottom, be easily satisfied by stopping the inlet of the river, which I have seen done, at a very large *swallow* on Box-hill side, at a place called the *Mole Hole*, a small distance from the turnpike-gate. The water has there formed a large kind of bason, nearly circular, about thirty feet in diameter, which is supplied, when the current is at its ordinary height, by an inlet from the river of two feet broad, and eight or nine inches deep; which inlet being dammed with a hurdle, and dirt, &c. thrown up against it, the water in the bason will soon be observed to sink, and in less than an hour be quite drained off, and the chams, or passages, which are very irregular, and at different depths from the surface of the bason, may be seen."

This statement gives a more clear and credible account of the partial disappearance of the Mole, than the loose and general terms used by those who represent it as sinking altogether, and passing for a considerable length of its course under ground. The following account, from Manning's History of Surrey, enters more into the detail of the cause, and, when connected with the preceding, may justly be regarded as exhibiting the true state of the case. After quoting Camden's statement, Mr. Manning adds: "From this fabulous account, plainly founded on an idea suggested by common report, a reader might be led to imagine that the river actually disappears at this place (Box-hill), forms a channel beneath the surface of the earth, and at a certain distance

river again, and pursue its course above ground. But the truth of the matter seems to be this. The soil, as well under the bed of the river as beneath the surface on each side, being of a spongy and porous texture, and by degrees probably become formed into caverns of different dimensions, whence, through certain passages in the banks and bottom, the water of the river. In ordinary seasons, these receptacles being full, as not discharging their contents faster than they are supplied by the river, the water of the river does not subside, and the stream suffers no diminution. But in times of drought, the water within these caverns being gradually absorbed, that of the river is drawn off into them; and in proportion to the degree of drought, the stream is diminished. In very dry seasons, the current is in certain places (particularly at Burford-bridge, near Box-hill, and a little lower, between that and Norbury park-gate, and at that gate and Norbury meadows) entirely exhausted, and the channel remains dry, except here and there a standing pool. By the bridge at Thornerock it rises again in a strong spring, and after that the current is constant."

Ponds.—In the western parts of the county, particularly on the wide and desolate heaths, are several very large and extensive ponds, which appear to have been used for nearly two centuries in keeping and feeding carp, and other fish, for the London market. Shire pond, between Cobham and Wyke, and one near Fressingham, containing about 180 acres, are among the most extensive. In the south-eastern parts of the county, also, particularly near Godstone, there are ponds, though not so large as those on the heaths, employed for the same purpose of feeding fish for the London market.

Springs.—In noticing the rivulets, we have already stated, that on the northern side of the chalk-hills, and in the valleys that lie near their eastern extremity, there are several springs of pure water: nor is the rest of the county ill supplied with springs. With respect to wells, it is often found necessary to bore to the depth of 300 feet, before a regular and sufficient supply of water can be procured; this

is the case principally on the chalk. At Eppingham-hall, there is a well upwards of 300 feet deep, entirely thro' chalk: this, indeed, is nearly the depth of most of the wells that are dug near the summit of the chalk-ridge. Even off the chalk, it is sometimes found necessary to go to a great depth for water: at Balham, Brixton-caseway, &c. there are wells 200 feet deep, running almost the whole way through a bed of oyster-shells, cemented by clay, &c. On the top of Norwood-common there is a bed of clay, upwards of 800 feet thick, which it was necessary to cut through, before the water would rise to the top of the well freely and regularly.

The mineral waters of this county, were formerly in high repute, and some of them were much frequented, but latterly they have lost their reputation—partly, perhaps, from their virtues having been misunderstood or over-rated; but principally, no doubt, from a change in fashion or opinion, which regulate these matters more than truth or experience.

The mineral waters in Surrey are those at Epsom, Cobham, Streatham: the Dog and Duck, in St. George's-fields; Jesop's-wells, Comb-hill, near Kingston; Dulwich; the Iron Pear-tree, near Godstone; Warpleston, Newdigate, Fressingham, Witley; Meg's-well, near Dorking, &c. Of the principal of these, we shall give a short account.

Epsom mineral water is reported to have been first discovered about the year 1618, by one Henry Wilker, who, in a dry summer, observing water in a small hole, cleared it out with his paddle, and the next day finding it full of clear water, brought his cattle to it; they, however, refused to drink it, which led him to suspect that there was something peculiar in it: this was confirmed on his tasting it. At first, it was used only externally for sores; but about 1680, its purgative qualities were discovered. The hill where the wells are, is of a grey-coloured earth. The water is limpid, with a slight saline taste: the principal component part is sulphate of magnesia, or what is usually termed Epsom-salts; there is also a little carbonate of lime. Formerly this water was used, not only for drink-

ing, but also for the purpose of preparing Epsom-salts; but latterly, these salts are made almost entirely from sea-water, particularly at Lymington, in Hampshire.

The water at the Dog and Duck, in St. George's fields, is a weak cathartic: it contains Epsom-salt and sea-salt, with one-twelfth of the residuum of insoluble matter.

The mineral water at Streatham contains Epsom-salt, sea-salt, and se-

lenite: it is cathartic, and curdles with soap, and also with milk, when boiled with it.

The mineral water near Cobham contains iron, with a small quantity of sea-salt. A gallon yields but seven grains of residuum.

Jessop's wells are also chalybeate, but not so strongly so as the water at Streatham: they contain a very large proportion of Epsom-salt, and a little sea-salt.

MISCELLANEA SELECTA.

AN ACCOUNT of a FEMALE found ENTIRELY NAKED on the HIGH MOUNTAINS of the CANTON of VIEDESSOS.

[Extracted from the *Journal de l'Empire*.]

AT some leagues from the hamlet of Suc, at the foot of Mount Calm, which has an elevation of more than 1700 toises, and bears on its front eternal ice and snow, a dark and silent valley presents one of those imposing scenes which arrest and strike the mind of the observer in the vast amphitheatre of the Pyrenees. This valley is confined within those mountains, naked and frightfully torn asunder, whose bases, disfigured by enormous masses, seem to expect every moment a fresh accession of the same kind, loosened from the surrounding summits, which are darkened all over, and rent by the deepest fissures. Numerous waterfalls, discharged from a lake on the heights, hurry down the side of the mountain, and are precipitated in murmuring cataracts into the midst of this dreadful chaos. A scanty vegetation, which marks the traces of their uncertain course, is the only mark of vegetable life which Nature has suffered to exist within those bounds which she appears to have consigned to eternal sterility.

Some intrepid hunters having extended their search even into this formidable inclosure, were seized with astonishment on seeing, on an opposite cliff, a female figure, entirely naked. This female appeared tall; her complexion was dark; a long head of hair, her only covering, was scattered over her shoulders; she stood erect on a jutting rock, which

seemed suspended on precipices, the immense height of which this rock surmounted.

The hunters ran towards her; but seeing them, the female took to flight, setting up, at the same time, the most frightful cries. Carried away by her terrors, she hurried down the declivity of the mountain, and soon escaped from the pursuit of the hunters, who would not venture on the dangers which that unsteady and almost perpendicular route presented to their sight. The news of this wonderful discovery was carried to the hamlet of Suc. On the morrow, in the morning, a great number of shepherds advanced to the mountain, and concealing themselves behind the rocks, waited for the woman, and coming upon her by surprise, they seized her person. Clothes were immediately presented to her, which she rejected, and even tore with the greatest violence: it was not till they had succeeded in tying her hands, that they could accomplish the clothing of her. She was conducted to the hamlet. This female, seeing herself clothed with garments hateful to her, and forced from that dark recess, the gloomy melancholy of which seemed to give her pleasure, was seized with the most outrageous madness: her eyes, sparkling with fire, appeared to start from their orbits; her struggles became strong and convulsive; finally, she broke silence for the purpose of discharging against those who surrounded her, threats pronounced with a strong voice, and in the supernatural tone of inspiration and enthusiasm.

When she arrived at the parsonage of Suc, her fury still continued. The

Ouré, who is a clergyman much beloved, sweet, and persuasive, presented himself to her, offering her the words of peace and consolation. At once, by one of those quick transitions so common in disorder of the mind, the sinking of melancholy succeeded the explosion of frenzy.

Her countenance became sad and silent: she spoke no longer, nor did she appear to see or hear any thing; one thought alone, which absorbed all her attention, made her indifferent to every surrounding object. That thought must, of course, be of a sorrowful nature; involuntary tears and sighs, escaping from her oppressed heart, betrayed her anguish. At length she stopped, and fixed her looks, which had for some time been wandering, steadily on her garments; her limbs quiver, she falls on her knees, and in a voice interrupted with sobs, exclaims, "Good God! what will my unfortunate husband say?"

These words were followed by secret prayers, and by a long reverie. The tears, which she shed in abundance, gave her some relief; she became more calm, but remained indifferent to every thing. Victuals were offered to no purpose; questions repeated without receiving any answer: it might be said that she was seized with an absolute insensibility.

She spoke in the French language alone; her accent was pure; the manner in which she expressed herself during the access of her frenzy, announced that her mind had been cultivated: her figure, though lank and livid, appeared to have been once handsome, and still bore the impression of a noble rank and dignity.

It was by no means difficult to the good pastor to perceive that this woman was a stranger, that she did not belong to the class of common people, and that the melancholy in which she was sunk originated from no other cause than the weight of misfortunes. — He conceived for the unfortunate woman the most lively interest, and lavished on her the most affectionate cares, which he had the misfortune to see that she rejected. Having placed her in the chamber where she was to repose for the night, he took the necessary precautions to prevent her escape. Those precautions were

insufficient; on the morrow she had disappeared; the clothes which she wore were found not far from the place, torn to tatters.

She re-appeared some days afterwards on the summit of a rock, hitherto supposed inaccessible except to eagles, and to the chamois. Attempts to take her once more were multiplied, but were constantly unsuccessful; it was useless also to endeavour to discover her name and her country.

It was, however, generally believed, and some expressions which had escaped from the unfortunate woman strengthened that opinion, that she had married a Frenchman, whom revolutionary events had driven into Spain: she followed him into his exile; — that this couple having determined to return to their country, arrived at the foot of the Pyrenees, there they meet with those dangers which they were endeavouring to shun. Robbers attacked them — plundered them of every thing, to their very garments, and even raised their murderous hands against the husband's life. He perished; the unfortunate wife being obliged to witness the horror of that bloody scene, lost her reason, which sunk under the weight of her affliction; she penetrated beyond Port Auzat, wandered along the savage summits of the Pyrenees, and with a heart broken, and a brain disordered, arrived at that formidable inclosure, whose imposing aspect stopped the wanderer's course. Entertained in those places with the most sorrowful images, she was stopped there by that conformity she discovered between the disorder of nature in that spot, and that of her own soul; there she resolved to consign herself without reserve to inconsolable affliction, to suffer and to die alone and unknown in the bosom of nature, in the midst of that gloom the awful furniture of which nature displays in these places.

She was sometimes observed to tear up the wild plants, to plunge into the lake or descend into the torrent to seize the fish; but for the most part, she was seen in the attitude of reflection and of grief, and resembling a statue as immovable as the rock upon which she stood.

The winter, nevertheless, was ap-

preaching; the snow which occupied the summits of the mountains was progressively advancing, and forcing into shelter the flocks and the shepherds; the heights were abandoned. The inhabitants and the pastor deplore the lot of the unfortunate unknown—"Ah! without doubt," say they, "she will be torn in pieces by beasts of prey, or if she could escape their murderous teeth, her frozen body, after yielding to the horrors of hunger, or the keen arrows of pinching cold, is buried under heaps of snow."

What was their astonishment when they saw her again on the return of the fine season, still naked, running along the accustomed heights! They looked upon this species of resurrection as a prodigy, the mystery of which they could not explain, and which they were eager to publish to the neighbouring districts.

Mr. Vornies, judge of the Paix de Viedessos, was informed of it: this magistrate proceeded to the place.—Through his care the unfortunate woman was again caught. He caused her to be clothed; he endeavoured to gain her confidence; made her take some crude undressed victuals; and endeavoured to draw from her the secret of her misfortunes. For a long time she opposed the most obstinate silence to those questions he put to her in the softest but most earnest manner; at length, when he asked her how it happened that the bears did not devour her, "The bears?" she replied, "they are my best friends—they kept me warm."

The bear of the Pyrenees is of a gentle nature; he spares the weak, and is terrible only to those who dare to provoke him. He retires at the approach of winter into a savage cavern, and passes some months buried in a kind of lethargic slumber.

Might it not be possible that this woman, impelled by cold to enter into that frightful habitation, kept herself warm during the rigour of winter by participating in the beds of the bears, which she, to all appearance, never quit, but for the purpose of catching fish in the torrents, or gathering the fruit of the pine-tree in the neighbouring forest?

Nevertheless, torments still more

piercing than any she had yet endured, were reserved for this unfortunate female. She was conducted to Foix, that she might enjoy in that place such assistance as the public compassion might supply. It is very possible that, if she had been placed in a situation suitably chosen, and entrusted to the care of a person of feeling and good sense, the gloomy vapours of melancholy which obscured her reason might have been dissipated.

But this unfortunate creature was pursued by her sad destiny. At first she was disposed of in the hospital, from which she was after a few days withdrawn, on the pretence that she disturbed the order of the place; and was conducted to an old strong castle, which at present is used as a prison. This habitation, built on an enormous rock, detached from the other mountains, and which, rising rapidly from the bottom of a valley, elevated three large Gothic towers to an immense height, is well adapted to excite ideas of fright and terror. As soon as the wretched creature saw herself shut up in this place, dark despair took possession of her; the access of her madness returned again, and she never ceased to make the walls of her prison re-echo her miserable lamentations.

A hard-hearted jailor, upon whom the unfortunate had no stronger claim of right than the criminal, for the purpose of getting rid of the uneasiness her cries excited, conceived and executed the project of causing her to descend into another prison, humid and dark, formed by an excavation of the rock directly under one of the towers before mentioned. He placed some water and coarse food before her, and no longer concerned himself about paying her any attention.

Returning, after some days, to her prison, or (to speak more correctly) to that some where he had the barbarity to bury her alive—her, whose misfortunes the bears, more compassionate than he, had respected; he found lifeless!

Such was the tragical end of this unhappy female. We know in part only the long affliction which she underwent, but the tomb still conceals the secret of her name and birth, and the mournful causes of that deep and

obstinate chagrin, the violent concussions of which overturned her reason.

Let us deplore her mournful catastrophe, and honour—at least, with a tear—the memory of this wonderful victim of conjugal affection.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of the CROWN PRINCE of SWEDEN. By GENERAL SARRAZIN. With a Portrait.

[Continued from p. 373.]

THE Spanish admiral, the Marquis Spinola, who commanded the Spanish fleet at Trieste, paid General Bernadotte a visit at Udina; during his stay he constantly assisted at the grand movements of the division. Notwithstanding his age, being turned of sixty, he followed all the General's movements, as though he had been his aid-de-camp; he appeared highly delighted with the fine style of Bernadotte's command, and the precision with which his orders were executed: he was particularly astonished at the spirit of discipline of the chiefs. General Friant having made a false movement, which caused the manœuvre ordered entirely to fail, Bernadotte cried out to him, "General Friant, you have manœuvred quite contrary to common sense; go and submit yourself to an arrest. Colonel Darnaud, take the command of Friant's brigade." The Spanish admiral appeared uneasy; he imagined that Friant would call on Bernadotte, complain of his severity, and perhaps ask satisfaction of him, for having degraded him before several strangers of distinction who were present. The neighbourhood of Gradisca, Goritza, and Trieste, attracted many curious persons, amongst whom were the Austrian generals and officers in garrison in the fore-mentioned towns. All, and particularly the Marquis Spinola, were very much surprised to see Friant give up his sword to Bernadotte's aid-de-camp, leave his troop, and, without speaking a word, betake himself to his lodging at Udina. I went with the Marquis on his return to Trieste. He gave me a grand dinner on board, to which he had invited the principal officers of his squadron. He related to them, in the most em-

phatical expressions, the adventure of General Friant, and informed them, that in future they might expect to see in him a second Bernadotte. The greater part refused their belief of it, from what they had heard affirmed of the insubordination of the army of Italy, whose soldiers were often junketing with their officers, and even their generals. Neither Massena nor Augereau would have dared to treat their generals thus. This Friant is the same who very recently took possession of Swedish Pomerania in the name of the French government.

Bernadotte had long desired to take a journey to Paris. He had repaired to Milan, to confer with the general in chief respecting the troops under his orders, which were considerably augmented. Victor's division had been quartered in the environs of Gemonia. The division of Barraguay d'Hilliers was at Valvasone, and the neighbouring villages, and the division of heavy horse, commanded by Gen. Dugua, was to remain at Udina.—After having made the necessary arrangements, that the service might go regularly on, he obtained a mission for Paris, which rendered the journey much more agreeable to him than if he had only quitted the army on leave. He informed me of his departure from Milan in the following letter:

"Milan, the 22d Thermidor, 5th Republican Year, (10th Aug. 1797)."

"I have obtained, my dear Sarrazin, in favour of Duchâume, what he was desirous of. I write to Friant, that he is confirmed during my absence in the command of the division, and send him the original letter, written to me by the chief of the staff of the army. As soon as he shall have given information of it to the council of administration of the 61st half brigade, he will remit it to you."

"I strongly believe in a peace, but notwithstanding, we ought not to neglect taking measures to prepare ourselves for war. Speak to the chief of brigade, that the artillery may be ready to move on the first order, and that our reserve be complete, as well as our usual provisioning."

"I set off in two hours for Paris. The general in chief behaved very well to me; he has ordered me to carry five

stand of colours to Paris, and has paid me the expenses of my journey.

"I have received thy letter. Be assured nobody is more attached to thee than myself, and that I will use every means in my power to be useful to thee.

"I recommend thee to take care of the division, and to look well after its subsistence. The general in chief has promised to come to our assistance. I remitted to him the letter of the Central Government of Udina. He has assured me, that he will do all he possibly can to diminish the charges of that country; but circumstances are such, that the troops must live in the countries they occupy, nevertheless, the general in chief is determined to do all he can in favour of Frioul. Inform the President of this

"Thou wilt inform Gen. Victor, that no one who is sick, belonging to the district of Frioul, shall be removed any further than Conegliano.

"The general in chief has given orders that the hospitals may be more carefully attended to; he has created three general inspectors for that purpose.

"Adieu, my dear Sarrazin, I embrace you very heartily.

"J. BERNADOTTE."

I was much astonished at the contents of this letter. I looked upon Bonaparte's favourable reception of Bernadotte as a snare. His mission to Paris appeared to me as a genteel way of getting rid of him. What confirmed me in this opinion was, Bernadotte's having refused to sign the address of the other divisions of the army to the Directory. He had formally said to the aid-de-camp, who was the bearer of it, that although he had a great desire to live always in harmony with his comrades, he nevertheless thought he ought not to express sentiments to which he was a stranger. In fact, the address was an evident menace to raise the standard of revolt against the two councils, should they persist in thwarting the measures of the Directory. Bernadotte also prepared an address, but couched in terms equally respectful to the legislative authority and the executive power. What confirmed my suspicions was, the presence of

Victor, who, as soon as Bernadotte set off, came and established himself at Udina. It is true, he would not interfere in any thing in the division, as he referred entirely to the generals who commanded it; and though he had his chief of staff, he continued me in the place of chief of staff of the four divisions. He often gave us to understand that Bernadotte would have a chief command in Germany, and that he should have the advantage of replacing him, and directing us, in case of the recommencement of hostilities. The officers and soldiers replied only with a dead silence—the most flattering eulogy that Bernadotte ever received. Whilst we were putting up prayers for his quick return, I received from him an account of the events of the 18th Fructidor.

"Paris, the 18th of Fructidor, 5th Republican Year, (5th Sep. 1797.)

"I wrote thee in haste, my dear Sarrazin, to inform thee, that a new royal conspiracy was about breaking out, had it not been for the foresight of the Directory, who were upon the point of being destroyed. Pichegru, Willot, Vilaretjoeyse, and Rovere, are arrested. The grenadiers of the Legislative Body have fraternised with the troops of the 17th division, as also with the guards of the Directory. The Republicans have triumphed: not a drop of blood has been spilt; consequently no tears to shed. Guilt sheds none, but it shall be punished. Every thing goes on wonderfully well—the councils have assembled; meanwhile the Directory, in unveiling the conspiracy, has proclaimed the pain of death against whoever should exclaim 'Long live the king,' or, 'the constitution of 98.' This proves the wisdom and the justice of the measures taken. All the people cry out 'Long live the Republic,' and so do I.

"Thy friend,

"J. BERNADOTTE."

The Generals and officers to whom I communicated that letter, laughed heartily at its contents: nobody believed in the pretended royalist conspiracy, and I own I have only changed my opinion, from evident proofs which have been furnished to me since my arrival in London. Till then, I had always been persuaded

that the whole was the fabrication of Bonaparte, who had put his plan in execution by reason of the strongest, and that Bernadotte had been, like so many others, the dupe of the subtlety and deceitful blandishments of that ambitious man. Notwithstanding that even at that period I was persuaded that, like Cæsar, he aspired to the sovereign power, I was forced to attach myself to him, as though by an irresistible influence.

Once when we were alone, after a long conversation which Bernadotte had held with Bonaparte upon military topics, in which the superior knowledge of the latter manifested itself, he said, "that if he were not so old, he would not hesitate to give himself up to study, so as not to be reduced to the necessity of keeping his mouth shut in all parties where conversations took place relative to the art of war; he requested me to give him my opinion as a friend." I told him, "there was always time enough to learn; that as he was but thirty-five years of age, he would learn the theory of war with so much the more facility from thoroughly knowing the practical part; and that my library, in which were the best military authors, was at his service."

It may be said, that a new era of Bernadotte's life commenced from that moment. This man, who the day before would have yawned with ennui if he had by chance taken up a book, and who could not rest a quarter of an hour without conversing with some of his friends, now passed whole days and part of the nights in reading the *Military Encyclopedia*, *Guibert*, *Feuquières*, &c. When fatigued with study, he wished for some relief; he sent for me, and all our conversations were devoted to the discussion of those parts he had been studying. Two years afterwards he was no longer the same man. I was thunder-struck, when, on my return from the army of Naples, 1799, I heard him discoursing of history with Garat, *netics* with Talleyrand, and war with our able theorists. I had once again the satisfaction of hearing him speak, that he was beholden to my encouragement for the knowledge he had acquired.

It is finally observed, that one

single circumstance of our life is sufficient to decide our future destiny. If Bernadotte had remained with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, as he desired, he would now have been only a simple general, vegetating in a fortress, or in the command of a department; whilst, by his departure for the army of Italy, he finds himself destined to govern a valiant nation, which, though of the third order, will, under his direction, play an important part in the re-establishment of the equilibrium of Europe.

The peace between France and Austria was concluded on the 17th of October, 1797: the divisions of the army took more extended cantonments; the Frioul, which had suffered very much by the presence of about 40,000 men for several months, was entirely evacuated; Bernadotte's division was cantoned in the bishopric of Treviso, a very rich country, and whose resources had been very well economized by the prudent arrangements of General Serurier, whose division had occupied that country for more than six months. Bernadotte had his head-quarters at Treviso; although peace was concluded, he continued to exercise his troops in the manoeuvres, on an extensive scale. All the generals of the army of Italy came to witness them, and to judge for themselves how far were true the favourable reports which had been made of him. The famous General Mack could not refrain from satisfying his curiosity. Bernadotte received him in the most gracious manner, even so far as to share with him his apartments in the episcopal palace of Treviso. When his troops manoeuvred, Mack was, or appeared to be, in ecstasy: he alternately testified his approbation with motions of the head, with the tongue, and even went so far as to clap his hands, a kind of applause unknown on a place of exercise. Bernadotte, who was perhaps too easily taken with these foreigners, whose commendations are considered as of some importance, only spoke, saw, and acted according to Mack; they became inseparable. It is certain that the Austrian general was engaging by the exactness of his details respecting the military operations of the preceding campaign in Fran-

ders and Germany. A prodigious memory enabled him to cite the name of a village, a mill, a brook, near which ~~the~~ ^{his} affair had taken place; he related, with precision, the movements of the two parties, praising or criticising with sufficient justice, most probably according to what he had heard the Archduke Charles say; and he took care to heighten the merit of all that Bernadotte had done. I was not the dupe of the Austrian general. One day when Bernadotte, surprised at my coldness towards Mack, gave me a friendly reproof for not joining in the admiration he inspired, I answered him, "that Mack was an *adroit flatteur*, a great talker, and a little doer;" in one word, a complete quack." The sequel proved that my opinion of him was just.

When Bonaparte quitted Milan to repair to Rastadt, he made a new organization of the army, he left Bernadotte only three regiments of infantry; he took away from him his cavalry and two regiments of infantry. This arrangement irritated Bernadotte so much, that he was upon the point of quitting the army to proceed to Paris, when an extraordinary courier from the Directory, brought him his nomination to the embassy of Vienna. That mission, though a brilliant appointment, had but few attractions for Bernadotte;—born, as it were, a soldier, brought up in camps, accustomed to fatigues and dangers, he appeared to consider as a disgrace, an employ which so many others would have considered as the height of favour: he was ordered to repair with the utmost diligence to his new post; he determined upon obeying, he got me attached to the embassy, and sent me to Paris to endeavour to learn the motives which had determined the government to take him from the army to introduce him into a diplomatic line, to which he was an utter stranger.

Talleyrand received me perfectly well, as well as the Directors. When I communicated to them the repugnance which Bernadotte had to be placed at a distance from his comrades, and to fill a place incompatible with his loyalty, they answered me, "that very far from having had the least intention to mortify that gene-

ral, they sought to recompence the signal services which he had rendered during the whole war." They confirmed my nomination to be included in the embassy, and requested me to set off for Vienna as soon as possible. The next day I paid a visit to Bonaparte, who received me well, spoke coldly to me about Bernadotte, and solicited me to follow him into Egypt. Upon my refusal to quit Bernadotte, he told me, "that he was going immediately to the Directory to get my order changed, as it was not fitting for a Republic to have gentlemen of embassy," (*gentilshommes d'ambassade*): he kept his word, and the same day I received letters of service for the army of England, commanded by Desaix. It was on this occasion I received the following letter:

"Vienna, 7th Ventose, Year 6,
(*26th February, 1798.)"

"I am waiting a long time for intelligence from you, my dear Sarrasin; you know what we had agreed upon; you were to give me *several particulars* upon your arrival in Paris. I am very sorry you cannot make part of the embassy.

"Sincere friendship,

"BERNADOTTE."

I was far from deserving the reproach made me by Bernadotte; I had written to him very much in detail, respecting my interview with the Directors the day after my arrival at Paris; I imparted to him also, without delay, all that I could get out of Talleyrand, who, notwithstanding all his cunning policy, appeared angry that a general should occupy the finest place in his department. It is true I was slow in informing him of the more than blunt reception of the commission he had charged me with to Bonaparte, about the change operated in his division. My silence upon this subject had, for its aim, not to increase animosities between two men who were already at odds; and I attributed my exclusion from the embassy to Barras, though I had the certainty that it was entirely owing to Bonaparte. I very sensibly regretted not being able to proceed to Vienna; I knew Bernadotte's warmth of temper, and particularly his delicacy upon every thing relating to the dignity of

the government he represented. He was very well attended, his secretaries of embassy and aides-de-camp were prudent and well-informed men. I was uneasy in knowing him to have, for a private secretary, a Pole by birth, who had been established at Paris for many years, and spoke the German and French very well; he was an artful man, with all the appearance of a clown; besides, he was intriguing, flattering, and malicious, although seeking to be esteemed as the most virtuous, frank, and best of men. I had hinted to Bernadotte to be upon his guard with him, and to consult, in preference, his first secretary of embassy, Gaudin, who, to an acquaintance with diplomatic usages, joined much knowledge and wisdom. My fears, with respect to the Pole, were not long in being realised.

Bernadotte, on his arrival at Vienna, was received by the Emperor with particular favour: he was immediately presented with all the honour due to his rank, and when the ceremonial was over, his Majesty condescended to take Bernadotte by the hand, and admitted him into his closet, where they remained alone for more than an hour, conversing with the greatest familiarity. This friendly reception was no sooner known by the nobility of Vienna, than all the principal noblemen hastened, in example of their sovereign, to testify the greatest respect towards the French ambassador; the latter paid a visit to Prince Charles, against whom he had fought in Italy and Germany. The prince said the most flattering things to him, and shortly after repaid his visit. So many favours lavished upon a child of that revolution, unfortunately more celebrated for its disasters than its benefits, produced in the minds of the enemies of France, envy, malice, and the desire of revenge. The opportunity of doing evil is always readily presenting itself. On the 18th of April, 1798, the inhabitants of Vienna celebrated a feast, as a rejoicing for the arming of the volunteers, who had been levied the last year to go and fight against Bonaparte, when he threatened that capital. Instead of winking at so trivial an occurrence, Bernadotte imagined it was an insult against the Republic.

The Pole, of whom I spoke, instead of dissuading Bernadotte, pretended to have positive information that this rejoicing was ordered by the minister Thugut, as a defiance to France and her partisans, and insinuated that, to be revenged of this affront, he saw no other means than to give a public entertainment at his hotel in honour of the victories of the French armies. Gaudin in vain represented that it was not only ridiculous, but even dangerous, thus openly to irritate an unbridled populace: he was unperturbed to, and the Pole's advice prevailed. The tri-coloured flag was hoisted outside the hotel. The Viennians considered this new step as an insult, and collected in crowds about the ambassador's palace, shouting, "Long live the Emperor—down with the Republican colours." The refusal to take down the flag soon brought on words and threats, which soon came to blows. All the windows of the house were broke, the doors were forced in, and it would have been all over with Bernadotte and his attendants, if they had not evinced the greatest intrepidity. Armed with sabres and pistols, they made a bold resistance. The heads of the assailants were received with pistol shots. Anxious to conquer without danger, these pillagers renounced personal attack, and fell upon the carriages, which they broke in pieces, and destroyed also the furniture on the ground floor. The armed force did not make its appearance till some hours after the tumult had commenced. The mob was dispersed. The Emperor wrote to Bernadotte, to testify how much he was hurt at this disagreeable event, and to desire him not to quit his residence. The ambassador insisted upon having his passports, which were granted him, and he retired to Rastadt, there to wait the decision of the French government.

The Emperor, anxious to maintain peace, which had caused so much bloodshed and other very painful sacrifices, called an extraordinary council of state, to which all the ministers of the foreign powers were invited. After having examined, with equal attention and impartiality, the verbal process of the event, drawn up by Bernadotte himself, and the other do-

cements justiciary of the Austrian government, another verbal process was drawn up, in which the foreign ministers declared, "that Bernadotte had occasioned the insurrection, by the innovation of the colours, and that the Emperor and his ministers had conducted themselves, in this business, with all the wisdom, firmness, and prudence possible." A courier from the court of Vienna arrived at Paris a little time after Bernadotte's secretary, with the verbal process of the Austrian ministers, who promised, besides, such satisfaction as the Directory might desire. Though agreeing that the ambassador was first in the wrong, it is but just to acknowledge that the author of the delay in sending the troops to restore tranquillity was still more blameable. The Count of Cobenzel and Francis de Neuchateau were ordered to enter into explanations with one another, in order to terminate amicably this new dispute, and they conceived they had succeeded, by making no further mention of it. This indifference mortified Bernadotte sensibly. He went back to Paris. The Directory offered him a command in the interior, which he thought proper to refuse. He was appointed ambassador to Holland, upon which he wrote the following letter to government:

"Citizen Directors,

"The minister for the foreign department has informed me, that you had appointed me minister to the Batavian republic. The advantages, offered by such an honourable mission, are certainly flattering; and, although far from my country, I should be very much pleased to live among men, who know the social benefits; but I am prevented from complying with your wishes in that respect, because I am totally displeased with diplomatic functions. I have explained, very fully, my sentiments, in a despatch anterior to the affair of Vienna. You know I was by no means flattered by the embassy to the Emperor of Austria, and that, in obeying, I intended to give the Directory another proof of my devotion to the Republic. Were I going to live with the descendants of John de Wit and De Tromp, the Batavian republic would find in me a

sincere admirer of its glory, and a warm partizan of its prosperity. Your knowledge of mankind will not fail to unite in my successor the same zeal, the same purity of intention, and the same eagerness to forward your benevolent views. The approbation, that you bestow on my military and diplomatic conduct is respectfully received. Every thing relative to my second career is interesting to me, on account of the errors, which several journalists have committed in the accounts, they have given to the public. It affords me pleasure to believe the time is not far distant, when the policy of the government will permit the French nation to be informed according to the exact truth," &c.

(Signed) BERNADOTTE.

During the time that Bernadotte was living in retirement, he formed an acquaintance with the daughter of a rich merchant, named Clary, whose eldest daughter was married to Joseph Bonaparte. He determined to marry her in August 1798. It would have been difficult for him to have made a better choice, either in respect to talents or morals. Small in stature, and very delicate in complexion, this interesting person possesses every grace, though only slightly favoured with that beauty of figure, which, though flattering, often proves fatal, and is well compensated by an inclination to benevolence—the favourite virtue of the Princess Royal of Sweden.

[To be continued.]

POLITICAL and PUBLIC CHARACTERS.

[From Playfair's Political Portraits.]

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

THIS young princess is now of age; and though we hope many years may elapse before she is called to the throne of these kingdoms, yet, from this time she must be a very important, as she is now, a very interesting personage.

As yet her Royal Highness has not acted in any public capacity; but we believe our information is correct, and that she has much innate goodness of disposition, accompanied with that high spirit which is the best

earnest of her wearing a brilliant diadem with splendour, firmness, and dignity.*

The number of female sovereigns who have reigned in the world have been very few, but amongst them the proportion of the good and great has far exceeded that of kings; and therefore there is no reason for any apprehension that England will suffer from the sceptre being intrusted to female hands.

It was under a queen that England first became a great and important nation. It had been great and warlike, under the Edwards and Henries, but it was reserved for Elizabeth to support the oppressed, and resist the oppressors in other countries. This was an honour of a higher class than that of conquests, however brilliant; and her contemporaries as well as posterity, have all admired that noble-minded queen who seemed to be seated on the British throne, for the grand purpose of giving refuge to the victims of oppression in other countries, and at the same time giving happiness to her people in her own.

In the most ancient times great empires have owed their power and prosperity to queens. Europe has furnished three examples within the last century; so that, judging from the past, there is not any reason to fear the consequences of a female being seated on the British throne.

There have been many inquiries into the causes that have contributed to render the female sway so beneficial to the people over whom it has been extended; but we shall not enter into that subject, further than by observing, that in all ranks of life women appear to be more attentive to doing their duty, to those who depend on them, than men are; which accounts for their care of their subjects: and as to their capacities, though in arts, science, and abstruse studies, they may be inferior to men; yet where penetration, sagacity, and knowledge of character are requisite,

* Unless a queen has spirit and determination, she will be made the tool of others; and unless she has a good heart and disposition, she will be dangerous to herself and her people.

they are equal, if not superior, when they have the same occasion for exertion.*

We have the best hopes, from what we have heard of the Princess Charlotte; and we have only in the most respectful, but at the same time the most earnest manner, to implore her Royal Highness not to listen to any of those persons who may wish to lead her to oppose the measures of her royal father.†

It has for these seventy years been the practice in England to lead the heir apparent to oppose the reigning prince, and volumes might be filled with the misfortunes which that practice has brought on this country; but those we shall not enter upon: we only request her Royal Highness to observe the conduct of those *early friends*, as they term themselves, now become the bitter enemies of her father. This example is enough for her Royal Highness to learn from; but if the present conduct of those *early friends* is not sufficient, we wish her Royal Highness to know, that, with those *early friends*, originated that unhappy difference which has taken place between her royal pa-

* From history we find that all great monarchs are so chiefly by the wisdom in choosing their counsellors and servants. The sovereign can, in his or her own person, do little, therefore it is on making a proper selection of those who are to act, that success depends. The ready and penetrating sagacity of a female well educated, and deeply interested in what is doing, renders her peculiarly fit for making a good selection of servants.

† Maria Theresa, and Catherine II. of Russia, are same dear to their respective countries, and respected and admired over the world.

The greatness of the Assyrian empire owed its origin, if we can give faith to ancient history, to Semiramis, who reigned over and fortified Babylon, the capital. Of the less fortunate, though great examples, are Zenobia of Palmyra, Boadicea of Britain, and Christina of Sweden, who all showed great talents, and remarkable love for the people intrusted to their care.

rents, which the whole nation deplores, and which must be particularly distressing to herself.

Those political friends have shewn that they never were personally attached to his Royal Highness; and they have shewn a rancour of spirit, that is disgraceful if not dishonourable; for it is not permitted to betray the secrets of former intimacy, in compliance with the feelings of present enmity. They should leave such conduct to a Lady Douglas; but it does not become those who would obtain confidence in national affairs.

Had Frederick Prince of Wales lived to mount the throne, he might probably have experienced the same treatment from his early friends; and as for his present Majesty, he came to reign at so early a period of his life, that he had never been besieged by the opposition; but this may be depended upon, that the same fate ever will attend an heir apparent, who is sufficiently unfortunate to head a party.

It is now no longer doubtful who has followed the right line of policy for these last twenty years; and the dismissal of the early friends has saved this country, and perhaps all Europe,

* The early friends was a curious title. Mr. Fox, the first early friend, was no more: Lord Moira and Mr. Sheridan were not included: so that Lords Grey and Grenville represent the group of early friends. What particular friendship might be with Lord Grey, we do not know; but certainly Lord Grenville was not one of the early friends of his Royal Highness. The meaning is certainly nothing more nor less than this, that the prince, when he came into power, quitted the leaders of opposition, who were not identically, but by succession, represented as the early friends of the prince. Mr. Fox, and those who, owing to opposition, and who surrounded the prince previous to his marriage, were enemies to that measure. We except Mr. Sheridan, Lord Moira, Colonel M'Mahon, and, in short, those very persons who remain his friends still, and who were attached really to him personally, and not merely for the purposes of political intrigue.

from many years of great misfortune.†

The princess may therefore be assured, that to weaken the hands of government, by countenancing the opposition, is neither wise as heir presumptive, nor becoming as to a parent. That which is contrary to nature, is generally contrary both to our interest and happiness; this is an ancient apophthegm, the truth of which is engraven on the heart from an early period, and which, if forgotten, it never is so with impunity.

We believe this respectful admonition to be unnecessary in the present instance, but where an object is very important, too much pains can never be taken for its attainment; and we are perfectly aware, that great efforts will be made to induce the princess to lend her countenance to that same party that has conducted itself so ill with regard to her father, to her whole family, and to the nation.*

† The opposition writers are attempting to prove that ministers are at last adopting their plans. No assertion can be more false, and none more insulting to the common sense of mankind.

* The political chiefs have generally subservient emissaries to surround princes, who gain their confidence in their hours of amusement and conviviality. We could name some of those culpable and contemptible persons, who, about the period of the birth of her Royal Highness, were too active, and too successful. Such persons appear in the form of angels, but they do the work of demons; and the open and unsuspecting heart is always the most easily led astray. Where a breach is to be made between two persons, the business is peculiarly easy to a band of accomplished and amiable looking confederates. Sly insinuations, half-formed falsities, and significant looks, occasion painful feelings; and when parties are prevented, either by those feelings, or by the arts of others, from an amicable eclatissement, a lasting misunderstanding is the natural consequence. The best and most unsuspecting are the most ready to fall into the snare. The brave Othello listened to the wicked Iago, because he was too honourable to suspect, and felt too severely to seek explanation.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange.

No family has deserved better of the nations of Europe than that of Nassau, to which the Dutch protestants owed both their civil and re-

ligious liberties, at an early period, in the illustrious times of Charles IX. and Philip II.

It was reserved for a prince of the same house, at a later period, to show us in England, in establishing our

* At the death of Charles V. the Dutch provinces were in a very flourishing condition. In this small tract there were reckoned not fewer than 350 large walled cities, and 6800 considerable towns, or large villages, all become rich by their application to arts and commerce: the same application had diffused a spirit of independence among the inhabitants, and the reformed religion had made considerable progress among all ranks. It was then that Philip II. adopted those impolitic measures to advance the cause of popery, and to enforce obedience to his tyrannical deputies, which created such a spirit of disaffection as could be no longer suppressed. A deputation of the malcontents, with William Prince of Orange, and his brother Louis of Nassau, waited upon the Duchess of Parma, (who had been appointed regent of the Netherlands), and insisted either on the dismissal of her chief counsellor, the Cardinal Grandville, or the calling of an assembly of the States-general. The cardinal was dismissed, but was succeeded by two of his creatures, who trod in his footsteps, increasing religious persecutions, and the power of the inquisition. A remonstrance was sent to the King at Madrid, which was favourably received; but the obnoxious measures were still continued. In the next time the diabolical combination formed by Charles IX. of France, and Isabella of Spain, for the massacre of the protestants, was known in the Netherlands; a general association was formed for the abolishing the power of the inquisition: this association, headed by Henry de Brodeurde, a descendant of the Earls of Holland, waited on the regent in such a formidable body, that she was obliged to promise her utmost influence towards obtaining their demands. It is, however, said, that she could obtain no better terms from Philip than that protestants, in future, should be hanged instead of burnt.

The people finding their remonstrances of no avail, were determined to take into their own hands the necessary reformation. Churches, &c. were destroyed in several towns of Flanders; but the principal inhabitants behaved with temperance and moderation. A new oath of allegiance was exacted, this the Prince of Orange refused to take, and retired into Germany, where he was followed by great numbers of all ranks, so that in the course of a few days 100,000 families had left the low countries. Their emigration so alarmed the dutchess, that she resigned the regency, and was succeeded by the Duke of Alva, who had been sent with an army of 10,000 men. The country was filled with terror, the Counts of Egmont and Horne were executed, and the estates of the Prince of Orange confiscated.

The Prince of Orange, who had been always a favourite among the people, was now invited to take the command of the armed bodies preparing to resist the Duke of Alva.

A series of brilliant successes were gained by the Prince in Brabant: several towns in Overysse; Guelderland, and Friesland, were taken, whilst another party of the patriots made themselves masters of North Holland. The ardour of the patriots was, however, damped, and the spirit of the Spaniards revived by the news of the horrid massacre of Bartholomew. The prince found himself obliged to retire to the province of Holland, leaving the castles which he had taken to the mercy of the enemy. The affairs of the patriots now became precarious, notwithstanding they still gained some partial successes. In 1576 an attempt to negotiation took place, but they could come to no terms of accommodation. Applications were made by the patriots to Queen Elizabeth, who, on certain conditions, lent them £60,000, to be repaid the next year. The city of Ghent was taken, and the inhabitants of Antwerp joined the good cause.

liberties; and certainly, to the merit and magnanimity of William III. King of England, and Prince of Orange, this country owes much of its greatness. The same menarch began that resistance to the ambition of Louis XIV. that, under his successor, ended in the humiliation of that proud monarch, and the safety of Europe.

The Dutch republic had been on the decline from the time of William and Mary, till the French revolution put an end to its government and its

commerce at a single blow. They, however, is now united with nations are aware of the necessity of resisting their enemies; when they are also resolute and able, and when that happy end is likely to be speedily accomplished.

No people ever threw off a foreign yoke in a manner more moderate, yet with greater resolution or quickness than the Dutch have lately done; and the only great question is, whether the Catholic provinces of ancient Belgium should be united with the

The King of Spain made additional preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war; and the States general made another application to Queen Elizabeth, and obtained from her a promise of £100,000, and 6000 men, which she afterwards declined sending. At last the princes perceiving that little confidence was to be placed in the unanimity of provinces rent by faction, different in religion, and divided by ambition, political maxims, and private interest, formed the scheme of more closely uniting the provinces of which he was governor, and cementing them with those more contiguous, in which the protestant interest prevailed. This measure was prosecuted with that alacrity and address for which William was deservedly celebrated.

On the 23d of January 1579, deputies from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, and Guelderland, met at Utrecht, and signed the alliance ever since known by the name of the Union of Utrecht, the basis of that commonwealth so renowned by the appellation of the United Provinces. The object of this union was not to divide these seven provinces from the other ten, or to renounce the pacification of Ghent; but, to preserve their liberties by more vigorous operations, and united councils, they were then united as one province, never to be divided, by testament, sale, or agreement; but each particular province and city reserved all its privileges, rights, customs, and statutes.

Soon after this union of Utrecht, Philip did all he could to detach the Prince of Orange from the confederates; but all his promises were unavailing, and the prince was too gene-

rous to abandon a cause he had not adopted from interested motives.

At length the provinces, by the advice of the Prince of Orange, resolved to solicit the assistance and protection of the Duke of Anjou. Accordingly they solemnly renounced the allegiance of Philip, and acknowledged as their sovereign, Francis Hercules de Valois, Duke of Alençon and Anjou. But although the Prince of Orange was the great promoter of the measure, and even placed the ducal coronet on the head of the new sovereign, yet he still possessed the greatest influence and authority in the United Provinces.

When Philip found he could not bribe the Prince of Orange to his interest, he resolved to use every method to rid himself of so dangerous an opponent; he proscribed the prince, and offered 25,000 crowns to any person that would bring him to Madrid, dead or alive. The greatness of the reward, and a bigotted regard for the interests of the Catholic religion, prompted several to attempt murdering the Prince of Orange. He narrowly escaped assassination in 1582, but two years after he met his well merited fate at Delft, by the hands of one Guion, or, as he is commonly called, Balthazar Gerrard. About the same time the Duke of Anjou died, and the provinces of Holland and Zealand appointed Maurice, son of the late Prince of Orange, to be their Stadtholder, and Captain-general.

A truce was soon after concluded with Spain for twelve years, upon the expiration of which hostilities recommenced, which ended by a treaty of peace, establishing the independence of the Seven United Provinces.

protestant, as they were when under the dominion of the Spanish monarchs.

The prince who is now called to reign, showed himself to be an able commander at the beginning of the war with France, particularly at the time when he had a separate command at Charleroi in Brabant, in 1794.

As at that period the allies were obliged to quit the field, the prince came to this country with his father, and he has not since, we believe, been engaged in any military capacity; indeed, the continent was so overrun for fifteen years, that there was nothing to be done but to preserve integrity of principles till the storm should exhaust itself.

Once more the United Provinces will enjoy liberty and happiness under the princes of this illustrious house; and we hope that, profiting by past experience, they will in future give them a more zealous support than they have hitherto done.

The Dutch have been famous for treating their benefactors with ingratitude; but it was through a mistaken zeal for liberty, and it is to be hoped that the error is over.

The hereditary prince is one of the greatest promises. He has served as aid-de-camp to the great Wellington, in such a manner as to obtain his personal esteem, both for bravery and other good qualities.

One of the most marked traits of Lord Wellington's character is, that he is one of the most sincere and candid men on earth; he neither flatters nor neglects, but treats men as they deserve; and therefore nothing is so honourable a testimony as for those who are under his eye, and near his person, to obtain his esteem.

Lord Wellington is penetrating and clear-sighted, and not like many well-disposed men, who bestow their favours through good nature and ignorance of the real character. We cannot say more than, that, by acting with the bravery hereditary in his family, and as if he depended on good conduct and attention for promotion, this young prince has gained the esteem and friendship of the first captains of the age.

MARSHAL DAVOUST.

We cannot bring this atrocious criminal before our readers, even in this summary way, without seizing the opportunity to express our delight that Louis XVIII. has had virtue and firmness enough to mark, in a decided manner, his abhorrence of his character, by specially omitting his name among those of all the other Marshals upon whom he recently conferred the honour of the Cross of St. Louis. A different cross would be the fittest reward for such a ruffian as he has proved himself, in his conduct towards the devoted city and inhabitants of Hamburg.

One of the most wicked of the French generals, the most cruel, ferocious, and rapacious.

His conduct at Hamburg is, perhaps, the most atrocious of any throughout the terrible revolution, because it is now without any sufficient motive. When war is commenced, many things may become necessary that it would be highly desirable to avoid, and of such a class of events, none is so striking, or so frequently occurs, as that of making the innocent inhabitants of a city suffer during a siege.

When such an event happens through necessity, it is a misfortune rather than a matter of blame; but, not only have the inhabitants of Hamburg been made to suffer without necessity, or even utility, but the evils have been aggravated by every means that was in the power of the despot, or the instruments of his cruelty — Bonaparte and Davoust seem to be making a trial in the face of the whole world to shew how far they can exert their wickedness and cruelty before the hand of heaven crushes them and their filiquity.

Davoust was one of the worst private characters, even in his youth, and before the revolution began, and is accused of many acts of theft, murder, and plunder, for his own private advantage, particularly in carrying a Russian officer, named Renslow, to be guillotined at Ostend as an English spy, in order to seize his thousand louis and other property belonging to him.

It will be a disgrace to the allied, brated with general marks of atro-

world for the barbarous and wanton atrocities of this worst of men. There is no doubt that much must be forgiven and forgotten in the present case; and, indeed, if it were not, a great portion of the French nation must be brought to punishment, for they rejoiced in the success of their plundering army till the last moment. The burning of Moscow was cele-

changed; that the French began to disapprove of the robbing, plundering, and murdering system.

Such superlatively villainous and wicked men as Davoust ought not, however, to partake of the general indemnity. He and some others have sinned beyond forgiveness; and they ought to be punished for the sake of future example.

PECULIARITIES of the LAMA RELIGION: ALTARS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; &c. &c.

[From Klaproth's Travels in the Caucasus.]

In our number for March we extracted from this valuable work, some interesting particulars relating to the Lama worship. The following details are in continuation of that antecedent article.

THE internal arrangement of all the temples is essentially alike. At Gendun Dardabaling, described above, the inner walls and ceiling are completely covered with paper, made by the Lamas themselves. The ground was orange, and upon it appeared many great *Lu* or dragons impressed with Chinese paint and stamps, which also they had themselves very ingeniously cut out.

Immediately on entering the door you perceive opposite to you, at the north wall, a lofty throne with nine stages of very curious carved work. Before it stands a small high table; and on the east side are steps by which the chief priest ascends to perform public worship. On the table are laid books, a bell and other instruments. Above the throne is a splendid silk canopy adorned with beautiful fringe and tassels. Behind are very neat cushions. No person is allowed to mount this throne but the superior Lama, who falls upon his knees, and in this attitude performs divine worship. On the right hand is another still larger and higher throne of a similar construction, but supported at the base by lions and other carved and painted figures, and decorated with much greater magnificence: this is never ascended by any one, nor even touched with the hands; because it is considered as the symbolical throne of the invisible presence of God.

His worshippers merely touch it with the forehead to receive the benediction, which the Lama imparts to the people by imposition of hands. Still further to the right of these two thrones is an altar for sacrifice, provided with all the requisite utensils; and on the wall behind it are suspended magnificent allegorical pictures of the saints. On the eastern or left side of this altar and the two thrones are some elevated seats for the principal Lamas who assist their superior in his functions. The whole north wall in general is full of pictures of the most distinguished saints, and all the other sides are hung with neat allegorical paintings. By the twenty-four pillars of this temple, on each side of the middle avenue, are long ranges of benches provided with cushions, and small low tables placed before them for the inferior clergy, who are so numerous that when seated in rows they occupy the whole area of the temple, excepting a few narrow passages. All the rest of the congregation are obliged to be content to sit or stand in the gallery and halls with doors and windows open; and when the benediction is given, they have scarcely room to enter by all the three doors, and go away again through the narrow vacancies between the priests. In the chief and centre temple there are likewise, just on the right and left of the entrance, two raised seats

for the *Gozu* or temple-wardens, who, during divine service, mostly stand at their posts or walk up and down, as well, among the inferior priests as among the people, to enforce the strictest order. Between the pillars of the avenue, in the middle are suspended rows of prodigious drums, which are beaten by the sitting priests to certain psalms and prayers of thanksgiving accompanied with other music, and also brass trumpets a fathom in length.

The interior arrangements of the smaller temples are only more simple, but in other respects the same, and consist of a high-altar, double rows of cushions, symbolical decorations, and musical instruments: but as the chief Lama seldom performs divine services in these small chapels, there is no particular throne erected for him. They are merely designed to afford the people the convenience of attending the prayers addressed to different saints and the solemnities on the prayer-days, in several places at the same time, without being disturbed by the difference of these devotions.

To the most sacred objects of the temples belong likewise the numerous symbolical figures of the gods and spirits, and other things relative to religion, as also the altars. They are of different dimensions, but always curiously wrought. The altars *Tap-zang* or *Schran* of the small temples are composed of a kind of table with three stages, which is two or three ells in length, the same in height, and one ell in breadth. Each stage of the altar is raised two or three *werschok* above the other, according to the nature of its construction. On the uppermost stage always stands a long narrow and rather high box of neat workmanship, which is exactly of the same dimensions as the highest stage, and in which are deposited all the books, images of gods, and other sacred things; these are taken out on solemn occasions alone, at which times this highest step of the altar serves to hold the books, which are most superbly bound. The middle stage of the altar is for the images of the gods and other painted figures, and vessels for sacrifice, consisting of small metal bowls: these filled with vegetables, are set out in rows. The

lowest stage is for the seven small bowls called *Zogozu*, all containing pure water, and between which is placed an eighth, somewhat in the form of a lamp. Pastils also are set out in particular, small vessels. In the private temples of people of rank and fortune a large case with glass doors, or a splendid canopy with curtains, is provided for such an altar, to protect these sacred articles from dust and smoke. All the wood-work of the altars and their different stages is moreover decorated with peculiar carving and painting of good design. The ground is always cinnabar-red; the edges are either painted yellow or gilt, and the whole is covered with the durable Chinese lacker. The fore-part of the altar and its stages is painted with flowers only, and supported by lions; all this is not arbitrary, but a regular allegory. In front of the altar there is always a smaller and lower table of equal length with it, and likewise painted and varnished. On this table is placed a vessel, in which lighted pastils are daily set up, and a brass ewer, which is every morning replenished with fresh water, for the purpose of filling up the above-mentioned *Zogozu*, and sprinkling the altar and the offerings. On this table also is commonly kept a small censer, &c. Before the altars are various costly curtains adorned with jewels.

Though the decoration of the altars is governed by one general principle, yet in this particular there is a great difference, because very different prayers and equipage for the altar are prescribed for the service of the various saints: this, however, has no relation to any difference in the object of the doctrine, but rather to the fundamental principles of faith.

To the sacred furniture of the altars belong several other articles. A round, highly polished metal mirror (*Tollu*) of various dimensions, provided behind with a small handle, to which is tied a white silk ribbon (*Chaddak*), and a high metal jug with a neck of regular workmanship (*Shu-ba*), always form part of a complete equipage for the altar. In this vessel, in which is kept the consecrating water, is put a stalk of Indian reed-grass tied up together with two of the

most beautiful peacock's feathers. These feathers are daily dipped in the consecrated water, and the altar and other things belonging to the offering are sprinkled with them. This *Bumba* also is covered on the outside with a white silk ribband. To this vessel belongs likewise the *Mandal*, a curiously wrought basin for the most sacred beverage (*Thussel*), which is poured upon the holy image, and when it tumbles down is caught in this vessel to be distributed among the people. Close to the principal altars, and on the right side of them, stand as many as three smaller ones, on which the numerous sacred articles, consisting of different musical instruments, are placed between the other utensils belonging to the altar: for on certain occasions the bowls, to the number at least of five very large and seven smaller ones, are ranged in from seven to nine different ways in rows. To the requisites for the altar belong also the *Schalsa* or *Dorma*, the meat-offerings to the gods. They are made of dough, of a pyramidal form, great and small according to different ordinances, very curiously decorated with flowers of snow-white fat, likewise well painted, and placed in rows of seven each, and sometimes in double lines. These meat-offerings serve only for a certain time, after which they are commonly thrown away for the beasts in some clean unfrequented part of the steppe, and fresh ones are provided.

The musical instruments of the temples are of very different kinds. The prodigious drum, *Kangarga*, is moved about upon legs of carved work. It is two or three *arschines* in diameter, about six *werschok* high, covered at both ends with camel-skin parchment; and on the outside commonly painted very curiously with dragons, and varnished. In the service of the temples it is hung upon poles, and beaten in very different times, both quick and slow, by means of a cudgel of regularly-curved hard wood, covered at the upper end with leather, and provided with a handle at the lower. In the next place, a great posauze (*Burak*) of brass; of singular workmanship, in three divisions, which are pushed out in blowing. The whole instrument is ge-

nerally above a fathom in length, and when blown must be held by two persons; suspended from a pole. Further, metal plates, *Zang* and *Zelnak*, of various sizes. In the middle is a round hollow with a broad brim, and they are beaten in time, at the public service, sometimes *piano* and sometimes *forte*. Another metal instrument, *Charrangal*, is composed of a large plate with a curved border. It is hung up by cords, and struck with a stick. Small hautboys, *Bischkuhr-Gangurik*, likewise a loud-toned wind instrument, made of the long arm-bone of a vanquished hereditary enemy. *Choncho*, or the priest's bell with its small brass sceptre. *Dang-schah*, a little metal bell, which is struck. *Dung*, the beautiful shell of an Indian sea-snail, which has a very piercing sound. Lastly, the *Domber*, a little drum, about the size of a very small flat saucer, beaten only by two large knots fastened to it by a short string. All these musical instruments have their prescribed uses, and belong to the sacred furniture of the temples and altars. The music itself is a mixture of tremendous sounds, which shake the whole temple, and would rather scare than attract the connoisseur. It is nevertheless perfectly regular in its way, by no means arbitrary, and the clergy are particularly nice in the choice of their musical pupils. Only the great drum, *Kangarga*, the bells and bowls, *Zang*, are struck in time, to accompany the joyful psalms and hymns of praise to their gods, when the whole of the ecclesiastics join in these psalms and in their general religious litanies, and thus give animation to their temple music. The remaining wind and other instruments are in general used at terrific exorcisms, but never with hymns of praise and litanies.

Among the most remarkable of the sacred utensils of the temple is the *Kurda*, a cylindrical vessel of wood or metal, either very small or of immense size. In its centre is fixed an iron axle; but the interior of the cylinder, which is quite hollow, is filled with sacred writings, the leaves of which are all stuck one to another at the edge, throughout the whole length. This paper is rolled tightly round the axis of the cylinder till the

whole space is filled up. A close cover is fixed on at each end, and the whole Kurda is very neatly finished, painted on the outside with allegorical representations, or Indian prayers, and varnished. This cylinder is fastened upright in a frame by the axis; so that the latter, by means of a wheel attached to it below, may be set a going with a string, and with a slight pull kept in a constant rotatory motion. When this cylinder is large, another twice as small, and filled with writing, is fixed for ornament on the top of it. The inscriptions on such prayer-wheels commonly consist of masses for souls, psalms, and the six great general litanies, in which the most moving petitions are preferred for the welfare of all creatures. The text they sometimes repeat a hundred or even a thousand times, attributing from superstition a proportionably augmented effect to this repetition, and believing that by these frequent copies, combined with their thousands of revolutions, they will prove so much the more efficacious. You frequently see, as well on the habitations of the priests as on the whole roof of the temple, small Kurda placed close to each other, in rows, by way of ornament; and not only over the gates, but likewise in the fields, frames set up expressly for these praying-machines, which, instead of being moved by a string, are turned by means of four sails, shaped and hollowed out like spoons, by the wind.

Other similar Kurda are fastened to sticks of moderate thickness; a leaden weight is then fastened to the cylinder by a string, which, when it is once set a-going, keeps it with the help of the stick in constant motion. Such-like prayer-wheels, neatly wrought, are fastened upon short sticks to a small wooden pedestal, and stand upon the altars for the use of pious persons. While the prayer-wheel is thus turned round with one hand, the devotee takes the rosary in the other, and at the same time repeats penitential psalms.

A fourth kind of these Kurda is constructed on the same principle as those which are turned by wind; only it is somewhat smaller, and the frame is adapted to be hung by a cord in the chimneys of the habitations or

huts of the Mongols. When there is a good fire, they are likewise set in motion by the smoke and the current of air, and continue to turn round as long as the fire is kept up.

A fifth kind of Kurda is erected on a small stream of water, upon a foundation like that of a mill, over which a small house is built to protect it from the weather. By means of the wheel attached to it, and the current, the cylinder is in like manner kept in a constant circular motion. These water-Kurda are commonly constructed on a large scale, and maintained at joint expense of the inhabitants of a whole district. They have a reference to all aquatic animals, whether alive or dead, whose temporal and eternal happiness is the aim of the writings contained in them; in like manner as the object of the fire-Kurda is the salvation of the souls of all animals suffering by fire.

The allegorical representations of the holy, divine-human genii and symbols constitute a particular species of ornament of the altars. Of these there are two classes; the *Dolon Erdenih*, or seven jewels, and the *Nai-yian Takkil*, or eight altar-pieces. They form two distinct sets, and are either made of metal fixed on pedestals and gilded, or of paste beautifully painted and varnished, and placed upon the altars. The chief, or the seven jewels, are: First, the figure of a wheel, *Kurda Erdenih*, emblematical of the divine, everlasting, uninterrupted existence of Schigimuni. Secondly, an elephant, *Saan Erdenih*, allegorical of his infinite greatness and constancy. Thirdly, a horse, *Morin Erdenih*, an emblem of his all-excelling, rapidly-operating wisdom. Fourthly, an armed warrior, *Zerrek-gien Nofon Erdenih*, a symbol of his power. Fifthly, a minister, *Tuschimel Erdenih*, an allegory of his sociability. Sixthly, a beautiful queen, *Chaltun Erdenih*, the emblem of his charms surpassing all conception. Seventhly and lastly, the Bramin symbol of the philosophers' stone, *Siadamanih Erdenih*, that is, the posses-

* The original invention of the symbol of the philosophers' stone indisputably belongs to the Bramins. The precepts of Schigimuni are full

gem of a temporal and eternal treasure, expelling all other treasures.

The above-mentioned Naiman Tak-mi are likewise composed of metal or paper in the following manner:—1. *Schukter*, a very curious parasol or umbrella, alludes to his heavenly protection; and, 2. *Dung Gurah*, a spiral posaun, to his all-penetrating, attractive, and natural voice. 3. *Ol-sokru Utussu*, an ingeniously inter-twisted ribbon, called the science of unity. 4. *Altan Dsagassu*, gold fishes. These prodigiously large fishes are emblematic of his contentment with all insatiableness. 5. *Linchowa*, the lotus, expresses the beauty and agreeableness of his countenance. 6. *Bumba*, an ewer, has a reference to his neck and breast. 7. *Sindamanik*, the philosophers' stone, to the wonderful works of his hands; and 8. *Kurda*, a little wheel, to his feet. This symbol is found also in various delineations of Schigimuni.

A third series of similar emblems for the decoration of the altar is called *Tabun Kussul*. In general they are only painted after nature on the front of the altar, but sometimes they are wrought very neatly in metal, and placed upon it. *Tabun Kussul* is the symbol of the five senses. They are represented singly, with a lotus for their base, and in pictures lying one over another in a dish. As the matter for the formation of all creatures is supposed to have been derived from

of his exertions to obtain possession of it, and his final discovery of the secret. By the term *Sindamanik*, or the philosophers' stone, the Indian philosophers understand nothing more than the instructive system of "divinely holy, meritorious wisdom without measure." Many Indian saints bear in their hands an emblem of this system, to denote their infinites sanctity. In their best pictures we seldom find a single, but a triple stone running at the upper end to a point, and surrounded with the radiant colours of the rainbow. Its immediate atmosphere is suffused with the glow of melted metal, whilst at a greater distance it exhibits the rainbow-coloured and most active of all flames. Its base is an Indian *Nymphaea magna* in *catinata*, or lotus.

the ocean, so here the waves of the sea and the stem of a stately plant rising from them are made the base of the replenished dish. In the middle of it are commonly seen three beautifully-coloured apricots, which have been chosen for the emblem of taste. On one side lies either a lute or the spiral posaun already mentioned, as the symbol of hearing; and on the other a vessel with coals and smoking incense, the emblem of smell. At the top is a circular metal altar-mirror, to denote sight; and at the bottom on either side a very large superb veil, the symbol of feeling. The stem of the sea-plant with these emblems is to be seen in good pictures of their most revered saints. The plant, or rather tree, is so high that the image of the saint in the middle faces the upper part of it. The top of this tree has the appearance of a bush, in which is represented a small figure of a saint: it is called *Galtaraktscha*, and more highly venerated than any other tree. It is a tree of paradise, whose nature and fruits are accounted inestimable, incorruptible, and divine.

To the allegorical decorations of the temples and altars belong also pictures of the mystical emblems of the seven planets and other constellations, which however are smaller and more rare.

The ordinary decorations of the temples and altars are far more simple than those for festivals; the most splendid are reserved for the white or first month of the year. In every thing that belongs to the temple and altar the white silk *Chaddak* is introduced as much as possible. This is a gauze from the smallest measure to a fathom in length; the most valuable pieces come from Tibet; they are very neatly ornamented with flowers, and texts from the sacred writings are wrought on their borders.

The rosaries of the Lamas belong also to the ornaments of the altars. The most common are composed of 108 corals; and they are used not only by the priests and ecclesiastical communities, but almost every individual among the laity is provided with such a rosary to assist his devotion. The priests carry it continually in their hands, or wear it round their necks. It is related that formerly a rosary of

a thousand corals and another of twenty-one were in fashion, but since the time of Schigimuni they have both fallen into disuse.

Their images of the gods, and the pictures of innumerable saints, with which their temples are filled, and which are met with on all domestic and family altars, are of different kinds. Of the former, the small as well as the very largest are of cast metal, and very neatly gilt. At the foot of the pedestal there is always a cavity, in which consecrated, exorcised articles and writings are deposited, and secured with a cover. The images of the gods which have been stripped of these relics are no longer worshipped, but may be restored by great Lamas to their former consequence. The larger are for altars, and the smallest of all are worn in cases suspended by ribbands to the breast: so likewise are other images of the gods made of consecrated earth, mixed with the ashes of burned Lamas, very neatly moulded, and either gilt, or painted of a cinnabar red.

Paintings of the gods, of every size, are met with on all kinds of silks and other stuffs. Their execution is various, and the rarest on account of their excellence are of the highest value. You likewise find some of curious needle-work; one of these which I saw, and which was very large, cost the Mongols, who made it themselves, upwards of a thousand rubles. They worship also figures that are either printed black upon paper, or merely in outline; but these as well as all others must be consecrated.

Their religious works belong also to the most sacred articles of their temples. They are either written or printed. Now that the Tibetan Lama religion has been for some centuries propagated in Mongolia, and high schools are founded, all the works of India and Tibet are not only translated into the Mongol language, but likewise cut in the neatest manner in wood and printed; so that these nations, after the example of several Chinese Mongolian provinces, perform the whole of their religious worship in their mother tongue. Their characters are always long and

narrow, sometimes small, and at others of prodigious size. The large hand is always very neatly written, with flourished capitals, and read, like the European, from the left to the right and from the top to the bottom of the page. Every leaf is detached, and as the volumes are never stitched it is numbered on one side. The contents of the chapters are always placed in the margin, either on the right or left. Each work has a particular title, and at the end there is generally an index according to the Tibetan alphabet. The body of the work is divided into sections, and the latter into chapters. No preface or introduction is ever to be found; but at the conclusion there is commonly a postscript by the translator, printer or publisher, which terminates with good wishes for the utility of the work. Not only the Mongol books, but likewise those of Tibet and India, are of the form described above. Each volume has a thin board on either side. When you read, you place these leaves if they are of large size on small tables before you, and by means of the boards you may very conveniently grasp the book, which is cut according to their length. The edges of the leaves are coloured red or yellow, as are also the boards, which are moreover varnished with the strongest lacker. With strings of immoderate length, either made of silk or neatly wrought with other materials, the books are tied as tightly as possible between their boards. They are besides wrapped in a particular manner, according to the importance of their contents, in a very large silken or cotton cover, sometimes doubled. These various envelopes are often more expensive than the book itself. Over this covering a very long, broad, wrought ribband is carried several times round, and in this state the sacred books are exposed to view on the uppermost stage of the altar. The rich have particular pieces, such as masses for souls, penitential psalms and litanies, written with the finest gold powder on dark blue paper. All sacred printed works have on the right and left side of the title pages neatly-engraved representations of the saints of whom they treat. Every section, sometimes even every chapter,

and the concluding page, are thus decorated. The books and manuscripts of a religious nature are revered as divine. A book or print must never be rudely handled, or laid in a mean or dirty place; it must not be stained in the least; it must not be touched with the skirt of the coat, the edge of the shoe, or any impure vessel; neither must it be covered with any thing of little value. When sacred writings are removed from one place to another, they are fumigated with spices, or for want of these with odoriferous herbs. Whoever would look into a holy book must previously obtain its blessing by touching it with folded hands and bowed head. If any person borrows one, he makes a small present to the owner, on returning it, for incense to fumigate it, or adds some new decoration to the cover. Near large collections of books a small altar is expressly erected, at which offerings are made and incense burned for the works. At a public removal of them, particular ceremonies, accompanied with prayer and music, are observed. The literary stores possessed by these people are exceedingly copious, and of infinite variety; so that the great number of works with which I am acquainted are but a considerable part of the whole of those which the Russian Mongols have during a long period of time and with great pains collected. All their books, in regard to the subject-matter, are of Indian origin, and you meet with no alterations in religious customs and the service of the temples. Now and then, but very rarely, explanations and illustrations of certain works are produced by the patriarchs in Tibet. Their most extensive work, taken from the lips of Schigimunih by his disciples, is denominated by these people *Gandshuhr*, or *Miraculous Pillar of Religion*. It consists of 108 prodigious volumes, to which belong twelve more of mythology, called *Jomn*, and, with the exposition entitled *Dandshuhr*, composes in the whole 240 volumes. No part of their sacred writings is so highly valued as this. In all Mongolia and Tibet no person can, under a very severe penalty, procure or keep this work without a written permission from the Dalai Lama or the emperor

of China. Hence all the Mongols within the Russian frontiers complain of its rarity, because they have often endeavoured but in vain to obtain it at a very great expence*. Agreeably even to the ancient precepts of their religion, these sacred writings must not be made generally known before their due time, which will be manifested of itself; because the publication of the *Gandshuhr* is designed only for those countries in which this faith is to become universal, and because many new appearances of ancient saints are connected with its adoption. The whole work, however, is engraved in the Mongol language, and printed in two sizes, the one in long narrow Indian and the other in Chinese folio. In the former I have seen only the twelve volumes of the *Jomn*; which were more than an *arschie* in length, about six *werschok* broad, and each near five *werschok* thick. At the reading of these books particular ceremonies must be observed; the rich only can yearly defray the heavy expences attending it on account of the great number of ecclesiastics required on the occasion, and that not without the consent and permission of a great Lama.

MEMOIRS of the COUNT DE CAGLI-OSTRO.

[From Grimm's Memoirs.]

Authentic Memoirs to illustrate the History of Count de Cagliostro. A Pamphlet in 12mo. supposed to be printed at Basle.

AS this singular production is not at present generally known, we are anxious to extract for your amusement the most curious parts of its contents.

"The Count de Cagliostro was born without fortune, of an obscure family, with violent passions: he was desirous to try if fortune, who favours so many people of very moderate talents, would disdain to smile on him. He began by conferring on

* It was not till two years since that the Burattes, inhabiting the country southward of the Baikal, succeeded in procuring this highly-prized work from China.

himself a title; and that of Count appeared the lowest to which his spirit ought to aspire. He sought in the houses of the worst fame at Venice a wife suited to his purpose. Unheard-of misfortunes had brought a Genoese Marchioness into those asylums of misery, rather than of pleasure. A neat and slender figure, a sparkling eye, a neck that would well bear examination; a light step, sweet breath; such were her natural advantages. Her acquired talents were not inferior to them; wanton in language, profound in speculations, a calculator beneath the mask of whim and playfulness, incapable of any good sentiments; in one word, a woman consummate in the arts of seducing, and deceiving, talking of virtue, but practising vice, and assuming an appearance that imposed upon the multitude."

"This well matched couple did not consider themselves adepts enough to try their first fortunes at Paris: *we are not yet sufficiently expert for that country*, said the Marchioness, *there the first swindlers in the world resort; the court, the city, the clergy, the long robe, the finance can boast consummate practitioners.* She turned her thoughts to Russia; they wanted money; the marchioness was commissioned to provide it. A croud of English were at that time in Rome; she flew thither with designs upon their purses. In one short month she realizes five thousand guineas; and although her expenses were also considerable, enough remained for the purchase of bad diamonds, and all the equipage of quackery."

Such is the outline of the portrait which the author has painted of his heroes. His first conducts them into Holstein, to pay the famous Count de Saint-Germain, the homage of their desires to become his slaves, his apostles, and his martyrs, and to acquire some one of the fourteen thousand seven hundred secrets which he kept locked up in his bosom. This celebrated proficient is not painted in variable colours.

Count de Saint-Germain, who died some years since, and is already forgotten, was a senile madman, with very little wit, some tri-

fling knowledge of chemistry,* endowed neither with the impudence which befits a charlatan, nor the eloquence necessary to a fanatic, nor the seduction which enchants the half-learned. When at Chambéry he offered his chemical assistance to the Marquis de Bellegarde. They set themselves to work; the crucible yielded a substance possessed of the colour and weight, though not of the ductility of gold. These operations were carried on in an estate where, in the course of seven months, the Count was thrice a father. The silver plate began to be missing; he had run in debt on every side; he was advised to depart from thence. At Paris the same adventure occurred, &c."

The Count and Countess de Cagliostro made their appearance at Petersburg in the quality of physicians. There they displayed a rare disinterestedness; this step met with complete success. The Countess was twenty years of age, and used to speak without the least semblance of affectation of her eldest son, who had for a long time been a captain in the Dutch service. "A phenomenon so extraordinary produced a discussion on her age, and it was found that a woman whose breath, bosom, teeth attested the freshness of extreme youth, already counted more than eight lustres. The ladies, as expert in diminishing the number of their years as the Countess in increasing hers, came to consult in secret the depository of the *Fountain of Youth*. The Count distributed his waters and lotions; treasures flowed in upon him; the ladies did not grow young again;

* This portrait is untrue in many respects. The Count de Saint-Germain appeared to all who knew him a man of much wit. He was possessed of that natural eloquence which is most fitting to seduce; he was very well-versed in chemistry, and few people were his equals in history. He had the talent of citing in conversation the most important events of ancient history, and of recounting them as we recount the anecdote of the day, with the same details, the same degree of interest and vivacity.

but their lovers assured them that they did, and Cagliostro was esteemed a God.* A great prince became sensible to the charms of the Countess and lavished presents upon her. One day she received an order to appear before the empress. The Countess gave a false account of herself, and lied with an address which convinced the sovereign. The order to quit Russia was accompanied with a present of twenty thousand roubles. The question concerned a child which had disappeared, and another supposititious child; the following are the particulars.*

"A mother was on the eve of losing a beloved child two years old. She promised five thousand louis to Cagliostro if he could recover her infant. He required eight days. On the second the illness became more alarming; he intreated permission to take the child away from home. On the fifth day he announced a change for the better; on the eighth he pledged himself to the cure, and in short at the expiration of three weeks he returned an infant to the grateful and tender mother. A certain rumour got wind of a child that had been bought, Cagliostro confessed the infant that he returned to be supposititious, that the true child was dead, and that he considered it an act of kindness to deceive the grief of the mother for a certain time. Justice demanded what had become of the corpse of the first; Cagliostro confessed that he burned it to make an experiment of regeneration. The five thousand louis were required back; they had disappeared."

On leaving Russia, the Count went to Warsaw. The laugh was, at present, by no means on his side. He modestly took up his residence at Strasburg; but he changed his plan, and enlisted on his side the priests and the poor. It was to no purpose that the gazettes denounced him to the

small number of reasonable men. One of the principal men in the city appeared to credit the public reports. Madam de Cagliostro found the means of dissuading him, and at the same moment immolated and saved her husband.

Paris was the theatre on which Cagliostro was destined to make a figure. He there announced himself as the reviver of Egyptian Free-masonry, and as one who was prepared to restore to his brethren the mysteries of Isis and Anubis. "In an instant the seventy-two lodges spread over that capital were all expectation. All the world knows that there is a Free-masonry of women, a literary, a reformed Free-masonry, and a Free-masonry of children. This institution, consecrated of old to friendship and to charity, has been metamorphosed into academy, lyceum, club, ball-room, grand suppers. Struck with these abuses the Count Cagliostro brought with him the regulations of Egyptian Free-masonry, which Catharyses took in the temple of Apis, when he gave orders to sacrifice to that capricious god."

The beauty of Madame de Cagliostro made almost as much sensation as the Egyptian free-masonry. Among a crowd of adorers she distinguished the Chevalier d'Oisemont. She then became acquainted with Madame de la Motte-Valois: You have a lover, said this latter lady, who is very assiduous; he is a young man; do not let his assiduities appear in company. She who aims at celebrity should banish from about her those titled caterpillars. If, as I rather suspect, marriage is hard of digestion to you, take a man of distinction, I can give you a prince* of a fine figure, although rather broken by excesses; rich; but avaricious; full of spirit; insolent,

* All this again appears apocryphal. We know at least that a very great lady in Russia was much astonished to learn that a man who could not dupe the people who of all others are the soonest imposed upon by charlatans, should have so perfectly succeeded in making dupes in France.

* This is another circumstance which should call in question the veracity of our historian. Madame de la Motte had certainly no hand in giving M. de Rohan to Madame de Cagliostro; her husband had infatuated the mind of the Cardinal long before he had any connection with Madame de la Motte, and we are assured that a document was found among the papers of M. de Rohan

but amiable; discreet, by no means sentimental, but a man of mere words." Madame de Cagliostro at first objected that her husband had the secret of being in many places at the same time, and of making himself invisible wherever he was.

While M. de Cagliostro was making the dead sup with the living, his wife, worthy of her husband, was playing another farce. The women, curious to excess, were dejected at not being admitted to those mysteries, and entreated Madame de Cagliostro to initiate them. She very coolly answered the Duchess de T——, who was commissioned to make the first overtures, that when she should have found thirty-six adepts, she would begin her course of magic. On that very day the list was filled up. These were the preliminary conditions.

1st. That each of the initiated should furnish a hundred louis.

2d. That during nine days she should abstain from all intercourse with her fellow creatures.

3d. That an oath should be taken to submit to every thing prescribed them.

The 17th of August was the grand day. Every woman on entering was obliged to take off the greater part of her dress and to put on a white *levite* with a coloured girdle. There were six in black girdles, six in blue, six in scarlet, six in nondescript. They were then conducted into a temple lighted up, surrounded by thirty-six arm chairs covered with black satin. Madame de Cagliostro, arrayed in white, was on a sort of throne, escorted by two tall figures so artfully arrayed that it was difficult to decide whether they were spectres, men, or women. The light of this room insensibly grew dim, and when objects could hardly be discovered, the high priestess issued an order to uncover the left leg up to the thigh. After this discipline, she commanded them to raise the right arm, and rest it against the next column. Then two women, each armed with a sword,

which clearly proved more than a hundred thousand francs to have been given by his Eminence to the Count de Cagliostro.

entered, and receiving from Madame de Cagliostro some silken chains, tied the thirty-six ladies by the arms and legs.

The grand priestess then explained to the initiated that the state in which they then were was the symbol of that slavery and dependance in which men endeavoured to keep them in society:—"Let us leave them," she added, "to reduce to order the chaos of their laws; but be it our part to govern opinion, to purify morals, to cultivate wit, to maintain delicacy, to diminish the number of the unfortunate. These cares are quite as important as those of deciding on foolish quarrels."

The bands were then untied, and certain trials were announced. The candidates were divided into six groups, and each colour was shut up in one of the six apartments which corresponded with the temple. It was declared, that those who yielded to the trial should never enter the doors again. Soon after certain men entered each apartment, and employed every art of seduction. "Neither reasonings, nor sarcasms, nor tears, nor prayers, nor despair, nor promises had any effect, to such a degree do curiosity and a secret hope of sway influence women. All again entered the temple as immaculate as the grand priestess would have desired them." After a quarter of an hour's silence, a sort of dome opened, and on a large golden ball descended a man, naked as Adam, holding in his hand a serpent, and bearing on his head a dazzling flame. "He whom you are going to hear," said the grand priestess, "is the celebrated, the immortal, the divine Cagliostro; depositary of all that has been, of all that is, and of all that shall be known by the earth."—"Daughters of the earth," he exclaimed, "strip off that profane cloathing, and if you wish to hear truth, shew yourselves like her."—In an instant the whole assembly was naked as your hand.

If we may believe the historian, the pretended *genius of truth* counselled them to abjure a deceitful sex; "Let

* The translator has omitted a sentence more honoured in the omission than the citation.

the kiss of friendship," said he at the close of his extravagant discourse, "announce what passes in your hearts!" and the high priestess instructed them what was meant by the kiss of friendship.

Such mysteries were very well adapted to bring the Count and Countess de Cagliostro into fashion. He laid hold of the moment when enthusiasm was at its highest, to lay the first stone of Egyptian free-masonry. He announced to the lights of the mighty East that we could only labour under a triple vault, that there could be neither more nor less than thirteen proficients, that they ought to be as pure as the rays of the sun, and respected by calumny itself, without wife, mistress, or any other source of indulgence; should possess an income of fifty three thousand livres, and particularly that kind of knowledge rarely found with large revenues.

Some notes make this pamphlet yet more curious. The different classes of our alchemists are there also described.

"The unknown chemists retire to the faubourg Saint-Marceau. Their mania is to give out that they are persecuted by the police. Some make gold, others fix mercury. Some blow, and double the size of diamonds, others compose elixirs. Some fabricate powders, other distil waters; all possess treasures, and yet all die of hunger.

Their language is unintelligible, their exterior is that of misery, their habitation is filthy and dark, and when curiosity draws you for a moment into one of those miserable holes, you perceive in a corner a vicious looking wretch who has the appearance of a sorceress, and who guards the laboratory while the chemist is looking abroad for dupes. The more celebrated adepts have superb laboratories, furnished with costly instruments and vessels of much value. Two or three apprentices appear as if they were working, and when the stranger arrives then the director displays the hope of realizing the most important secrets; he shews him the most fortunate beginnings: he promises him that the third moon will see—to see is a term of art which says a hundred times more than can be expressed. There are, however, some beings who confound incredulity itself. They have neither estates, nor contracts, nor family, nor trade, and yet they live, and keep up a certain expense; strangers to stock-jobbing, to the intrigues of women, where could they find such constant supplies? The inspectors of coins agree that a sort of gold is brought to them which has been made by human hands. In one word, there are things too clear to be disbelieved, and too obscure to be adopted."

A CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF SOME AMERICAN TRIBES.

[From Lewis and Clarke's Travels to the Source of the Missouri River.

The public are at length gratified by the publication, in this country, of the Journal kept by Captains Lewis and Clarke, during their extraordinary and interesting journey; a journey singularly important, both as it regards the interests of commerce and the enlargement of science. No time has been lost by the London publishers in their laudable anxiety to gratify the public curiosity, by reprinting the present volume, which will amply gratify that curiosity in its details. The following extract, exhibiting the peculiarities of manners and customs in the principal tribes inhabiting the banks of the Missouri, seemed best adapted for attracting the attention of the general reader, and for the purposes of selection, because it stands unconnected with any precedent or subsequent details.

TUESDAY, 21. Two of the our stock of provisions. * The Indian hunters came back with three visitors left us at twelve o'clock. elk, which form a timely addition to The Killamucks, Clatsops, Chin-

nooks, and Cathlamahs, the four neighbouring nations with whom we have had most intercourse, preserve a general resemblance in person, dress, and manners. They are commonly of a diminutive stature, badly shaped, and their appearance by no means prepossessing. They have broad thick flat feet, thick ankles, and crooked legs: the last of which deformities is to be ascribed, in part, to the universal practice of squatting, or sitting on the calves of their legs and heels; and also to the tight bandages of beads and strings worn round the ankles, by the women, which prevent the circulation of the blood, and render the legs, of the females, particularly, ill shaped and swollen. The complexion is the usual copper coloured brown of the North American tribes, though the complexion is rather lighter than that of the Indians of the Missouri, and the frontier of the United States: the mouth is wide and the lips thick; the nose of a moderate size, fleshy, wide at the extremities, with large nostrils, and generally low between the eyes, though there are rare instances of high aquiline noses; the eyes are generally black, though we occasionally see them of a dark yellowish brown, with a black pupil. But the most distinguishing part of their physiognomy, is the peculiar flatness and width of their forehead, a peculiarity which they owe to one of those customs by which nature is sacrificed to fantastic ideas of beauty. The custom, indeed of flattening the head by artificial pressure during infancy, prevails among all the nations we have seen west of the Rocky mountains. To the east of that barrier, the fashion is so perfectly unknown, that there the western Indians, with the exception of the Allitan or Snake nation, are designated by the common name of Flatheads. This singular usage, which nature could scarcely seem to suggest to remote nations, might perhaps incline us to believe in the common and not very ancient origin of all the western nations. Such an opinion might well accommodate itself with the fact, that while on the lower parts of the Columbia, both sexes are universally flatheads, the custom diminishes in

receding eastward, from the common centre of the infection, till among the remoter tribes near the mountains, nature recovers her rights, and the wasted folly is confined to a few females. Such opinions, however, are corrected or weakened by considering that the flattening of the head is not, in fact, peculiar to that part of the continent, since it was among the first objects which struck the attention of Columbus.

But wherever it may have begun, the practice is universal among these nations. Soon after the birth of her child, the mother, anxious to procure for her infant the recommendation of a broad forehead, places it in the compressing machine, where it is kept for ten or twelve months; though the females remain longer than the boys. The operation is so gradual, that it is not attended with pain; but the impression is deep and permanent. The heads of the children, when they are released from the bandage, are not more than two inches thick about the upper edge of the forehead, and still thinner above: nor with all its efforts can nature ever restore its shape; the heads of grown persons being often in a straight line from the nose to the top of the forehead.

The hair of both sexes is parted at the top of the head, and thence falls loosely behind the ears, over the back and shoulders. They use combs, of which they are very fond, and, indeed, contrive without the aid of them, to keep their hair in very good order. The dress of the man consists of a small robe, reaching to the middle of the thigh, tied by a string across the breast, with its corners hanging loosely over their arms. These robes are, in general, composed of the skins of a small animal, which we have supposed to be the brown mungo. They have, besides, those of the tiger, cat, deer, panther, bear, and elk, which last is principally used in war parties. Sometimes they have a blanket woven with the fingers, from the wool of their native sheep; occasionally a mat is thrown over them to keep off rain; but except this robe, they have no other article of clothing during winter or summer, so that every part of the body, but the back and shoulders, is exposed to view. They are

very fond of the dress of the whites, whom they call *pashisbeooks* or cloth-men; and whenever they can procure any clothes, wear them in our manner: the only article, indeed, which we have not seen among them is the shoe.

The robe of the women is like that worn by the men, except that it does not reach below the waist. Those most esteemed are made of strips of sea-otter skin, which being twisted are interwoven with silk-grass, or the bark of the white cedar, in such a manner that the fur appears equally on both sides, so as to form a soft and warm covering. The skins of the racoon or beaver are also employed in the same way, though on other occasions these skins are simply dressed in the hair, and worn without further preparation. The garment which covers the body from the waist as low as the knee before and the thigh behind, is the tissue already described, and is made either of the bruised bark of white cedar, the twisted cords of silk-grass, or of flags and rushes. Neither leggings nor moccasins are ever used, the mildness of the climate not requiring them as a security from the weather, and their being so much in the water rendering them an incumbrance. The only covering for the head is a hat made of bear-grass, and the bark of cedar, interwoven in a conic form, with a knob of the same shape at the top. It has no brim, but is held on the head by a string passing under the chin, and tied to a small rim inside of the hat. The colours are generally black and white only, and these are made into squares, triangles, and sometimes rude figures of canoes and seamen harpooning whales. This is all the usual dress of females; but if the weather be unusually severe, they add a vest formed of skins like the robe, tied behind, without any shoulder-straps to keep it up. As this vest covers the body from the armpits to the waist, it conceals the breast, but on all other occasions they are suffered to remain loose and exposed, and present, in old women especially, a most disgusting appearance.

Sometimes, though not often, they mark their skins by puncturing and introducing some coloured matter:

this ornament is chiefly confined to the women, who imprint on their legs and arms, circular or parallel dots. On the arm of one of the squaws we read the name of J. Bowman, apparently a trader, who visits the mouth of the Columbia. The favourite decoration however of both sexes, are the common coarse blue or white beads, which are folded very tightly round their wrists and ankles, to the width of three or four inches, and worn in large loose rolls round the neck, or in the shape of ear-rings, or hanging from the nose; which last mode is peculiar to the men. There is also a species of wampum very much in use, which seems to be worn in its natural form without any preparation. Its shape is a cone somewhat curved, about the size of a raven's quill at the base, and tapering to a point, its whole length being from one to two and a half inches; and white, smooth, hard, and thin. A small thread is passed through it, and the wampum is either suspended from the nose, or passed through the cartilage horizontally, and forms a ring; from which other ornaments hang. This wampum is employed in the same way as the beads, but is the favourite decoration for the noses of the men. The men also use collars made of bear's claws, the women and children those of elks tusks, and both sexes are adorned with bracelets of copper, iron, or brass, in various forms.

Yet all these decorations are unavailing to conceal the deformities of nature and the extravagance of fashion; nor have we seen any more disgusting object than a Chinook or Clatsop beauty in full attire. Their broad flat foreheads, their falling breasts, their ill-shaped limbs, the awkwardness of their positions, and the filth which intrudes through their finery; all these render a Chinook or Clatsop beauty in full attire, one of the most disgusting objects in nature. Fortunately this circumstance conspired with the low diet and laborious exercise of our men, to protect them from the persevering gallantry of the fair sex; whose kindness always exceeded the ordinary courtesies of hospitality. Among these people, as indeed among all Indians, the

prostitution of unmarried women is so far from being considered criminal or improper, that the females themselves solicit the favours of the other sex, with the entire approbation of their friends and connexions. The person is in fact often the only property of a young female, and is therefore the medium of trade, the return for presents, and the reward for services. In most cases, however, the female is so much at the disposal of her husband or parent, that she is farmed out for hire. The Chinook woman, who brought her six female relations to our camp, had regular prices, proportioned to the beauty of each female; and among all the tribes, a man will lend his wife or daughter for a fish-hook or a strand of beads. To decline an offer of this sort is indeed to disparage the charms of the lady, and therefore gives such offence, that although we had occasionally to treat the Indians with rigour, nothing seemed to irritate both sexes more than our refusal to accept the favours of the females. On one occasion we were amused by a Clatsop, who having been cured of some disorder by our medical skill, brought his sister as a reward for our kindness. The young lady was quite anxious to join in this expression of her brother's gratitude, and mortified that we did not avail ourselves of it, she could not be prevailed on to leave the fort, but remained with Chaboneau's wife, in the next room to ours, for two or three days, declining all the solicitations of the men, till finding, at last, that we did not relent, she went away, regretting that her brother's obligations were unpaid.

This little intercourse which the men have had with these women is, however, sufficient to apprise us of the prevalence of the venereal disease, with which one or two of the party had been so much afflicted, as to render a salvation necessary. The infection in these cases was communicated by the Chinook women. The others do not appear to be afflicted with it to any extent: indeed, notwithstanding this disorder is certainly known to the Indians on the Columbia, yet the number of infected persons is very inconsiderable. The existence of such a disorder is very easily detected, particularly in the

men, in their open style of dress; yet in the whole route down the Columbia, we have not seen more than two or three cases of gonorrhoea, and about double that number of lues venerea. There do not seem to be any simples which are used as specifics in this disorder, nor is a complete cure ever effected. When once a patient is seized, the disorder ends with his life only; though from the simplicity of their diet, and the use of certain vegetables, they support it for many years with but little inconvenience, and even enjoy tolerable health; yet their life is always abridged by decrepitude or premature old age. The Indians, who are mostly successful in treating this disorder, are the Chippeways. Their specifics are the root of the lobelia, and that of a species of sumac, common to the United States, the neighbourhood of the Rocky mountains, and to the countries westward, and which is readily distinguished by being the smallest of its kind, and by its winged rib, or common footstalk, supporting leaves oppositely pinnate. Decoctions of the roots are used very freely, without any limitation, and are said to soften the violence of the lues, and even to be sovereign in the cure of the gonorrhoea.

The Clatsops and other nations at the mouth of the Columbia, have visited us with great freedom, and we have endeavoured to cultivate their intimacy, as well for the purpose of acquiring information, as to leave behind us impressions favourable to our country. Having acquired much of their language, we are enabled, with the assistance of gestures, to hold conversations with great ease. We find them inquisitive and loquacious, with understandings by no means deficient in acuteness, and with very retentive memories; and though fond of feasts, and generally cheerful, they are never gay. Every thing they see excites their attention and inquiries, but having been accustomed to see the whites, nothing appeared to give them more astonishment than the air-gun. To all our inquiries they answer with great intelligence, and the conversation rarely slackens, since there is a constant discussion of the events, and trade, and politics, in the little but active circle of Klamucks,

Clatsops, Cathlamahs, Wahkiacums, and Chinooks. Among themselves, the conversation generally turns on subjects of trade, or smoking, or eating, or connexion with females, before whom this last is spoken of with a familiarity which would be in the highest degree indecent, if custom had not rendered it inoffensive.

The treatment of women is often considered as the standard by which the moral qualities of savages are to be estimated. Our own observation, however, induced us to think that the importance of the female in savage life has no necessary relation to the virtues of the men, but is regulated wholly by their capacity to be useful. The Indians, whose treatment of the females is mildest, and who pay most deference to their opinions, are by no means the most distinguished for their virtues; nor is this deference attended by any increase of attachment, since they are equally willing with the most brutal husband, to prostitute their wives to strangers. On the other hand, the tribes among whom the women are very much debased, possess the loftiest sense of honour, the greatest liberality, and all the good qualities of which their situation demands the exercise. Where the women can aid in procuring subsistence for the tribe, they are treated with more equality, and their importance is proportioned to the share which they take in that labour; while in countries where subsistence is chiefly procured by the exertions of the men, the women are considered and treated as burdens. Thus, among the Clatsops and Chinooks, who live upon fish and roots, which the women are equally expert with the men in procuring, the former have a rank and influence very rarely found among Indians. The females are permitted to speak freely before the men, to whom indeed they sometimes address themselves in a tone of authority. On many subjects their judgments and opinions are respected, and in matters of trade, their advice is generally asked and pursued. The labours of the family, too, are shared almost equally. The men collect wood and make fires, assist in cleansing the fish, make the houses, canoes, and wooden utensils, and whenever strangers are

to be entertained, or a great feast prepared, the meats are cooked and served up by the men. The peculiar province of the female is to collect roots, and to manufacture the various articles which are formed of rushes, flags, cedar-bark, and bear-grass; but the management of the canoes, and many of the occupations, which elsewhere devolve wholly on the female, are here common to both sexes.

The observation with regard to the importance of females applies with equal force to the treatment of old men. Among tribes who subsist by hunting, the labours of the chase, and the wandering existence to which that occupation condemns them, necessarily throws the burden of procuring provisions on the active young men. As soon, therefore, as a man is unable to pursue the chase, he begins to withdraw something from the precarious supplies of the tribe. Still, however, his counsels may compensate his want of activity; but in the next stage of infirmity, when he can no longer travel from camp to camp, as the tribe roams about for subsistence, he is then found to be a heavy burden. In this situation they are abandoned among the Sioux, Assiniboins, and the hunting tribes on the Missouri. As they are setting out for some new excursion, where the old man is unable to follow, his children, or nearest relations, place before him a piece of meat and some water, and telling him that he has lived long enough, that it is now time for him to go home to his relations, who could take better care of him than his friends on earth, leave him, without remorse, to perish, when his little supply is exhausted. The same custom is said to prevail among the Minnetarees, Ahnabawas, and Ricaras, when they are attended by old men on their hunting excursions. Yet, in their villages, we saw no want of kindness to old men. On the contrary, probably because in villages the means of more abundant subsistence renders such cruelty unnecessary, the old persons appear to be treated with attention, and some of their feasts, particularly the buffalo dances, were intended chiefly as a contribution for the old and infirm.

{ To be concluded in our next. }

LETTERS from LORD NELSON to LADY HAMILTON.

[From the work just published.]

The private and confidential letters of a man like Nelson, addressed to a person towards whom he was so circumstanced as Lady Hamilton, cannot but be a subject of curiosity and interest, under whatever circumstances they may have been obtained. The present collection is evidently authentic: more are promised: from what motives they have been published we will not inquire. Lady Hamilton has thought it necessary to disclaim, in the public papers, any participation in the transaction: but she has forbore to tell how they passed out of her possession; or why, as she derives no profit either directly or indirectly from their publicity, she has forbore to adopt legal measures for their suppression, supposing them to have been fraudulently obtained. Something of mystery is unequivocally connected with the business.

February 3, 1800.

My Dear Lady Hamilton,

HAVING a Commander in Chief, I cannot come on shore till I have made my manners to him.—Times are changed; but, if he does not come on shore directly, I will not wait.

In the mean time, I send Allen to inquire how you are. Send me word, for I am anxious to hear of you. It has been no fault of mine, that I have been so long absent. I cannot command; and, now, only obey.

Mr. Tyson, and the Consul, have not been able to find out the betrothed wife of the Prior; although they were three days in their inquiries, and desired the Neapolitan Consul to send to Pisa. I also desired the Russian Admiral, as he was going to Pisa, to inquire if the Countess Pouschkin had any letters to send to Palermo; but, as I received none, I take for granted she had none to send.

May God bless you, my dear Lady; and be assured, I ever am, and shall be, your obliged and affectionate

BRONTE NELSON.

January 28, 1801.

WHAT a fool I was, my dear Lady Hamilton, to direct that your cheering letters should be directed for Brixham! I feel, this day, truly miserable, in not having them; and, I fear, they will not come till to-morrow's post.

What a blockhead, to believe any person is so active as myself! I have

this day got my orders, to put myself under Lord St. Vincent's command; but, as no order is arrived to man the ship, it must be Friday night, or Saturday morning, before she can sail for Torbay. Direct my letters, now, to Brixham.

My eye is very bad. I have had the physician of the fleet to examine it.

He has directed me not to write, (and yet I am forced, this day, to write Lord Spencer, St. Vincent, Davison, about my law-suit, Troubridge, Mr. Locker, &c. but you are the only female I write to;) not to eat any thing but the most simple food; not to touch wine or porter; to sit in a dark room; to have green shades for my eyes—(will you, my dear friend, make me one or two? Nobody else shall;)—and to bathe them in cold water every hour. I fear, it is the writing has brought on this complaint. My eye is like blood; and the film so extended, that I only see from the corner farthest from my nose. What a fuss about my complaints! But, being so far from my sincere friends, I have leisure to brood over them.

I have this moment seen Mrs. Thomson's friend. Poor fellow! he seems very uneasy, and melancholy. He begs you to be kind to her; and I have assured him of your readiness to relieve the dear good woman: and believe me, for ever, my dear Lady, your faithful, attached, and affectionate,

NELSON & BROWNE.

I will try, and write the Duke a line. My brother intended to have

gone off to-morrow afternoon; but this half order may stop him.

How interesting your letters are! You cannot write too much, or be too particular.

The weather, thank God, is moderating.

I have just got a letter from the new Earl at the Admiralty, full of compliments. But nothing shall stop my law-suit, and I hope to cast him.

I trust, when I get to Spithead, there will be no difficulty in getting leave of absence.

The letters on service are so numerous, from three days interruption of the post, that I must conclude with assuring you, that I am, for ever, your attached, and unalterably your's,

NELSON & BRONTE.

I shall begin a letter at night.

[March, 1801]

You say, my dearest friend, why don't I put my Chief forward? He has put me in the front of the battle, and Nelson will be first. I could say more; but will not make you uneasy, knowing the firm friendship you have for me.

The St. George will stamp an additional ray of glory to England's fame, if Nelson survives; and that Almighty Providence, who has hitherto protected me in all dangers, and covered my head in the day of battle, will still, if it be his pleasure, support and assist me.

Keep me alive, in your and Sir William's remembrance. My last thoughts will be with you both, for you love and esteem me. I judge your hearts by my own.

May the Great God of Heaven protect and bless you and him! is the fervent prayer of your and Sir William's unalterable friend, till death.

Medusa, Downs, Aug. 31st, 1801

My dear Emma! dearest, best,
Friend of Nelson,

Sir William is arrived, and well; remember me kindly to him. I should have had the pleasure of seeing him, but for *one of my lords and masters*, Troubridge; therefore, I am sure, neither you or Sir William will feel obliged to him.

The weather is very bad, and I am very sea-sick. I cannot answer your

Sdm Josef, Feb. 16th, 1801.

My dearest Friend

Your letters have made me happy, to-day; and never again will I scold, unless you begin. Therefore, pray, never do. My confidence in you is firm as a rock.

I cannot imagine, who can have stopped my Sunday's letter! That it has been, is clear: and the seal of the other has been clearly opened; but this might have happened from letters sticking together.

Your's all came safe; but the numbering of them will point out, directly, if one is missing. I do not think, that any thing very particular was in that letter which is lost.

Believe me, my dear friend, that Lady A. is as damned a ever lived, and Mrs. W. bawd! Mrs. U. a foolish pimp; eat up with pride, that a P—— will condescend to put her to expence. Only do as I do, and all will be well; and you will be every thing I wish.

I thank you for your kindness to poor dear Mrs. Thomson. I send her a note; as desired by her dear good friend, who doats on her.

I send you a few lines, wrote in the late gale; which, I think, you will not disapprove.

Though ——'s polish'd verse superior
shine,

Though sensibility grace every line
Though her soft Muse be far above all
praise,

And female tenderness inspire her lays:

Deign to receive, though unadorn'd

By the poetic art,

The rude expressions which bespeak
A Sailor's untaught heart!

A heart susceptible, sincere, and true;

A heart, by fate, and nature, torn in two

One half, to duty and his country due;

The other, *better half*, to love and you!

Sobner shall Britain's sons resign—

The empire of the sea;

Than Henry shall renounce his faith,

And plighted vows, to thee

And waves on waves shall cease to roll,

And tides forget to flow;

Ere thy true Henry's constant love,

Or ebb, or change, shall know.

letter, probably; but I am writing a line, to get on shore, if possible: indeed, I hardly expect that your letter can get afloat.

I entreat you, my dear friend, to work hard for me, and get the house and furniture; and I will be so happy to lend it to you and Sir William!

Therefore, if you was to take the Duke's house, a *cake house*, open to every body he pleases, you had better have a booth at once; you never could rest one moment quiet. Why did not the Duke assist Sir William, when he wanted his assistance? why not have saved you from the distress, which Sir William must every day feel, in knowing that his excellent wife sold her jewels to get a house for him; whilst his own relations, great as they are in the foolish world's eye, would have left a man of his respectability and age, to have lodged in the streets. Did the Duke, or any of them, give him a house *then*?

Forgive me! you know if any thing sticks in my throat, it must out. Sir William owes his life to you; which, I believe, he will never forget.

To return to the house.—The furniture must be bought with it; and the sooner it is done, the better I shall like it.

Oh! how bad the weather is!

The devils, here, wanted to plague my soul out, yesterday, just after dinner; but I would have seen them damned, before they should have come in. The Countess Montmorris, Lady this, that, and t'other, came along-side, a Mr. Lubbock with them, to desire they might come in. I sent word, I was so busy that no persons could be admitted, as my time was employed in the King's service. Then they sent their names, which I cared not for: and sent Captain Gore, to say it was impossible; and that, if they wanted to see a ship, they had better go to the Overysel (a sixty-four in the Downs.) They said, no; they wanted to see me. However, I was stout, and will not be shewn about like a *beast*! and away they went.

I believe Captain Gore wishes me out of his ship; for the *ladies* admire him, I am told, very much: but, however, no Captain could be kinder

to me than he is. These ladies, he told me afterwards, were his relations.

I have just got your letters; many thanks for them! You do not say, in the end, Sir William is arrived.

I am glad that you approve. You may rely, my dear friend, that I will not run any unnecessary risk! No more boat work, I promise you; but, ever, your attached and faithful

NELSON & BRONTE.

To the Duke, and Lord William, say every thing which is kind; and to Mrs. Nelson.

I am so dreadfully sea-sick, that I cannot hold up my head!

—
Amazon, October 15th, 1801.

My dearest Friend,

I HAVE just received all your letters of yesterday, and the one sent from the post at Merton; and, also, one mis-sent to Poole: but I do not write direct to Merton, till I hear that mine to Sir William, sent yesterday, gets to you before those by London.

The Admiralty will not give me leave till the 22d; and, then, only ten days. What a set of beasts!

My cold is now got into my head; and I have such dreadful pain in my teeth, that I cannot hold up my head: but none of them cares a damn for me or my sufferings; therefore, you see, I cannot discharge my steward.

And yet, I think, upon consideration, that I will send up all my things, and take my chance as to their sending me down again. What do you think? At all events, every thing except my bed. I have table-spoons, forks, every thing; at least, I shall have, soon, two hundred pounds worth.

What a b—— that Miss Knight is! As to the other, I care not what she says.

My poor dear father is wrong. But more of this, when we meet: which will be Friday, the 23d, at farthest; if possible, the 22d. But, the Admiralty are hard upon me.

I am sorry to hear, that you have been ill: and my cold is so dreadfully bad, that I cannot hold up my head; and am so damned stupid that you

must, my dear friend, forgive my letter.

Admiral Lutwidge is going to Portsmouth. Sir William Parker is going to be tried, for something.

Take my kindest respects to Sir

William; and believe me, ever, yours, most faithfully,

NELSON & BRONTE.

I have wrote a line to Merton. Excuse my letter.

THE GLEANER.

THE OEDIPUS JUDAICUS.

THIS work, by Sir W. Drummond, printed only for private distribution, having caused much observation among the friends and enemies of Revelation, the following is a brief account of it. It is a handsomely printed octavo volume, of nearly 500 pages. In a long preface the author professes to explain the Jewish scriptures, and restore them to their original meaning: this, he contends, must be *figurative*, because the literal sense is frequently absurd. The Pentateuch, &c. according to him, are merely allegorical records of science, principally relative to *astronomy*, which, under the guise and outward form of historical narration, were once perfectly understood by the learned, but misunderstood by the whole of the Jewish and Christian world of modern times. To solve these difficulties, and explain the riddle which has been so long concealed from the ignorant multitude, Sir W. Drummond now comes forward with the *Oedipus Judaicus*! the resolver of the Jewish enigma, the Hebrew sphinx. "I pretend," says he, "that the ancient Jews had their exterior (inward) and their exoteric (outward) doctrines; they concealed the former under innumerable types and symbols." In another place he says, "I recollect that Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and I expect to find traces of that wisdom in his works. The learned among the ancient Egyptians were pure Theists, as Cudworth has proved."—The first dissertation professes to explain the 49th chapter of Genesis, containing Jacob's blessing of his twelve sons: this is deemed by the author to be wholly astronomical. He says, "at this day the three great stars in Orion are called *Jacob's staff*, and the milky way is familiarly termed Jacob's ladder. Jacob, in short, is an

astrologer; and as he lived at a time when mankind were almost universally addicted to astrology, it was extremely natural that he should typify the future fortunes of his family by allusions to the celestial bodies." The twelve sons of Jacob are the signs of the Zodiac. The author goes on from the supposed allegorical words of Jacob to discover the individual sign represented by each of the brethren; a few instances will suffice as a specimen.

Reuben, thou art my first born.—According to Aben Ezra, the figure of a man was painted on the ensign of Reuben, and this man is supposed by Kirchner to have been *Aquarius*. The terms *first born* and *beginning of strength* apply very well to the sun in the beginning of his course, after he has passed the winter solstice. The sign of *Aquarius* is also typified by a man with a pitcher, whence he pours forth water. Reuben is said to be *unstable as water*. The sign Cancer is attributed to Isachar, because he is *a strong ass*; and in Cancer, says Dupuis, we find some stars called *les ânes*. Zebulon is *Sagittarius*, because it is said *his border shall be upon Zidon*; and the Hebrew *Tsidon* may be rendered the great hunter. Dan is *a serpent in the way*; and the head of the scorpion, ascending with the heels of the constellation *Centaur*, is supposed typified by the words, *he biteth the horse's heels*.

Sir W. Drummond has collected together all the ancient planispheres and zodiacs which have come down to us; he has also obtained vocabularies of the Hebrew, the Chaldaic, the Syriac, and other ancient languages. With these materials in one hand, he takes the 49th of Genesis in the other, and seeks for an astronomical sense to the words of the Jewish historian.

The second dissertation discusses
3 P.

the wars of the nations of Canaan in the 14th of Genesis, previously to its occupation by the Jews. This Sir W. regards as referring to the errors and consequent reformation of the calendar. The Egyptians calculated only 360 days to the solar year; the five days omitted are the five rebel kings of the Jewish allegory; the four who oppose them are the four seasons or complete year. The troubles and the combats related typify the confusion and the encounters among the heavenly bodies arising from this miscalculation. Lot is the moon; Abraham, the sun; and Chedorlaomer, King of Elam, is the ecliptic, because his name has been rendered by Jonathan in his Targum, "This is the ligament revolving itself round the sheaves."

The third dissertation examines the tabernacle and the temple, the "linets, curtains, fringes, rings, tongs, tables, dishes, spoons, and candlesticks," in all of which Sir W. discovers scientific knowledge and astronomical allusions.

The fourth dissertation relates to the supposed entrance of the Israelites into the land of Canaan. In this book the author discovers a confutation of the doctrine of Isabaism, or the worship of the stars, and other errors common among the Egyptians.

The fifth is an outline of a commentary on the book of Judges.—Samson is the sun; "he had it appears seven locks, and these answer, in number at least, to the seven planets." Towards the end Sir W. adds, "As I write for scholars, hints are sufficient; and therefore I leave them to fill up the canvas where my sketches are unfinished."

The sixth is "a short dissertation concerning the "Paschal Lamb," which is to be considered as a memorial of the transit (or passover) of the equinoxial sun, from the sign of the bull to that of the ram or lamb.

Sir W. Drummond, though an ingenious and fanciful imitator of Volney, we presume will never make half a dozen converts.

of political and literary characters at the country-house of one of our ministers, not above fourteen miles from town, prepared to meet the journey in all the forms of *scientific arrangement*. The dinner hour was seven o'clock: accordingly, a post-chaise and four were ordered precisely at five, when the lady stepped into it, accoutred with a map of the road, a pair of compasses, &c. On the head postilion asking her ladyship where she would be driven to, she told him her final destination; but, looking at her map for some time, ordered him to drive first to such a stage. "Oh! that's a round about way, my lady." "No matter for that; do as you are ordered." The postilion obeyed. At that stage she looked at her map again, and ordered him to drive to another. The postilion again remonstrated, but in vain; the lady would proceed by *map and compass*; and in this circuitous but *scientific* route her ladyship arrived at her final destination at half-past eight o'clock, after keeping the company waiting for her above an hour and a half.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AMONG THE PATAGONIANS.

This they have reduced to a very narrow compass: it embraces nothing beyond vomiting and blood-letting. These must answer all cases and purposes. Their way of bleeding is to give a good chop with some edge tool or other in the part affected, be it leg, arm, or face. Their mode of procuring a vomit is to thrust an arrow a foot and a half down the throat, which speedily produces the desired effect.—*Magellan's Voyage*.

A REPARTÉE.

Thomas Bradbury was renowned for orthodoxy, wit, and virulence; and once preaching at Pinner's Hall, and being *hissed* by some of his auditors, he said to one of his friends, who was much affected, "You need not be concerned: it is quite natural. You know we have been bruising the old *Serpent*, and no wonder you hear the *hissing* of the generation of *vipers*."

RRRING, SECUNDEM ARTEM.

Madame de ——— having lately an invitation to dinner with a large party

ORIGINAL CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

ODE ON THE DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE. By J. H. MERIVALE, Esq.
1814. pp. 12.

THE great transactions of the last three months are well worthy of poetic celebration, if there existed among us one so gifted with true inspiration that his muse might equal his subject. Such a one, however, we certainly have not, at least among those whose productions rank high in present popularity: what nameless bard, slumbering yet in obscurity, unconscious of his powers, may be destined to arise, we presume not to anticipate. It cannot be said, however, that we are equally destitute of all attempts to commemorate a series of events unparalleled in any period of the world's history. A crowd of minor bardlings have seized the lyre, and struck its strings with unequal melody and art. Among these we reckon Mr. Merivale, who has modestly contented himself with bestowing eight pages upon the deliverance of Europe. He no doubt feels the glorious moment with more enthusiasm than he has power to express it; and is, we are willing to hope, a much better patriot than poet. Such an ode as the present would have appeared very respectably in the Parusian corner of a Magazine, but loses all its respectability when obtruded naked and forlorn upon the public eye. A few stanzas will be sufficient to determine the quality of this attempt, and perhaps to prejudice what may be expected from a larger work announced by Mr. Merivale.

Rejoice, Kings of the Earth! —
But with a temperate mirth.
The trophies ye have won, the wreaths
ye wear, —
Power with his red right hand
And Empire's despot brand
Had ne'er achieved those proud rewards
ye bear;

But, in one general cause combin'd,
The People's vigorous arm, the Monarch's
constant mind.

Yet, that untired by toil,
Unsway'd by lust of spoil,
Unmoved by fear, or soft desire of rest,

Ye kept your onward course
With unremitting force,
And to the distant goal united press'd,
The Soldier's bed, the Soldier's fare,
His dangers, wants, and toils, alike re-
solved to shure;

And more,—that when at length,
Exulting in your strength,
In Tyranny o'erthrown and Victory won,
Before you lowly laid
Your dancing eyes survey'd
The prostrate form of humbled Babylon,
Ye cried "Enough!" and at the word
Vengeance put out her torch, and Slaugh-
ter sheathed his sword:

Princes, be this your praise!
And ne'er in after days
Let faction rude that spotless praise
profane;
Or dare with license hold
The impious falsehood hold,
That Europe's genuine Kings have
ceased to reign,
And that a weak adulterate race,
Degenerate from their Sires, pollutes high
Honour's place.

Breathe, breathe again, ye free,
The air of Liberty,
The pative air of Wisdom, Virtue, Joy!
And, might ye know to keep
The golden wealth ye reap,
Not thirty years of terror and annoy,
Of mad destructive anarchy
And pitiless oppression, were a price too
high.

Vaulting Ambition! mourn
Thy bloody laurels torn,
And ravish'd from thy grasp the sin-
earn'd prize;
Or, if thy meteor fame
Yet wins the Fool's acclaim,
Let him behold thee yok'd with cow-
ardice, —
Then pass with a disdainful smile,
The blasted, scorn'd poor man of Elba's
rocky Isle.*

BONAPARTE. A Poem. 1814. pp. 15.

HERE we have a nameless poet, and, in reference to the preceding one, we may add, a better. The author writes in the common heroic

* The blind old man of Scio's rocky Isle,
Bride of Ahyda,

couplet, and writes with more than ordinary vigour and taste. His topics may easily be anticipated, but though in themselves trite, they are treated with a degree of spirit and originality. Small as the poem is, it exhibits comprehension of mind and vigour of language. One or two extracts, in support of this opinion, we shall make, in justice to the author and ourselves.

Heroes of other days! ye mighty dead!
Who toil'd to glory, and exulting bled;
Your gallant hearts no selfish thought
could shake,

Danger ye brav'd, and brav'd for danger's
sake;

Princes! who, born to empire, deem'd
renown

Most cheaply won, at risk of life and
crown;

Your's was a glorious flame! ye greatly
dar'd!

And all your people's perils more than
shar'd!

What tho' your falchions swell'd the crim-
son flood,—

Each field of victory, a field of blood,—
Tho' every laurel ye in triumph wore,

Was wet with recent tears, and steep'd in
gore;

Yet was the passion, whose aspiring beam,
Fair as the meteor's desultory gleam,

Caught your young hopes, and lur'd from
height to height,

So pure, so void of self, so nobly bright,
That suff'ring Realms their vows of hate

revok'd,
And kiss the hand that bow'd them to the
yoke.

E'en She, ordain'd to bear to after times
The sad, th' instructive record of your

crimes,
E'en She, the heav'n-born Muse, forsakes
her trust;

To deeds of blood awards the trophied
bust;

And, haply conscious of a kindred glow,
Draws o'er each scarlet page a veil of

snow.

But thee, base man, no generous warmth
inspires!

No virtue mingles with thy raging fires!
In thee Ambition is a fiend-like vice:—

The brain of phrenzy, and the heart of
ice.

Oh! bold in guilt—in havoc undis-
may'd!

While circling hosts extend their guardian
shade,

Tyrant! 'tis thine, with cool indifferent
eye,

To range the field where mangled thou-
sands lie,

And all untouch'd by Pity's softening ray,
There scheme the carnage of a future day:
But once if Danger pass th' allotted bound,
Bursting the living rampart fix'd around,
Then sinks thy soul! and as the storm

rolls near,
Thy demons, Pride and Vengeance, quail
to Fear:—

Sure, Heav'n in kindness arm'd thy rage
with pow'r,

And turn'd thee loose to ravage and de-
vour,

That slaves, who trembled at a Tyrant's
nod,

Might learn how vile the worship and the
god.

Well has thy course the high intent ful-
fill'd!

E'en atheists own 'twas more than man
that will'd.

Blood has not stream'd, nor nations wept,
in vain:

The great example pays an age of pain!
Mean as thou wert on Egypt's burning

strand,
The false deserter of thy helpless hand;
And meaner still, when Russia saw thee

fly,

With quivering lip, and fear-dejected eye,
Glad to betray, at Fortune's earliest frown,

The lives of myriads to redeem thy own;
Yet could not fate itself conceive a close,

So lost, so abject as thy baseness chose.

Oh! foul reproach!—The chief inur'd to
arms,

Who knew no pleasure but in war's
alarms,

Who oft, when Conquest smil'd not on the
strife,

Cancell'd with taunts the service of a
life,

At death grows pale:—The man, whose
lust of sway

Not two, the fairest, kingdoms could allay,
Who, brooking not a tarnish'd diadem,

Whole hosts devoted to the stolen gem,
See him all trembling own no foe but

Death,

And truck his empire and his fame for
breath;

Content—from those his pride so lately
spurn'd,

To beg the sordid bread submission earn'd.

Go then! poor breathing monument of
shame!—

Immortal infamy shall be thy fame!
Live—whilst thou canst, the Muse recall

her pray'r:
Thy fate she recks not; 'tis beneath her
care.

Too mean for vengeance, and for fear too
To thy lone isle, and cheerless mansion, go!

Yet think what dire attendants wait thee
 there;
 Terror, Remorse, Desision, and Despair. Fruitful of wrong, and mischievously
 The veriest wretch, by chance compassion wise,
 fed,— Grov'ling in dust, yet gasping at the
 skies.

No mud-built roof to shade his weary
 head,—

Shall pass thee by with look of conscious
 pride,

And laugh to scorn th' unsceptred Homi-
 cide.

Another race, ere long, shall vainly seek
 In thy wan beamless eye, and faded cheek,

One trace of him, whose fiery spirit
 pour'd

From realm to realm the deluge of the
 sword.

Or should thy misery, find some secret
 cave,

Shrouded in rocks, and circled by the
 wave,

Where never footstep mark'd the savage
 shore,

Hush'd as the grave—when tempests cease
 to roar;

The curse of Cain shall haunt that
 gloomy cell,

And wrack thy heart with pangs unknown
 to Hell.

Oft, to thy shudd'ring sight shall Memory
 rear

The blood-stain'd vision of thy dread ca-
 reer;

And as the years in mock procession pass,
 A dismal pageant! o'er the crowded glass,

Point to that hour, when yet in youth's
 fair morn,

Ere man and thou to quenchless hate were
 sworn,

The thrones of Europe bow'd before thy
 fame,

And France receiv'd thee with a saviour's
 name.

These are unquestionably good
 lines, nor are the concluding ones in-
 ferior to them.

And thou, lost Chief! in spite of all thy
 guilt—

A world defac'd—and blood in torrents
 spilt—

Fain would the Muse one generous drop
 bestow,

One tear of pity on a prostrate foe:

But Truth, stern guide! reproves the
 weak desire,

And gives to loftier aims th' impartial
 lyre.

Fainly she strives, with curious search, to
 find

One spot less curst, less hateful in thy
 mind,

There *all* is evil—an unlovely waste—
 By nature branded, and by pow'r debas'd,

THE KING (*on the Prosecution of
 Viscount and Viscountess Percival*)
*against JOHN MITFORD, Esq. for
 Perjury; a Correct Report of this
 interesting and extraordinary Trial,
 which took place in the Court of
 King's Bench, Guildhall, on Thurs-
 day, the 24th of Feb. 1814, before
 the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough.
 Together with Notes, Observations,
 and original Letters addressed by
 Mr. and Mrs. Mitford to Viscount-
 ess Perceval, materially elucidating
 the Origin of this Prosecution.—*
 1814. pp. 166.

THE details of this trial disclose
 many remarkable features. It
 discloses a princess, caballing for an
 augmented fortune; it discloses a
 peeress managing and intriguing, to
 accomplish the object of that cabal;
 and it discloses, in the person of Mr.
 Mitford, a willing instrument to per-
 form the subordinate labours of such
 a scheme, through the further agency
 of venal and interested persons. The
 particular circumstances of the trial
 are too fresh in the memory of the
 public to need the slightest allusion
 to them; and the motive for its pre-
 sent publication seems to be merely
 with a view of discrediting the alle-
 gations of Mr. Mitford by comments
 and assertions in the notes. That,
 however, which could not be accom-
 plished by legal evidence in a court
 of justice, will hardly be assumed as
 established by mere anonymous decla-
 mations. Lady Perceval tampered
 with Mr. Mitford in a way highly
 derogatory to her own character, and
 to the interests of the royal personage
 whom she was labouring to serve:
 and Mr. Mitford lent himself to the
 purposes of her ladyship, while he
 calculated upon immunity and reward.
 Both immunity and reward however
 seemed likely to fail, and Mr. Mitford
 then provided for his own security
 by denouncing his employer. What
 is there, in all this, different from the
 common raptures between persons
 associated for mysterious or unprin-
 cipled purposes? The notes, indeed,

disclose some parts of Mr. Mitford's personal history not very commendable; but to blacken him, will not purify the ermine of Lady Perceval; and so far, therefore, the attempt looks more like impotent rage, than conscious innocence.

The LOVE of FAME. A Satire. 1814.
pp. 35.

THIS bard tells us, in the fourth line, that he is "inspired by the love of fame." We are afraid the goddess will not requite his passion.

A SKETCH from NATURE. A Rural Poem. 1814.

WE have read this little volume with extreme pleasure. The author says, it was attempted at an "early period of life," and that it describes local scenery, the "nominal allusions" to which are omitted. We can only say, that he describes with much accuracy, and exhibits a delicacy and tenderness of sentiment which very often reminded us of Thomson. Can he desire higher praise?

LOCAL and LITERARY ACCOUNT of LEAMINGTON, WARWICK, STRATFORD, COVENTRY, KENILWORTH, THE LEASOWES, HAGLEY, BIRMINGHAM, and the surrounding COUNTRY.—With Remarks on the Prospect of Universal Peace. By Mr. PRATT, Birmingham. 1814.

THOUGH this is a work rather of detail than general interest, so far at least as relates to its details, yet, from the very interesting manner in which it is compiled, and the great variety of incidental anecdote, literary, political, and moral, which it contains, and the ingenious reflections with which the whole is interspersed, it assumes somewhat more of a literary character than usually belongs to works of this description. It would not be easy, indeed, to convey, by any general character, an adequate notion of the miscellaneous contents of this little volume; but when we add that it combines all the local information which a guide is expected to communicate, with a considerable portion

of poetical and literary effusions, we shall surely have said enough to recommend it to all those whom business or pleasure conducts to any of the places specified in the title-page.

THE POLITICAL MEMENTO; or, Extracts from the Speeches, during the last Six Years, of near a Hundred of the most distinguished Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the Policy, Conduct, and probable Result, of the War. By a PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER. 1 vol. 1814.

THE ingenious novelty of this volume will strike every one; and it presents such a mass of confident absurdity, of unsuccessful prophecy, and ridiculous assertion, as could be brought together in no other way but by a digest, such as the present, of opposition speeches in Parliament. We are at a loss to conceive with what sort of sensation the members will peruse this chronicle (supposing they have courage to peruse it), of their own unmitigated efforts to obstruct the machine of government, of their idle fulminations against ministers, of their solemn assurances of their incapacity, and of their pathetic exhortations to save a sinking nation! We could wish this volume to become a sort of manual throughout the country, that so the people of England may know how far they are indebted to the popular and patriotic members of the legislature, for any part of those glorious events, the accomplishment of which is now filling not only England, but Europe and the world, with exultation. As a specimen, for the amusement of our readers, we shall extract a few passages.

MR. BROUGHAM.

May 26, 1812.—*On moving for an Account of the Duties collected in the London Docks.*

"He understood, and he believed his information to be correct, that the same vigorous and efficient government that had guided the councils of the country during the last week, possessed again the confidence of the Prince Regent, and expected to regain

the confidence of the House of Commons! If this was true, and his Royal Highness was determined to continue his confidence to those persons, it really became a matter of much alarm."

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

December 7, 1812.—On moving to defer the Grant to the Marquis of Wellington.

"He did not wish to undervalue the services of Lord Wellington, but the victories he had gained in Spain had none of the characteristics which distinguished those of the Duke of Marlborough. The advantages which that General gained, he retained; yet, it was not until after the decisive battle of Blenheim, that Parliament rewarded his services. Now, in the Peninsula, it had been observed, and by military men too, that the Marquis of Wellington had brought his army into difficulties, but his men had fought him out of them again; and that in the capture of the fortresses which he had won, a waste of life was to be complained of. This he understood to have been the case at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, which places had been stormed without a breach having been previously made. A similar complaint he had heard respecting Burgos. He did not wish to divide the House on the grant; but he wished to move, that the consideration of the grant should be deferred until some inquiry had been made into this extraordinary campaign. He did not see that flattering success which the noble lord (Lord Castlereagh) thought he saw in the siege of Cadiz having been raised by the enemy. The cause of Spain to him appeared infinitely more hopeless than it was at the commencement of the campaign. If Lord Wellington had never marched to Madrid, and if he had not gained the battle of Salamanca, there would have been infinitely more hope than there was after those events had taken place, seeing the Spaniards had not joined us with that spirit which Ministers deluded themselves, and would fain delude the House, to believe in existence. The reverse of this appeared to him to be the fact; and, therefore, he thought the case of the Peninsula more deplorable than ever."

LORD ERSKINE.

April 21, 1809.—In the Debate on Earl Grey's motion for an Address on the Campaign in Spain and Portugal.

"God forbid that he should wish to pass censure on any set of men, if they had not justly deserved it! If his Majesty's Ministers' plans had been overpowered by any unforeseen circumstances, he would have come forward as their advocate. But they acted without system, and ran head foremost into every thing that was wrong; by which means every thing they undertook was defeated, and at the end they would be lost themselves. That loss would be trifling compared with the lives of 35,000 men they had endangered. He was of opinion that it would have been better for the service of the country, had the men who lost their lives in the late campaign, been shot in St. James's park. The men who were sent to Spain, were sent to be massacred, without any prospect of their being able to do any good."

LORD GRENVILLE.

January 26, 1809.—In reply to the Debate on the Address on the Answer returned to the Overtures from Erfurth.

"He declared sincerely, that there was not a single measure adopted by Ministers, which, had he been in their situation, he would have thought he acted right in resorting to; and he was equally persuaded, there was not one step he would have recommended which they would have adopted. He did not refer to Spain alone; he alluded to their whole conduct since they were entrusted with the management of affairs."

EARL GREY.

June 8, 1812.—In the conversation on the Negotiations for forming a New Administration.

"There is no man more anxious than myself, as far as is consistent with my honour, to outstretch a feeble but a ready hand to save a sinking nation."

June 18, 1813.—In the Debate on the Address to the Prince Regent on the Treaty with Sweden.

"The retreat from Moscow had annihilated the mightiest army which

France had ever sent forth; her palaces had been filled with lamentations, and her lands covered with mourning; yet such were the resources of that man's (Bonaparte's) mind, such the power of the country over which he ruled, that he had absolutely re-created his army, and by two great battles, rendered his supremacy in Germany more complete than ever. The spring, he thought, ought to have witnessed some attempt at negotiation. Had such an effort been made, the war might have probably been happily terminated. The situation of Bonaparte had been such, that it was likely he would not have refused to attend to moderate propositions, had fair offers been made; and terms beneficial to every power in Europe might have been obtained. To the imbecility of Ministers was to be ascribed the contrast between the present situation of France, and that which she exhibited at the close of the last campaign. With his noble friend (Lord Holland) he agreed that an opportunity had been lost, never to be recalled.

MR. PONSONBY.

February 1, 1810.—*In the Debate on the motion for Thanks to Lord Wellington for the Victory of Talavera.*

"He thought the victories in Egypt and Maïda were sufficient to establish our military fame, without sending Lord Wellington to hazard the treasure of the country, and the valuable lives of their soldiers, where no possible good could result from it."

Nov. 30, 1810.—*In the Debate on the Address.*

"Russia had not demanded of us to make any exertion in her behalf in the north, but in Spain; as exertions made by us there, would be more beneficial to her and to Europe. Had, then, the Noble Lord (Lord Castlereagh) and his colleagues, done in Spain all that the resources of England allowed them to do; and still were our prospects in the Peninsula no brighter than they had represented them to be? If so, it was useless to carry further an unprofitable contest. It was useless to waste the blood and the treasures of England for an object unattainable; and it became proved that the power

of England was not competent to drive the French out of the Peninsula."

MR. WHITBREAD.

January 23, 1810.—*In the Debate on the Address.*

"He now turned to the affairs of Spain. Even with all his respect for Lord Wellington, he could not approve of the battle of Talavera—it had no good end, and only tended to establish what was never questioned, the superior valour of our soldiers. Our victories, indeed, were this night the particular theme of congratulation; and Maïda, Corunna, Vimiera, and Talavera, were held up as monuments of our eternal glory. He beheld them as so many gladiatorial exhibitions. None of them were happy in their consequences, or beneficial in their results.

"The Right Hon. Gent. had said last session, that a battle ought never to be risked in Spain until there was an efficient government in that country; yet he now recanted the principle, by conferring honours upon Sir Arthur Wellesley—for whom, and for the country, it would have been much more honourable, had he never changed his name." His conduct in Spain seemed the result of infatuation."

February 1, 1810.—*In the Debate on the Motion for Thanks to Lord Wellington, for the Victory of Talavera.*

"He would not agree to give a premium to rashness. The Spanish cause was now more hopeless than ever. Where, then, was the advantage of the victory? He could not agree that the army was become stronger since, than before its losses; and regarded our late continental efforts as calculated to sink the military character of the country, though they had raised that of the soldiery, whose gallantry was indisputable."

July 1, 1811.—*On calling the attention of Ministers to the incitements which had been held out to the assassination of Bonaparte.*

"With respect to the individual who was the immediate object of these abominable doctrines, was it to be believed that Providence, who

for inscrutable purposes, had raised up this extraordinary man, had led him in safety through dangers of every description, who had preserved him in the field of battle, and who had shielded him from the knife of the assassin—was it to be believed that Providence would allow its object to be frustrated by the puffy efforts of such short-sighted beings, whose projects would be as fruitless as they were criminal."

"We have not room for more extracts at present; and we shall conclude, by expressing our wonder at the forbearance of the author, in the many tempting opportunities presented to him for satirical castigation.

OBSERVATIONS on the CORN LAWS and the CORN TRADE, in 1813 and 1814. By Mr. JOHN BRICKWOOD, Jun.

THIS is a very able and interesting pamphlet. At no period could the circulation of these important observations be more seasonable than at the present moment, when the system of our Corn Laws is under revision in Parliament—when the late glorious and brilliant events, as astonishing in their magnificence, and rapid in their success, as they are delightful and promising in their consequences, have, once more, opened to our view the blessings of peace—when, amongst other great advantages to society, thousands of the most active and robust men will be restored to the pursuits of agriculture and manufacture—and when immediate effects must be produced on the general consumption, price, and growth of corn, and provisions of every denomination.

"It is," as the intelligent author justly observes in his preface, "essential to our prosperity, as a state,

that our agriculture should be protected from impetuous competition; and, it is equally due to our arts, manufactures, navigation, and trade, as well as to the public at large, that each should participate in the benefits about to arise from the present suspicious times."

The subjoined remarks are well worth the notice of our legislators:—"In revising the Corn Laws for the more just balance of their interests, too much attention cannot be bestowed upon divesting them of their mysterious character—to their containing no regulations or restrictions of contingent and uncertain operations, that by being rendered simple and clearly intelligible, they may more effectually assist to enlarge our intercourse with foreign nations—for the cultivation of general and permanent friendship, and the promotion of public happiness."

Our limits will not admit of the insertion of extracts from the publication itself, which is written in a clear and perspicuous style, and is calculated to enforce the recommendation of the committee,—"To render us independent of foreign countries, and preserve the prices of corn, at the same time, both steady and moderate."—May this most desirable object be accomplished by the wisdom of Parliament! The tables, to which reference is made, shew the amount and value of the corn, pulse, flour, cattle, sheep, fish, and provisions of every kind, that have been imported and exported from the United Kingdom for several years past, up to the date of the latest returns from the Custom-house, and contain, in a small compass, a vast collection of useful information, on a subject which is confessedly of vital importance to the interest, the prosperity, and the independence of the British empire.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE directors have given notice that the three following premiums are proposed to be given for pictures by artists of, or resident in the United Kingdom, painted in the present year, and sent to the British Gallery, on or before the 10th of January next:—1st, for the best picture in historical or poetical composition, one hundred guineas. 2d, for the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, one hundred guineas. 3d, for the best landscape, one hun-

3 Q

dead guineas. The directors reserve to themselves the power of withholding either of the premiums if they think proper. A picture being painted by commission, will not exclude it from competition for the premium. Any picture painted for such premium may (if otherwise worthy) be exhibited for sale in the Gallery next winter, for the benefit of the artist. No artist will be entitled to more than one premium in the season. No pictures purchased by the directors can be entitled to a premium. It is not expected that any artist should give notice that his picture is sent in for the premium, as the competition will be equally open to all the pictures that may be in the gallery. The annual exhibition of the present year evinces considerable improvement among the junior artists; but to be justly appreciated, such works must be generally seen; their introduction into our public halls some think would be highly desirable, and even that the admission of proper scriptural subjects into our churches, instead of retarding, might advance the purposes of devotion. The fame of the deceased artist, however, would be perpetuated, and the living would be prompted to make more strenuous exertions.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

IN the present exhibition there are fewer historical pieces than usual; but *Sir William Beechey* has five pictures, *Hebe*, the Duke of Cambridge, *Mr. E. Gashier*, *Mr. Price*, and *Sir E. Graham*.—*Mr. Bone* has three, *Earl Southampton*, a Girl and Poppo, and *Lord Frederic Campbell*.—*Mr. T. Daniel* has a scene near *Gungarapetta*, another on the *Ganges*, and the entrance of the *Harbour of Muscar*, in *Arabia*.—*Mr. Bigg* has a Landscape, an effect of *Lightning* on an *Oak*, and a *Village Carpenter*.—*Mr. Dawe*, has *Mrs. Cowley and Son*, a Sketch near *Margate*, *Mrs. Hodgkinson*, *Dr. Parr*, *Mrs. Barclay Wilnot*, and a *Child*.—*Mr. Russell* has *Siglind* roused by the contest of the good and bad Genies, and *Cyrenild* mourning over *Sithia*.—*Mr. Pearson* has a *Pastoral Apollo*, a model for part of a *Monument for Winchester Cathedral*,

a *Canadian Indian*, and a *British Volunteer*.—*Mr. Howard* has *Sunrise*, *Dr. Anderson*, some *Swiss Peasants*, and *Mr. H. Irvine*.—*Mr. Lawrence* has *Lord Castlereagh*, *Lady Leicester*,

Emily Cowpe.

Master W. Lock.—*Mr. Northcote* has *Lady Pole*, a *Lady playing on the Harp*, the *Judgment of Solomon*, *Mr. J. Brunel*, and a *portrait of a Lady*.—*Mr. Owen* has *Lord Chief Justice Gibbs*, the *Duke of Cumberland*, the *Earl of Ashburham*, *Sir T. Nichols*, and *Miss Hoare*.—*Mr. Philips* has *Mr. H. Drummond*, *Sir T. Banks*, the *Marquis of Stafford*, *Lord Byron* in the dress of an *Albanian*, *Miss Stanley* in the character of *Juliet*, a *Nobleman*, and a *Family Groupe*.—*Mr. Rossi* has a model for a statue of *Marquis Cornwallis*, and *Venus persuading Mars to Peace*.—*Mr. Reinagle* has a *Wandering Stag*, and a pleasing picture of *Monkey Tricks*.—*Mr. Shee* has *Colonel Harrison*, *Captain Webster*, *Mr. L. White*, *Mrs. Jordan*, *Mrs. Hopkins* and *Son*, *Gen. Poplam*, *Mrs. John Reid*, and *Master Tucker*.—*Mr. Stothard* has *Carysso* embracing *Cupid*.—*Mr. Soane* has a *View of a Design for a new House of Lords*.—*Mr. Thompson* has a *Thais*, a *Portrait of Mr. W. Smith*, and *Eurydice* hurried back to the *Infernal Regions*.—*Mr. Turner* has a picture of *Dido* and *Eneas*.—*Mr. Theed* has a model of a *Piece of Plate* executed for the *Prince Regent*, and a *Bacchanalian Groupe*.—*Mr. West*, the president, has *Cupid* stung by a *Bee*, and a *Portrait of the late Duke of Portland*.—*Mr. Woodford* has a *Cottage Window*, *Diana* reposing after the *Chace*, and four *Portraits*.—*Mr. Wilkie* has the *Refusal*, and the *Letter of Introduction*.—*Mr. Ward* has *Luke Henry*, and *Kate* his *Wife*, a *Greyhound*, a *Shetland Pony*, a *Straw-yard*, a *Bittern* and a *Heron*.—*Mr. Westmacott* an *alto relievo* in marble, and a model for a *Mosque*.—*Mr. Arnold* has a *Morning in September*, the *October Fair at Ambleside*, the *Castle of Gloom*, a *Gravel Pit*, and a *View of Southampton*.—*Mr. Bide* has the *Chest detected*, and *Queen Philippa*, supplicating *King Edward* to spare the *Six Bishops of Calah*, an old subject treated in a new

manner.—*Mr. Chalon* has a Scene from *Le Mariage de Figaro*, and several Portraits.—*Mr. W. B. Daniel* has Kemeas Head, in South Wales, a Landscape and Cattle, and a View near St. Gwen's Head, Pembrokeshire.—*Mr. Drummond* has eight very fine Portraits.—*Mr. Garrard* has a bust of a young Lady, another of an Infant, and a spirited cast of *Cribb* and *Moliereux* in the act of striking, defending, &c.—*Mr. Howe* has the portrait of the Duke of Devonshire.—*Mr. Hilton* a Representation of *Miranda* and *Ferdinand* bearing a Log.—*Mr. Joseph* has a Portrait of a Lady, of the Daughter of the Vice-Chancellor and her Brother, and of *Mr. G. F. Percival*.—*Mr. Oliver* has a Portrait of *Mr. Scudamore*, Gen. *Sir W. Congreve*, *Sir C. Nightingale*, the *Idle Girl*, and some others.—*Mr. Rachurn* has a portrait of a Gentleman, Lord *Seaforth*, a Lady, and Gen. *Sir D. Baird*.—*Mr. Wesfall* has a View of *Richmond*, in *Yorkshire*, a View in a *Mandarin's Garden*, another of *Oxford*, and one of the *Statue Gallery* there.—*Mr. Wyland* has a View of *Stirling Castle*.—*Mr. Lonsdale* a fine Portrait of *Mr. Manning*; there are also various architectural designs and drawings by Messrs. *Aikin*, *Bushy*, *Elmes*, *Laing*, *Sanders*, *Woods*, and *White*.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTION.

AT a general meeting of the subscribers to this institution, the committee, in pursuance of instructions, submitted the following statement:—

"Liverpool having tripled its population within the last forty years, and now containing, with the adjacent villages, at least 110,000 inhabitants, additional means of instruction are required for completing the education of youth, which may not only relieve parents from the expense and anxiety of sending their children to a distance, but might induce strangers to bring their families here for that purpose from different parts of the populous district with which it is connected, especially such as may intend any of their sons for trade, as they could then unite here, in some measure, scientific with commercial education.

"In order to induce men of learning and science to fix their residence and become teachers in Liverpool, it is proposed to establish a fund, from which such remuneration, as may be necessary, might be afforded to them for delivering lectures and instruction in different branches of literature and sciences. These lectures are intended not only for the instruction of youth, but also as a rational source of information and recreation for persons farther advanced in life, who may thus be made acquainted, in the most satisfactory and interesting manner, with the rapid progress of literature and science which characterizes the present age.

"The systematic courses of lectures which it is intended to encourage, as far as may be practicable from the funds of the institution, are—1st, philology, on the structure of ancient and modern languages, chiefly with a view to the attainment of accuracy and elegance in our own; 2d, history, ancient and modern; 3d, moral philosophy and political economy, the latter including commerce; 4th, chemistry, shewing its application to the arts; 5th, natural history, including geology and mineralogy; 6th, natural philosophy, the astronomical parts to be explained with an orrery—the mechanical branches to be illustrated by models of the most approved machinery; 7th, botany, gardening, and agriculture; 8th, anatomy, surgery, and medicine.

"Hopes are also entertained, that by providing apartments for the exhibition of paintings and sculpture, and for schools of practice, the academy for encouraging these elegant arts might be usefully connected with the institution; and that other branches of drawing might there be taught, tending to improve the taste in various departments of the manufactures in this part of the kingdom.

"The very liberal encouragement which the plans laid before the public have already received, the subscriptions to which amount at present to upwards of £15,500, afford the strongest assurances, that in a short time the friends and promoters of this institution will be enabled to carry it into complete effect.

The proprietors of the botanic gar-

deb. at the general meeting, agreed to who wish for a select promenade, and open for themselves and families on most ensure an increased support to Sunday evenings, after service. It that neglected institution. will be a great gratification to those

VARIETIES, LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL:

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

New Books in the Press, and preparing for Publication.

TRONCHET'S Guide to Paris, lately published, will be found particularly interesting to all persons about to visit the French capital. Besides a very accurate catalogue of all the paintings, sculptures, &c. &c. in the several Galleries and Museums of Paris, it contains a particular notice of all the public buildings, places of amusement, and curiosities, in that metropolis; accompanied with six different routes from the coast to Paris; describing every thing worthy of observation on the journey, and including posting regulations, distances in English miles, &c. &c.; with full directions to strangers on their first arrival in the capital—Embellished with a correct map of the various routes, a plan of Paris, views of public buildings, and other interesting plates.

A Map of the Strata of England, by Mr. W. Smith.

M. Colquhoun on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire, in one vol. quarto.

The Whole of the Papers communicated to the Philosophical Transactions, by the late John Smeeaton, F.R.S. in one volume quarto.

An Account of a Mission to Abyssinia, and of Travels into the Interior of that Country, performed by order of Government in 1809 and 1810. By Henry Salt, Esq. F.R.S.

The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, a copious index, and a short grammar of the Saxon language, and a map of England during the Heptarchy. By the Rev. J. Ingram, in royal quarto.

Commentaries on the Laws of Moses, including a Dissertation on the History of Moses, and Horse-breeding in Palestine, Egypt, Arabia, &c. from biblical documents. Translated from the German of John David

Michaelis, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Smith. With an Essay on the nature and end of Punishments, in four large volumes octavo.

The Origin of Pagan Idolatry ascertained from historical Testimony and circumstantial Evidence. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, in three volumes quarto.

The Ship Launch, in Three Conversations, before, at, and after that very interesting Spectacle. By J. T. Barker.

The Aquatic Tourist, on the Banks of the Thames, from Westminster to Windsor. By J. J. Maxwell.

The Ruby Ring from the popular Oriental Story of Amurath, or the Power of Conscience, harmonized by Miss Leonard, who versified the Tale of Beauty and the Beast, may be expected very shortly, with engravings from her designs.

The English Dancing Master being a copious Treatise on Ball Room and Stage Dancing; describing in great variety the character and use, with Instructions for the correct performance of the dances proper to be used in the English ball room; containing an Essay on deportment in general, and the complete etiquette of the public and private Ball, and every other fashionable assembly room, with useful instructions for the necessary observance of a polite address; also containing a full dissertation on the practice of stage dancing, on the composition of ballets and ballet-masters and stage dancers, with clear instructions for the performance of the principal steps now used in dancing, and remarks on the present method of teaching, and on dancing-masters in general; with a variety of anecdotes of the most celebrated dancers. By Thomas Wilson, dancing-master, from the King's Theatre, Opera House; author of the Analysis of Country Dancing; the Treasures of Terpsichore, &c.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have in their literary cabinet in Paternoster Row, the following rarities:—

Le Romant de la Rose, où tout l'Art d'Amour est enclose, commencé par Guillaume de Lorris, et achevé par Jean de Meung; a most beautiful folio manuscript on vellum, written by the Sieur Acarie, one of the courtiers of Francis I. King of France. There are above 100 splendidly illuminated drawings, the design and finishing of which are inimitable: bound in crimson velvet, with clasps.

Caii Suetonii Tranquilli de Vita XII. Caesarum. Venet. per Nic. Jenson, 1471. Folio, blue morocco, elegant.

Lucianus, Græce, *editio princeps*, folio. A matchless copy, red morocco, joints and gilt leaves. Florent. 1496.

Plinii Historia Naturalis. Folio. Venet. Jenson. 1472. Russia, gilt leaves.

Un Recueil des Epitaphes, Inscriptions et Armoires, qui étoient dans les Eglises de la Ville de Paris; a most elaborate and curious manuscript, in three large folio volumes of 1000 pages each.

Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus et Nova: Auctore D. Nicolao Antonio Hispanensi. 4 vols, folio. *Matriti*, 1783—8.

ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

A method has been discovered by Mr. Turner, near Vauxhall, of fabricating very elegant and splendid embellishments for ball rooms, supper rooms, pillars, temples, &c. by a composition to which the Society for the Encouragement of Arts has attached the name of *Imitative Scenite Granite*. It is capable of being applied either on wainscoting or bare walls; or on walls already prepared; and while it may be made to resemble marble or granite, particularly when assisted by lights, its charge does not exceed that of other ornamental painting or papering.

The Russian government has made considerable progress towards opening a communication with the northern regions of America, by the way of Siberia, in consequence of the Kourahs who inhabit the shores of the sea Ochotska having thrown themselves under the protection of Russia. Many

of them have been baptised, and there is every reason to believe that the Russians will speedily, by advancing over land to Behring's Straits, open a communication with the people of America, who inhabit these coasts, and who can supply abundance of teeth of sea horses and furs of great value.

M. Montigre has made some curious observations on the habits and the anatomy of the *Lumbricus*, or earth worm, which he has discovered to be hermaphrodites, and that they are all productive, and produce their young alive. He has also ascertained that they do not live altogether on earth, as he has found in their intestines, the remains both of animals and plants.

The French government has resumed the digging of the grand canal of Ourcq, in the vicinity of Paris. The works had been suspended several years in consequence of the late unsettled state of France.

At a late meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in France, there were exhibited some beautiful specimens of varnished metal, fabricated by M. Debarma, various kinds of fire arms on a new construction; some pieces of embroidered velvet of superior elegance; shawls of an extraordinary breadth, (two ell's and a half,) various modifications of Argand's lamp; platina utensils, and instruments; and porcelain vases, having ornaments in relief of excellent workmanship, intended to represent sculpture, &c. &c.

Cure for a Cancer.—A poultice of white bread and milk on which a quantity of yeast has been spread, after having laid it in a hair sieve, to obtain it as thick as possible, applied at first three times, and then twice, and once a day; it is said will cure a cancer of the most dangerous kind.

From a principle not generally known that a small line will draw the largest rope when float in the water, balls sewed in canvas are recommended to be kept on board ships, which may be fired several score yards, in cases of wreck, &c. In cases of fire on shore, it is also suggested that twenty yards of rope with a weight at the end of it, being thrown into the window of a house on fire might assist in the escape of any person ready or willing to avail themselves of it.

Best Method of raising an early Crop of Potatoes.—The surface of potatoes taken up in the autumn being tolerably dried, they may be carried into any place having clay walls, which are well lined with straw and a thatched roof; here dry sand should be thrown upon them, nearly enough to fill the interstices; afterwards cover them with straw, to preserve them from the frost. In this heap and thus covered, very early in the spring they begin to sprout on the surface, and on that mostly in the central parts, produce bulbs in great abundance, which may be taken off; by increasing the warmth of the shed or hovel, it is probable, you may raise them even during the winter. Champions are particularly thrifty, and after all, these parent potatoes, as they may be called, do not thereby become less proper to plant for a future crop.

It is not undeserving of remark, that there appear to be fewer shell-snails in the gardens this year than usual. This has been partly owing to several of them being killed by the unusual severity of the winter, but much more to their having been destroyed in immense numbers, during the winter, by the thrushes. These birds hunt out their hiding places, and dragging them forth, beat them against some stone or hard substance until they break the shell in pieces, by which means they are enabled to get at and devour the animal. Some stones have scattered around them as many broken shells of snails as would fill a half-peck measure, all of which have been brought there by these birds.

Recipe to make a little Yeast go a great way, and to prevent its bitterness.—Take four table spoonfuls of pure water, heated to the warmth of new drawn milk; add to that some flour and about a tea spoonful of good yeast, and stir and mix it well, till it comes to the consistence of thick cream, or batter for making pancakes; cover it up and set it in a place where the temperature is moderate, that is, in a warm room in winter; and in summer in a situation exposed to the sun, and without a fire. In six or eight hours fermentation will commence, and the mixture will swell, and at the end of twelve or fourteen hours, it will have acquired the appearance

and consistency of fine light yeast; you may then add to this, twice as much water as before, but still milk warm. Stir the whole so as to mix it thoroughly as at first, till it comes to the same consistence, cover it, and let it stand as before; the fermentation will commence immediately, and in a few hours it will assume the appearance of fine light yeast, and it may be used accordingly, if not enough in quantity, you may double it by adding water and flour as before, and leaving it to ferment. Three times at least the process may be used with good effect, and this in the course of twenty-four hours. This yeast is to be mixed up in dough, of course, but when kneaded it must be on the board some hours before it is put into the oven; then if the flour has been good, light and sweet bread will be produced, quite free from the bitterness so often communicated to the bread, by yeast made from beer.

The above is not a fanciful receipt prescribed by theoretical notions, but is one, of which I can speak with certainty, having had the experience of it in my own family for more than a dozen years. In the country a private family is often subjected to great difficulty in getting new wheat bread, from the want of fresh yeast.—This induced me to try the above, which is no invention of my own, but which I picked up somewhere; and after many years experience of bread made of it every day, I can speak with certainty upon the head. Allow me however to observe, that in this method of baking, as well as every other mode, much depends on the judgment, attention, and practice of the baker. An unskilful person may make it very bad after this mode; but by attention and care, those of my family who took charge of that department, had acquired such a knowledge of the circumstances that raised the process that I could, when I pleased to order it, have bread of any kind I required; it could be made close and heavy, though well suited to those who desired it so, or light and spry to any degree required, so as even to leave scarcely any crumb at all, for those who liked crust better than crumb of a roll. In short, by this process, the bread could be made to suit the taste of the person

who was to eat it, whoever it was. I must therefore add, that whoever shall try it, and not succeed, must ascribe it to their own want of practice, or slovenly carelessness, and to nothing else. I cannot however specify all the particulars in the process that occasioned the above-mentioned peculiarities, for they fell not under my own cognizance. They fell to the charge of one who was more attentive, and more capable of judging than myself, but who now, alas! can never communicate any part of that knowledge to others.

Improvements in the British Museum.—Formerly persons wishing to view this national depository of curiosities were required to leave their names, and attend at a fixed hour on some other day appointed, when they were hurried through the rooms without respect to their taste, object, or curiosity; but now, any decently dressed person may every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, (Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, with the months of August and September excepted,) between the hours of ten and four, obtain free admission without fee or delay, on simply writing his or her name and address in a book, and may pass away as many hours as is agreeable, in viewing and studying this immense and valuable collection. An elegant synopsis of the contents of the entire Museum, consisting of 150 pages, is sold at the door for two shillings for those who may chuse to purchase, and this serves as a guide to the external inspection of every thing there. The Slonian and Cottonian collections deposited there have often been described; but the Museum has within these five years been enriched by various novelties of matchless interest, above all, the Egyptian Antiquities, acquired by the capitulation of Alexandria, 1801; among which are the famous rosetta stone, containing the triple inscription, the supposed sarcophagus of Alexander, and many fragments of sculpture coeval with the earliest periods of Egyptian History! Here are also arranged with the most elegant taste, the fine collection of Greek and Roman coins, and other sculptured marble figures, by the late Charles Townley, Esq. and re-

cently purchased by parliament for 20,000*l.* in number, 313. But the most recent addition is the immense and perfect collection of minerals, formed by the late Charles Gravenor, and recently purchased by Parliament for 18,727*l.* The whole are deposited in cabinets containing 550 drawers, while specimens of the drawers are exhibited in glazed compartments over them. Besides these natural objects, the literary additions made within these few years, are very considerable: thus the Hargrave library of valuable law books, which cost 4925*l.*; the Lansdowne manuscripts; Halbad's Persian and Shanscrip manuscripts; Tyssen's Saxon coins; eighty-four volumes of scarce classics, belonging to Dr. Bently, with Robert's series of the coins of the realm, from the conquest to the present time, are invaluable; and for the exhibition of which many of the best patrons of literature, nearly connected with this national establishment, have considerable claims upon the gratitude of the country.

No English work has been added to the library at Göttingen, the handsomest and completest in Germany, since 1806. The Prince Regent, it is said, has ordered a copy of every work of importance which has appeared in England since that period to be added to it, at his own expense.

Mr. Thomas Reyner of Wainfleet, though nearly blind from his infancy, has invented a new method of writing music, upon a board made to fold up in the form of a book, not more than one foot in length; on this board with small pegs of his own making, he can take down any tune, or piece of music from the human voice, with such accuracy as to be able to sing it in a short time.

Mr. John Davy has instituted some experiments with the view of investigating the nature of animal heat. He is inclined to believe that this phenomenon is owing to the change which the blood undergoes during its conversion from the arterial to the venous state. It is well known that the specific heat of arterial is different from that of venous blood, and it consequently follows, that, when one is changed into the other, the evolution of a certain quantity of heat must take

place; but, whether the heat thus excited is the only heat which an animal generates, has not been satisfactorily shewn. No doubt, there are many other processes continually carried on in the animal machine, which may and do furnish it with heat: and, until we are better acquainted with the intricate parts of physiology, and more especially with the nature of the influence of the brain and nerves, we must be content to leave the various doctrines of animal heat in the same state as they have been since the promulgation of the theories of Black, of Irvine, and of Crawford.

It is a little surprising to find that the Chinese, many centuries ago, had certainly some knowledge of the existence of oxygen as one of the constituents of the atmosphere. They however supposed it to be the impure portion, and knew that it existed in nitre, certain earthy matters, and in water. They were acquainted also with its combinations with sulphur, charcoal, and the metals.

The saline white matter which many of our readers have no doubt observed on the surface of newly-burnt bricks, has lately been examined, and is found, as we ourselves ascertained some years ago, to be the well-known salt called sal ammoniac. It is not easy to perceive from whence the muriatic acid is derived, although the alkali may cer-

tainly be produced from the fuel used in the process of burning bricks, especially if it contain any animal matter: large quantities of sal ammoniac being annually collected in Egypt from the soot of chimnies in which camels' dung, a common article of fuel there, has been consumed.

It was long ago supposed by Scheele, that the unpleasant flavour of recently distilled spirits was owing to a peculiar vegetable oil. This oil has lately been collected and examined. It exhibits however no very singular properties, except that of becoming chrystalized at a higher temperature than most other vegetable oils do. It is no doubt a product of fermentation, and does not originally exist in the corn.

A patent has been taken out in France for the manufacturing of glue from bones, and we are surprised that it has not been done before, the gelatine from bones being purer and more easily extracted than that from any other organized animal parts.

M. Vauquelin has more accurately analysed egg shells, and has found that they contain magnesia, iron, sulphur, and phosphoric acid, as well as lime and the carbonic acid. This new analysis renders the explanation of the mode in which these various substances enter the body of the hen, fed only upon corn, still more difficult.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

DR. BURNEY.

THIS gentleman (whose death we noticed at p. 345.) was a native of Shrewsbury, and born in 1726; his celebrity was equally great in the literary and the musical world. He received the rudiments of his education at the free grammar-school of that town, and completed it at the public school of Chester. At the latter place he commenced his musical studies, under Mr. Baker, organist of the cathedral, who was a pupil of Dr. Blow. He returned to Shrewsbury about the year 1741, and continued the study of music, under his half-brother, Mr. Jas. Burney, who was an eminent organist and teacher in that town. In 1744 he met with the re-

nowned Dr. Arne at Chester, who perceiving his talents to be respectable, prevailed upon his friends to send him to London, and he continued to profit under the instructions of that celebrated master full three years, and published his first works in 1747. In 1749 he was elected organist of St. Dionis Back Church, Fenchurch-street, with an annual salary of only thirty pounds; and in the course of the same year was engaged to take the organ-part at the new concert, established at the King's Arms, Cornhill, instead of that which had been held at the Swan Tavern, burnt down the year before. At this time he composed for Drury Lane Theatre; Robin Hood, a comic opera, by Moses Men-

son; and Quilley, a pantomime, which last was played every winter for nearly thirty years. Being in an ill state of health, which, in the opinion of his physicians, indicated a consumption, he was prevailed upon to retire into the country. Accordingly he went to Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, where he was chosen organist, with a salary of one hundred pounds a-year. He continued there nine years, and at that period formed the design of compiling his *General History of Music*. In 1766, his health being re-established, he gladly returned to the metropolis, with a large and young family, and entered upon the pursuits of his profession with an increase of profit and reputation. His eldest daughter, who was then about eight years old, obtained great notice in the musical world by her astonishing performances on the harpsichord. Soon after his arrival in London, he composed several much-admired concertos; and in 1766 he brought out at Drury-lane theatre, a translation of Rousseau's *Devin du Village*, which he had executed during his residence at Lynn. It had, however, no great success.

In 1761 he had the honorary degree of doctor of music conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, on which occasion he performed an exercise in the musical school of that university. This exercise, consisting of an anthem of great length, with an overture, airs, recitatives, and chorusses, was several times afterwards performed at the Oxford music meetings, under the direction of the famous Emanuel Bach. In the year following he travelled through France and Italy, as well with a view to improvement, as to collect materials for his intended History of Music, an object which he never had out of his mind, from the time he first conceived the plan of such a work.

In 1771 he published his "Musical Tour; or, Present State of Music in France and Italy;" a work which was well received by the public, and deemed so good a model for travellers, that Dr. Johnson professedly adopted it in his account of the Hebrides. Speaking of his own book, "I had," said the doctor, "that clever dog Burney's Musical Tour in my eye."

In 1774 he travelled through the

Netherlands, Germany, and Holland, and in the course of the next year he published an account of his journey in two volumes octavo. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the royal society. In 1776 appeared the first volume in quarto, of his "General History of Music." The remaining volumes of this elaborate and intelligent work, were published at irregular periods; and the four, of which it now consists, were not completed till the year 1789. In 1779, at the desire of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Burney drew up from the Philosophical Transactions, "An Account of Little Crotch, the Infant Musician," now professor of music in the university of Oxford. The grand musical festival in 1785, in commemoration of Handel, held in Westminster Abbey, was considered as deserving of a particular memoir; the historian of music was therefore fixed upon as the most proper person to draw it up. Accordingly, in the same year, a splendid volume was published by Dr. Burney, in quarto, for the benefit of the musical fund. In this work the doctor displayed eminent talents as a biographer; and the life of Handel is one of the best memoirs to be found in our language.* In 1798 he published the "Life of Metastasio," in three volumes, octavo; but this performance wants that arrangement and judicious selection which characterize his former publications. Besides these productions, Dr. Burney wrote "The Cunning Man;" "An Essay towards the History of Comets;" "A Plan of a Public Music School," &c. &c. His musical works, in addition to those already mentioned, are: Sonatas for two Violins and a Bass, two parts. Six Cornet Pieces, with an introduction and Fugue for the Organ. A Cantata and Songs. Six Duets for two German Flutes. Six Concertos, for Violins, &c. in eight parts. Two Sonatas for a Piano Forte, Violin, and Violoncello, two parts. Six Harpsichord Lessons, &c. &c.

Dr. Burney was twice married, and has had eight children, of whom several have manifested very superior abilities. His eldest daughter was celebrated for her extraordinary musical powers. The second, Matilda D'Arbly, is universally known and

admired as the author of *Evelina*, *Cecilia*, and *Camilla*. His eldest son, James, sailed round the world with Captain Cook, and afterwards commanded the *Bristol*, of fifty guns, in the East Indies: he has published some judicious tracts on the best means of defending our island against an invading enemy; and has commenced a history of Voyages of Discovery. The second son, Charles Burney, Esq. D. was many years master of a respectable academy at Greenwich, and is well known in the learned world by his profound knowledge of the Greek language. His youngest daughter is pursuing the career of her sister as a novelist.

For many years Dr. Burney resided in the house in St. Martin's street, Leicester-fields, which was formerly occupied by Sir Isaac Newton; but during the last twenty-five, having been appointed organist of Chelsea-hospital, he inhabited an elegant suite of apartments in that college, and enjoyed a handsome independency. He was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with most of the continental languages. He was intimately acquainted with all the distinguished characters who flourished in his time, as well in other countries as in Great Britain, and was in habits of peculiar friendship with Dr. Johnson, of whom

he used to relate many interesting anecdotes. Indeed, soon after the death of that colossus of learning, he had some thoughts of giving a memoir of him to the world, but the subject was so overwhelmed by various publications, that he relinquished his design. In all the relations of private life, his character was exemplary as a husband, father, and friend. His manners were peculiarly easy, spirited, and gentlemanly, and he had all the graces of the Chesterfield school, without any of its studied formalities. His remains were deposited in the burying-ground belonging to Chelsea College, and the funeral was numerously attended by the governor, deputy-governor, and chief officers of the college, and by the family and friends of this accomplished and excellent man. The procession moved from the apartments of the deceased, in the college, at one o'clock; the pall was borne by the Hon. F. North, Sir G. Beaumont, Dr. Moseley, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Rogers the poet, and Mr. Salomon: amongst the followers were, Captain Burney, Dr. C. Burney, Mr. M. Burney, Mr. D'Arblay, Rev. C. P. Burney, Messrs. E. Burney, C. Raper, Barrett, Sir D. Dundas, Colonel Matthews, Dr. W. Moseley, Captain Nunn, Messrs. North, Payne, Ayrton, M. Raper, &c. &c.

THEATRICAL RECORDER.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Fair Cheating.

THIS new musical farce has been introduced here, and went off with much deserved applause. It is evidently a vehicle for the music, and the author is not a little indebted to Mr. Parry, the composer. The overture, in which is introduced a Scotch air for the flute, was greatly and justly applauded; it is very pleasing and effective. The songs allotted to Mrs. Mountain, Miss Poole, and Miss Kelly, are sweetly pretty, particularly the *Maniac*, sung with the tenderest feeling and expression by Mrs. Mountain. Mr. Pyne has a very pretty ballad, called *Sweet Caroline*, which he executed with a deal of taste. He also sang a very beautiful duet with Mrs. Mountain, called *The Lonely Bird of*

Night. Mr. Lovegrove, Mr. Penley, and Mr. Knight, exerted themselves very much. Mr. Knight has two very excellent comic songs, particularly *Denis O'Larry*. The piece was given out for repetition with universal applause.

On Thursday, June 16th, the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia being expected here, the doors were opened at five o'clock. The house was soon crammed, and the box nearest the stage hung with crimson, and adorned with a canopy surmounted by the eagles of Russia and Prussia, and the ostrich feathers of the Prince Regent in gold. In the stage box three chairs of state were placed, which it was supposed would be occupied by the Emperor, the King, and the Prince Regent. The latter, however, never made his appearance; but, about half

past ten, at the conclusion of the play, the door of the stage box opened, and the Emperor and the King entered; and, coming forward, and gracefully bowing to the audience, they continued their applause for several minutes. Three cheers each for the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia then followed. During the performance, the Duke of Sussex came in, and occupied the state chair. *The Woodman's Hat* was the after piece: when the curtain was falling, all the Princes stood up and applauded, and the shouts of the audience were renewed with boundless enthusiasm.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The Grand Alliance.

THIS new allegorical festival was brought forward, at this theatre, by way of prelude, in which the strength of the whole musical department was called into action. It was, as its title imports, a mere temporary effusion, in which encomiums on our illustrious visitors were lavished with no sparing hand. It may be considered, however, as a pleasing trifle, and as such cannot be expected to stand the test of critical disquisition. It was, nevertheless very favourably received, and given out for repetition with unqualified applause.

On Friday night, June 17, as Drury-lane theatre had been before, this house was honoured with the presence of the illustrious strangers, after they had been dining at Merchant Taylors Hall. They, however, did not arrive till within about a quarter of twelve, after the expectation of the audience had arrived at its height; and even some fear of disappointment had been experienced. At length, however, an *aid-de-camp's* arrival put them on the stretch, and in a few minutes a general shout announced the arrival of the sovereigns. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, Lords Liverpool, Castlereagh, and Yarmouth, with their usual suite, entered the state box, which was superbly decorated with crimson satin. The Prussian princes occupied the adjoining box, which was hung with white eagles; and the Prince Regent's feather, wrought in gold, surmounted the state box. The entertainment of Sadak and Kalasrade had been far advanced, when the visitors arrived. It was stopped,—"God save the King" called for,—nine distinct and regular cheers given for the Emperor and King,—and the Grand Alliance performed. The entertainment was then renewed, and the sovereigns withdrew amidst loud and universal cheering. The performance did not conclude till near one.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE results of the peace are daily developing themselves; the Constitution accepted by Louis XVIII. has already undergone such considerable alterations as must considerably alter the spirit of it. According to these we now find that the legislative authority resides in the King, the House of Peers, (*la Chambre des Pairs*), and the Representatives of the Commons, (*Députés des Communes*): that the King proposes the Law; that the discussions thereon in the Commons will be public, but in the Peers secret; that the King possesses the entire executive power, and issues the regulations for the execution of the laws; that the liberty of the press is recognized, and the punishment of its offences vested in the tribunals of justice.

The Peers to be in the nomination of the king, hereditary or not, as his majesty shall determine. The commons to be renewed by the election of a fifth of their numbers successively, as an equal number go out. The qualification of a deputy to the commons is, the payment of 1000 francs in taxes; for an elector 300 francs; patrimonial and national property to be considered equal in this respect. Five members of the commons have a right to propose a law; if admitted by a majority of the house, it is carried to the house of peers, and presented to the king, who re-originate the proposition. The judges irremovable after their nomination by the king. The abolition of all courts of exception, but those of provosts, if the case requires. Peers only can be tried by their peers. De-

puties of the Communa may be denounced in their own house, and tried by the peers. They are protected from arrest for six weeks before and after the session, except in cases of capital offence. Ministers accused of treason or insurrection, are tried by the House of Peers. All Frenchmen are eligible to all offices.

But besides these apparent strengthenments of civil liberty, the French monarch appears to be as much enamoured of the superstition of the catholic church as ever was our James II. whom the French used to reproach with having lost a kingdom for the sake of the mass. Not strong enough for supporting his newly acquired kingdom, by the *Secular*, he seems to be calling in the *Ecclesiastical* power to his assistance, hence the Vicar-General of the diocese of Paris have given notice to the different cures, that the ancient custom of carrying about the host on sacrament in grand procession is to be re-established. This ceremony has been dropped since the Revolution; but since it has been renewed in the late *Fete Dieu*, celebrated at Paris, no respect, it seems, will be paid to Protestants or any others who do not readily bow their knees to this trumpery. In the mean while, his brother Bourbon in Spain, in rejecting the constitution of the Cortes, has adopted the Inquisition, and ordered the re-establishment of nunneries, convents, &c. upon a similar footing with the ancient regime. The freemasons and every society in which any thing like innocent freedom was enjoyed, seems now doomed to give way to the gloom inspired by superstition. In fact, in France and Spain, at least, the reign of priests seems ready to supersede that of kings. In Spain, the liberty of the press, so far as it had been restored by the Cortes, is already annihilated; and in France we hear that new measures are already in agitation for its regulation, that is to say, its death. It is true that the people being tired of war, the priests may think this the best opportunity in the world for regaining their lost influence; and if the pagantry of popery could be made use of only as a temporary expedient for re-occupying the minds of the multitude it might be borne with;

but experience has shown that those priest are leeches, which once fastening upon the body politic, can seldom be disengaged, but with its death. Happily one cause of dissatisfaction in the public mind has been removed, in the departure of the foreign troops from Paris; between whom and the natives, quarrels, as might be expected, were continually arising. This is clear from the orders published at Paris; but as the French are a people that know how to accommodate themselves to circumstances, the restoration of peace and industry, if employment can be found for it, will make them forget the inconveniences of the war in the hopes of the future. The terms of the treaty signed at Paris on the 30th of May, and officially announced here on the 2d instant, are highly advantageous to the French nation. The following is the substance of the

Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Art. 1. There shall be, reckoning from this day, (May 30, 1814), peace and amity between his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, on the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, on the other part, their heirs and successors, their respective states and subjects in perpetuity.—The high contracting parties will use all their exertions to maintain, not only amongst themselves, but also as much as depends upon them, amongst all the states of Europe, that good harmony and understanding so necessary to its repose.

2. The kingdom of France preserves the integrity of its limits, such as they existed at the epoch of the 1st of January, 1792. It will receive beside an augmentation of territory comprised in the line of demarcation fixed by the following article.

3. On the side of Belgium, Germany, and Italy, the ancient frontier, such as it existed on the 1st of January, 1792, shall be resumed, commencing from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Nieupoort, and terminating at the Mediterranean, between Gagnes and Nice, with the following rectifications: 1. In the department of Jemappe, the cantons of Dour, Marbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont, and Chénay to belong to

France: 4. In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Valenciennes, Florennes, Beaumont, and Gedinne. 5. A small portion of territory on the frontier department of La Moselle, to be formed by a line drawn from Perle to Premendorf. 6. In the department of the Sarre, the cantons of Saarbrück and Arneval, and several villages. 7. The territory between Landau and the old French limits, including a part of the department of Mont Tonnerre, the Lower Rhine, and the Fortress of Landau. The new French frontier on this side will follow the arm of the River Moselle including the villages of Quetschheim, Merlenheim, Knittelshelm, and Belheim, to the Rhine, which will continue afterwards to form the boundary between France and Germany. 8. A small addition to the department of the Doubs. 9. A small addition to the department of the Leman. The frontiers between the French territory, the Pays de Vaud, and the different portions of the territory of the Republic of Geneva, (which will make a part of Switzerland) remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. 10. In the department of Mont Blanc the Sub Prefectures of Chambéry and Annecy, revert with exception of certain portions to France.—On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers of France and Spain to remain as they were on the 1st. Jan. 1792; the final demarcation to be fixed by Commissioners; the principality of Monaco to be replaced on the same footing as it stood before Jan. 1, 1792. The Allied Courts assure to France the possession of Avignon, Venaissin, Montbelliard, and all their appendages, formerly belonging to Germany; but falling within the new line of demarcation. The respective powers retain the right of fortifying what part of their territories they please.

11. To secure the communication of the city of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss territory on the Lake, France consents that the road by Versoy shall be common to the two countries.

12. The navigation of the Rhine to be free to all states. The duties exigible by the States along its banks to be regulated in a future Congress. The propriety of opening all other na-

vigable rivers, which separate and traverse different states, to be discussed in a congress.

13. Holland, placed under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, will receive an addition of territory. The title and exercise of the sovereignty shall in no case belong to any Prince wearing or called to wear a foreign crown.—The states of Germany shall be independent, and united by a federative bond.—Switzerland, independent, to continue to be governed by itself.—Italy, beyond the limits of the territory which shall return to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign states.

14. The Island of Malta, and its dependencies to belong in full sovereignty to his Brit. Majesty.

His Britannic Majesty engages to restore to the King of France, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of all kinds, which France possessed on the 1st January, 1792, in the seas and continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception however, of Tobago and St. Lucia, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, particularly Rodriguez and the Sechelles, which his most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, as also the part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Basle, and which his Most Christian Majesty retrocedes to his Most Catholic Majesty, in full property and sovereignty.

15. Guadaloupe is ceded to France by the King of Sweden; and French Guyana by Portugal.

16. 17. 18. 19. 20. French subjects to enjoy the privileges of the most favoured nations on the Continent of India; but no fortifications to be erected, nor any troops beyond what may be necessary for maintaining the police, to be kept in the French establishments in that quarter. The French right of fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence to be on the same footing as in 1792. Vessels of war and naval stores in maritime places, to be divided in the proportion of two-thirds to France, and one-third to the powers to which such places shall belong. This provision does not apply to places taken by the Allies be-

fore April 23, nor to the vessels and arsenals of Holland; nor to the Texel Bect. Antwerp to be henceforth only a commercial port. All claims on account of supplies or advances made by the Allies to France, in the different wars since 1792 are renounced. The ceded colonies, &c. in the North Seas, America, or Africa, to be restored within three months, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope, in six months.

The remaining articles from 16 to 31, relate to minor arrangements and matters of form. The 32d article declares that within two months from the signature of the Treaty, (May 30), a Congress of all the powers shall be held at Vienna, to regulate the arrangements necessary to complete the dispositions of the present treaty.

On the same day, namely the 30th May, separate Treaties were signed with Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia. Additional articles were at the same time signed between this country and France, stipulating that the latter shall be permitted to carry on the slave trade for five years, when it shall definitively cease on her part; and that in the meanwhile she shall in conjunction with Great Britain, exert herself at the Congress, to procure a total abolition of the slave trade on the part of all the Powers of Christendom; also that Commissioners shall be appointed on both sides for liquidating the expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, and that the sequestration of property belonging to individuals of both countries shall be mutually removed.

The treaties on the part of France, were signed by Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento: on that of Austria, by Prince Metternich and Count Stadion; on that of Russia, by Count Rastumoffsky and Count Nesselrode; on that of Prussia, by Count Hardenberg and Baron Humboldt; and that of Great Britain, by Lord Castlereagh, Aberdeen, Cathcart, and Sir C. Stewart.

So many and so strong have been the exceptions made to that part of the treaty, which allows the French to carry on the slave trade, for the period of five years, that a meeting of the Friends of Humanity has been held at Freemasons' Hall. The Duke of Glou-

cester was in the chair; Mr. Wilberforce moved the resolutions, and the meeting was also graced and enlightened by the presence of the most distinguished surviving members of that administration, which, during its short existence, removed the load of ignominy from their country, which this detestable traffic had heaped upon it. The composition of the meeting in which men of different political parties were to be found, and the general desire to preserve unanimity, prevented the acquiescence of ministers in this disgraceful condition of the treaty, from being reproached with the severity it merits. The French, it was then said, would not have insisted on the article, not being in a situation to continue the war for a cause so trifling, if our ministers had not shown an unpardonable facility; but the French papers say, without this permission their islands would not have been of the least use to them; and further suppose, that even though they had consented to renounce the slave trade, English capital, as it has been since the abolition here, would still have been employed in this traffic.—In the mean while some persons who are in want of a subject to enhance their patriotism and popularity, may find a copious source of plausible declamation in thus condemning the definitive treaty with France.

But another treaty, in which the British have been concerned, is still more singular; this is the treaty between the Allied Powers and his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, signed on our part by Lord Castlereagh, at Paris on the 11th of April, 1814. In the first article of this, his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for all the members of his family all right of sovereignty and dominion, as well to the French Empire and Kingdom of Italy, as over every other country.—By the second, their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon and Maria Louisa retain their titles and rank, to be enjoyed during their lives. The mother, the brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces of the Emperor, shall also retain, wherever they may reside, the titles of Princes of his family. The Isle Elba, adopted by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon as

the place of his residence, form, during his life, a separate principality, which shall be possessed by him in full sovereignty and property; there shall be besides granted, in full property, to the Emperor Napoleon, an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, in rent charge, in the Great Book of France, of which 1,000,000 shall be in reversion to the Empress. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, are granted, in full property and sovereignty to her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa; they shall pass to her son, and to the descendants in the right line. The Prince, her son shall henceforth take the title of Prince of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. All the powers engage to employ their good offices to cause to be respected by the Barbary powers the flag and the territory of the Isle of Elba, for which purpose the relations with the Barbary powers shall be assimilated to those with France.

The rest of the articles generally relate to the distribution of revenue and property among the Ex^{te} Emperor's family, and others relative to passports for his free passage out of France; in these it is remarkable that the Corvette employed in conveying him and his household is to belong in full property to the Emperor, who is likewise to retain as his guard 400 men, volunteers as well as officers, sub-officers, and soldiers; nor is any Frenchman or his family who shall have followed the Emperor Napoleon or his family, be held to have forfeited his rights as such by not returning to France within three years.—It appears, notwithstanding the contradictory reports in the French papers, by a letter from an English officer at Elba, of the 22d ult. that Bonaparte was then in perfect health, up every morning and on horseback at four o'clock—building, projecting works, &c. in short, the same charlatan as ever.

Notwithstanding the honours heaped on Talleyrand, private accounts say the difference between the king and his new minister is daily increasing. The latter certainly sees the constitution he proposed almost wholly set aside. The state of the finances is very low, being exhausted by the allied armies; yet the main dread of the French is, that the King being old,

will resign himself into the hands of his priests; to their pernicious influence several unpopular measures are already imputed. To prevent the shops, the theatres, and other places of entertainment from being opened, as soon on Sundays as on other days, in the eyes of an Englishman, seems highly proper; but in Paris it is much doubted whether this will make the morals of the people a bit better. In the mean while the murmurs of the Parisians are loud. "Bonaparte," they say, "did nothing so tyrannical as this." A good example of honour and integrity in their rulers would do infinitely more good than any of these external ceremonies and regulations; besides, a thousand instances may be adduced of the danger and absurdity of introducing any sudden changes in the usages of a people, and in the worst sense of the word, no calamity ought to be dreaded by any people more than what has been called "a religious monarch." After all, the boasted "Deliverance of Europe" has certainly left France in the hands of her Kings, and Spain in those of the Inquisition; though in Spain "the priests rule over the people, it is because the people love to have it so."

GERMANY

Is now undergoing a kind of moral and civil revolution in the change of habits and manners, which must necessarily follow the expulsion of the French. Hamburgh being free, its bank is fast recovering its credit.—The *Hamburgh Correspondent*, a newspaper, so long suppressed, has again made its appearance; the first number of which is said to contain a most extraordinary article; that is to say, the Emperor Alexander had confirmed to the French Marshal Ney, the title of Prince of the Moskwa besides making him a present of 5000 peasants. At Hamburgh in particular many hundreds of labourers will be employed in demolishing the immense works raised by the French.

SPAIN.

Contrary to the expectation of many, it appears that the people at large are in a state of cordial co-operation with their beloved Ferdinand, in restoring the church to its primitive power; in the establishment of the Inquisition, the convents, and the appendages of

its holy brotherhood, &c. But the ceremony does not stop here; the communication by the Cortes is not the end, but, by a kind of postscript, the makers and abettors of it are sent to death and exile.—The Duke of Wellington's title, for reasons which can easily be guessed at, is, perhaps, the only one given by the Cortes which will be retained; this having been confirmed by Ferdinand, who will probably very soon fill up the vacancies he has made by a new creation of his own. Accordingly we find he has actually honoured the Prince Regent of England with the order of the Golden Fleece, as also the King of Prussia, the Duke of Wellington, and the Prince of Benevento.

DOMESTIC.

Nothing of a domestic nature has excited more attention than the case of the Princess of Wales; very early in the month, some rumours of a correspondence between the Queen and Princess of Wales being afloat, and the matter being mentioned in the House of Commons, the Speaker informed the House, that since he had taken the chair, he had received a letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, which, by the permission of the House, he would read. It was to the following effect:

"Countess House, June 3, 1814,

"The Princess of Wales desires Mr. Speaker to inform the House of Commons, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been advised to take such steps as will prevent her Royal Highness's future appearance at Court; and has also declared his fixed and unalterable determination not to meet her Royal Highness, either in public or private, in future, on any occasion whatever. The proceedings of 1807, and of last year, are in the recollection of the House, as well as the full and ample justification of the conduct of her Royal Highness, to which those proceedings led. It is impossible for the Princess of Wales to conceal from herself that those who advised the Prince Regent to adopt such measures as have been adopted towards her Royal Highness, may have ultimate objects in view, which may not only tend to endanger the succession to the Throne, but also the peace and tranquillity of these realms. Had the Prin-

cess of Wales been disposed even to keep silence under these circumstances, as respected herself, yet she would have felt it due to her daughter, and to the country, to make this communication to the House. Her Royal Highness has enclosed copies of the Correspondence between her Majesty and herself, which she desires Mr. Speaker also will communicate to the House of Commons."

After the Speaker had read this correspondence, Mr. Lygon moved the standing order of the House for excluding strangers, which was, of course, immediately enforced, and the gallery cleared. We understand that Mr. Methuen, after adverting at some length to the injurious treatment experienced by the Princess of Wales, and the recent indignity cast upon her by excluding her, on the eve of the arrival of those august personages, who are expected to honour this country with their presence, and also of the nuptials of her daughter with the Prince of Orange, moved for an Address to the Prince Regent, to know by whose advice he had been induced to form the unalterable resolution of never meeting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on any occasion, either in public or in private.—Mr. B. Bathurst contended, that there was no prohibition against the Princess of Wales attending her Majesty's drawing-room. Parliament had not interposed in the differences between members of the Royal Family in former reigns, and he deprecated such interference on the present occasion. The unhappy disagreements between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales might have originated in difference of taste, and in many cases wholly unconnected with guilt or innocence. Upon this subject, however it should be recollected, that with regard to some minor charges, the acquittal of the Princess had not been so complete as had been maintained.—Mr. Whitbread said the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman was like the conduct of the advisers of the Prince Regent—irresolute, wavering, and contradictory. The Princess of Wales had been publicly received at Court as a symbol of her complete acquittal. If any one questioned her right to appear where the King placed,

her, it was to be hoped that she would, notwithstanding the moderation she had evinced, accept the advice to appear at Court, and then let it be seen who would advise that admittance be refused to her. If the Prince's advisers intended to try the question of divorce, the sooner they spoke out the better.—Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. C. Williams Wynne, and Mr. Tierney, were of opinion that the present motion came forward in a very unparliamentary shape; but unless something were done to enable the Princess of Wales to appear at her Majesty's next drawing-room, a motion on the subject should be brought forward in another shape—Mr. Methuen, with an understanding, that unless such an arrangement were made, a new motion on the subject should be brought forward, consented to withdraw his present motion, which was done accordingly.

The Royal Correspondence alluded to consists of a Letter of the Princess of Wales to the Prince Regent, dated Connaught House, May 20, 1814. In this she encloses a note she had received from the Queen and the answer she had transmitted to her Majesty, saying, it would be in vain for her to enquire into the alarming determination his Royal Highness had taken never to meet her on any occasion either in public or private, and adding that she had only been restrained by motives of personal consideration towards her Majesty, from exercising her right of appearing before her at the public drawing room, to be held in the ensuing month: she then complains of mysterious injuries upon undefined charges, since his Majesty's lamented illness, and insists she will not be treated as guilty having been declared innocent. In a case where she is not absolutely bound to assert her rights, she says she waves them, in order to relieve the Queen from the painful situation in which she had been placed by the Prince Regent. The time for excluding her from the Queen's drawing Room, she considers as particularly galling; as amongst other illustrious strangers arrived in London, she observes that the heir of the House of Orange had announced himself to her as her future son in law. From that society, she says she is un-

justly excluded, and when her daughter was to appear for the first time in the splendor and publicity becoming her approaching nuptials, this she observes was the moment chosen for treating her with fresh and unprovoked indignity. Hinting at the future coronation, she observes "Occasions may arise, one she trusts is far distant, when she must appear in public, and his Royal Highness must be present also. "Has your Royal Highness," she says, "forgotten the approaching marriage of our daughter and the possibility of our coronation?"

The next communication is from the Queen to the Princess of Wales, dated Windsor Castle, May 23, 1814; this mentions the Prince Regent's note containing the determination above mentioned, "Not to meet the Princess any where, for reasons of which he alone can be the judge." The Queen complains of the painful necessity of intimating to the Princess of Wales, the impossibility of her Majesty's receiving her Royal Highness at her drawing rooms.

In the answer of the Princess of Wales to the Queen, she dwells upon the affectionate regard with which the King was so kind as to honour her, and says, that though now without appeal or protector, she cannot so far forget her duty to the King and herself as to surrender her right to appear at any public drawing room; however, in the present instance she should not present herself at the drawing rooms of the next month. After repeatedly urging her innocence, she requests her Majesty to do her the justice of acquainting the Illustrious Strangers, with the motives of her personal consideration towards the Queen, which alone could induce her to abstain from exercising her right to appear at the drawing rooms: This note is dated Connaught House, May 21, 1814.

The Queen in a note, written in answer to the above, says, she could have felt no hesitation in communicating what she had requested to the Illustrious Strangers, if her Royal Highness had not rendered a compliance with her wish to this effect unnecessary, by intimating her intention of making public the cause of her absence.

The Princess of Wales in reply to this note, thanks her Majesty, but

thinks the communications she requested not less necessary on account of any publicity which it may be in her power to give to her motives, and therefore entreats the good offices of her Majesty upon an occasion wherein the Princess of Wales feels it so essential that she should not be misunderstood: This is dated May 26, 1814.

The Queen in answer to this, acknowledges the receipt of this last note, but repeats her opinion that it requires no other reply than that conveyed to her Royal Highness's former letter: this is dated May 27, 1814.

But it seems after all, that Kings may decree and Princes may determine to no purpose: the Prince Regent, notwithstanding his astonishing declaration never to meet the Princess of Wales either in public or private, was nevertheless most disagreeably surprised by her presence, when and where it was least expected. On Saturday night, June 11, the intention of the Allied Sovereigns to visit the Opera having been publicly announced, the doors were no sooner thrown open, than every place both in pit and gallery were filled, and long before the curtain drew up the House presented a brilliant and unexampled display of rank and fashion. The illustrious visitors did not arrive till half past ten, at which time the Prince Regent entered his box amidst the most enthusiastic shouts of applause: he was followed by the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburgh, the King of Prussia, his two sons, and the other of the distinguished characters who had dined at Kice House. In fact, some hundreds of persons forced themselves into the house without paying: however the national air of "God save the King" being twice sung, the Emperor, the Regent, and King of Prussia had only sat down a few minutes, when the Princess of Wales who had been some time in her private box, being discovered, her name passed from mouth to mouth; the spectators turned for the time from the Emperor and King of Prussia and hailed the Princess with loud acclamations. The Regent who has long been famed for the most graceful bow in Europe, rose from his seat, and never exhibited more ease and dignity than in the bow he made at that moment: the august Personages

sitting near him rose and made the same reverence: some people very fondly anticipated a happy reconciliation from this circumstance; but alas! the Courier, called by some the Carlton House Gazette, soon undeceived them!—The Prince it was there said, was only discharging his duty by accompanying the Illustrious Strangers to the Opera, without any intention of meeting the Princess there. The recurrence of the scene that took place 15 years ago, was then referred to, when the Princess went every night to the Opera, where she was applauded at the expense of her husband, and the writer seems to congratulate himself very highly, because the Prince in the latter instance was "not at all embarrassed!"—On this occasion, the question has been asked, "Why were the illustrious Visitors put in the way of being witnesses to such a squabble as was apprehended? Why did not the contemplation of such an event at the present moment, prevent the issuing of that extraordinary prohibition which has enlisted the whole nation as one man on the side of the Princess? Is one individual to strike another, and because the other returns the blow, is that other to be complained of and abused as a causer of strife and a fomenter of discord? God forbid!"

At length Mr. Methuen's motion, put off from time to time, was brought forward, on Thursday, June 23. It was for referring the Princess of Wales's letter to the Speaker, to the consideration of a committee: Mr. Methuen stated his object to be the procurement of an increased establishment for her Royal Highness. Lord Castlereagh expressed himself favourable to that measure; but conceived that submitting her Royal Highness's letter to a committee would not tend to further it. After a discussion of considerable length, the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that Lord Castlereagh would speedily bring down a message from the Prince Regent on the subject: much to the honour of several persons belonging to her Royal Highness's household, it appeared in the course of the debate, that in consideration of the very limited nature of her finances, they had performed their functions gratuitously, by which means the Princess had

not been under the necessity of contracting any fresh debts.

There being no longer any doubt of the rupture of the negotiation for the marriage of the Prince of Orange, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, this is said to have been owing to an attempt made to introduce a clause in the marriage contract, precluding the Prince from taking her royal highness out of the kingdom, at any time, though he had solemnly pledged himself as a man of honour, that she should be absent only two or three weeks, and that he should not have been desirous even of that, were it not for the gracious desire of the people of Holland, to see his august spouse.

Some persons with no small shew of probability, ascribe this unwillingness of the Princess to leave the country, to her attachment to her mother, and her apprehensions, (as her marriage would be more political than natural) of sharing the same fate.

On Wednesday, June 8th, the trial of Lord Cochrane and others came on, for conspiring to defraud the Stock Exchange, by circulating false news of Bonaparte's defeat, his being killed by the Cossacks, &c. to raise the funds to a higher price than they would otherwise have borne, to the injury of the public, and to the benefit of the conspirators. Mr. Gurney called witnesses to prove that Col. De Bourg, who pretended to have been conveyed in an open boat from France and landed at Dover with the above intelligence, was Randon de Berenger; that he wrote to Admiral Foley, who, but for the haziness of the weather, would have telegraphed the intelligence to the Admiralty—the precise object which the conspirators had in view. That he afterwards proceeded through Canterbury to London, dressed as a foreign officer, repeatedly telling the post-boys that he was the bearer of glorious news, until he came to the Elephant and Castle in the Kent-road, when finding no hackney-coach there, he was set down at the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, where he stepped into a hackney-coach, and was traced to a house then recently taken by Lord Cochrane, in Green-street, Grosvenor-square. The effect which this news had on the funds, particularly

omnium, is well known: the latter rose $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 per cent premium. But no confirmation having been received at the admiralty, omnium began again to get down, when an important auxiliary to this fraudulent contrivance appeared. This was the arrival of three apparently military officers in a post chaise and four from Northfleet, having the drivers and horses decorated with laurel. These were Sandon, M'Rae, and Knight, in disguise. To spread the news they drove through the city, over Blackfriars-bridge, and were set down near the Marsh-gate, where they tied up their cocked hats, put on round ones, and walked away. This last contrivance raised omnium to 32 per cent. Much evidence was adduced by the counsel to connect the parties; and to shew that the two arrivals were branches of the same conspiracy: the amount of the stock in the possession of Lord C. and Messrs. Johnstone and Butt amounted to nearly one million; and that but for the plan of raising the funds, they must have been defaulters to the amount of 160,000*l.* and nearly ruined by their speculations. Sandon, Holloway, and Knight were jobbers in the funds—the two latter had confessed what was their object to the Stock Exchange Committee, though they denied any participation with the other parties. Berenger's hand-writing was proved; and the coat, purchased at Solomon's of Charing-cross, was identified as having been bought and worn by him, and then sunk in the Thames, from whence it was accidentally drawn up by a fisherman. M'Rae, who was in distressed circumstances, lodged at Mrs. Alexander's in Fetter-lane; and received 50*l.* for his services; he made no defence.—Mr. Serjeant Best, for the defendants, contended, and proved by calling Lord Yarmouth, Col. Torrens, and Admiral Beresford, that Lord Cochrane was acquainted with De Berenger on honourable grounds—not arising from stock-jobbing transactions—having exerted himself to get him into the navy; likewise that he had authorised his brother to sell his stock whenever he could get a profit of one per cent. To account for the 450*l.* in notes found upon De Berenger when taken being the produce of a cheque of Mr. Coch-

rane Johnstone, he called Mr. Tahourdin, the solicitor, and other witnesses, who proved that Mr. De Berenger had been employed to survey some grounds belonging to him near the Regent's Park, upon which it was in contemplation to build a new Ranelagh, and for which prospectuses had been issued. For this service Tahourdin had remitted him 250*l.* on Mr. C. Johnstone's account.—Mr. Serj. Pell addressed the jury in behalf of Sandom, Holloway, and Knight. An alibi was set up on the part of De Berenger, and his servants Smith and his wife were called to prove that he slept at home on the night of Sunday, Feb. 20; and M'Guire, a servant at a live-ry-stable, deposed, that he saw him at Chelsea on that evening; but they varied as to the dress he wore. At three on Thursday morning the court adjourned: it afterwards met at ten o'clock, when Mr. Gurney having replied, Lord Ellenborough took two hours to sum up. The jury then retired two hours and a half; on their return they found *All the Persons indicted—Guilty.*

Monday, June 13th, Lord Cochrane understanding from his counsel, that they could not appear for him in the Court of King's Bench to move for a new trial, in conformity to his lordship's wishes, as the rule was, that where there were many persons embraced by the indictment, all must be present; and as that was not possible, the other parties not being within his controul, his lordship appeared in person, and addressed the court in a manly and dignified manner, declarative of his innocence, and entreating the court, that for the sake of justice, they would grant a new trial; and that he had affidavits in his hand, on which he founded his application. When refused to be heard, his lordship concluded with observing, that it was indeed hard, that he should be denied an opportunity of doing justice to his character; because the guilty dared not appear in the place, in which he then stood.—Lord Coch-

rane said, he had been so conscious of his own innocence, that he had never thought it necessary to instruct counsel, as several gentlemen in court knew, nor had he even read a brief on the subject, till after the trial, when he found that a very great error had crept into it, in respect to the evidence of his servants, as to the dress of the stranger who called at his lordship's house in his absence. They were represented as admitting that he was dressed in a red coat, whereas, all they had stated was, that he appeared to be a military officer, to which character they, as a matter of course, attached the idea of a red coat, though it might equally well have been green. Here the matter dropped, and his lordship, of course, took nothing by his motion.

On being brought up for judgment on Monday, June 19, the judge pronounced the following sentence:—"That you, Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, and that you Richard Gathorne Butt, do pay a fine of one thousand pounds to the king; and that you John Peter Holloway, having also benefited from this infamous conspiracy, do pay a fine of five hundred pounds to the king. That you, the six several defendants, Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, Richard Gathorne Butt, John Peter Holloway, Charles Randon de Berenger, Henry Lyte, and Ralph Sandom, be severally imprisoned in the custody of the marshal of the marshalsea of this court for the term of twelve calendar months, and that during that period you Charles Randon de Berenger, you Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, and you Richard Gathorne Butt, be set in and upon the pillory in the front of the Royal Exchange, for the space of one hour, between the hours of twelve at noon and two in the afternoon; and that you Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, Richard Gathorne Butt, and John Peter Holloway, be further imprisoned until your several fines be paid."

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AFTER various reports of their arrival, and numerous delays, it became known for a certainty that on Monday, June the 6th, the Emperor of Russia, the King Prussia, &c. had landed at Dover, from the Impregnable and Jason. Their majesties were accompanied by the two eldest sons of the King of Prussia, Prince William his brother, Prince Frederic his nephew, Prince Augustus his cousin, Marshal Blucher, Baron Humboldt, Counts Hardenberg and Nesselrode, Baron Anstet, Prince Gardriska, Gen. Czernicheff, Dr. Wyiel (Physician to the Emperor), Sir C. Stewart, Col. Cooke, Capt. Wood, &c. Their majesties were received on shore by Lord's Yarmouth, C. Bentinck, and the Earl of Rosslyn. The Duke of Clarence who brought them from Boulogne, had

provided a splendid entertainment, of which most of the royal and illustrious persons partook. The Emperor Alexander appeared somewhat indisposed by the common effects of a sea voyage in windy weather. Counts Platoff, Barclay de Tolly, and Tostoi, and Prince Metternich (the Austrian minister) had previously landed. The cossack chief shook hands with all. It was generally imagined their Majesties would have proceeded publicly from Dover to the capital. In consequence, at an early hour, the road from London to Dover, an extent of 72 miles, presented a spectacle unequalled in its kind. At three the expectant multitude became quite impatient, when intelligence arrived at Shooter's Hill, that at Welling, where the cavalcade had changed horses, Sir C. Stewart had said that their Majesties had gone up to town two hours before.

in a private manner. This was not immediately credited, as detachments of dragoons were yet seen on the road, intended as escorts, and the Prince Regent's servants and horses were kept waiting as a relay on Shooter's Hill. The unexpected news however was soon found to be true. The Emperor had entered London about half-past two, in the carriage and four of Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador, without a single attendant: Lords Yarmouth and Bentinck preceded him in a post-chaise. Marshal Blücher left Welling by the lower road. When the Emperor arrived at the Pulteney Hotel, he passed through the lower apartments without being recognised. He ascended the first flight of stairs when the Prince Gagarin announced his arrival. At the same instant his sister, the grand duchess, met him on the stairs. The tidings of the Emperor's arrival resounded not only throughout the house, but in the street, where an immense concourse of people expressed their joy by huzzas and "Long live the Emperor." His Imperial Majesty appeared shortly afterwards at the balcony, and bowed in the most condescending manner, which he continued to do occasionally till eleven o'clock at night, the people shouting their applause. At half past four o'clock the Emperor accompanied by Count Lieven, went to see the Prince Regent at Carlton-House. He was received in a very private manner by the Prince Regent, who gave his Majesty a most hearty welcome.

The King of Prussia, his sons, and their numerous suites, came also in a very private manner, and arrived at Clarence-House (which had been fitted up for their residence,) St. James's, about three o'clock. About four his Majesty went to Carlton-House, and was cordially received by the Regent, with whom he remained half an hour. His Majesty afterwards visited the Duke and Duchess of York, whose house is just opposite.

At six o'clock Marshal Blücher arrived in St. James's Park by the Horse-Guards, in the Prince Regent's open carriage. His countenance is most manly and expressive, bearing the effects of the severities he has encountered: the mustachios on his upper lip are exceedingly prominent.

The drivers as directed, made first for Carlton-House; no sooner were the stable-gates opened than there was a general rush in of the horse-men and the public at large. All restraint upon them was in vain; the two sentinels at the gate with their muskets were laid on the ground, and the porter was overpowered. The multitude proceeded up the yard shouting the praises of Blücher. Colonels Bloomfield and Congreve came out and received the General uncovered, and in that state conducted him to the principal entrance of Carlton-House. The crowd assembled in Pall-Mall now lost all respect for the decorum of the place: they instantly scaled the walls, and their impetuous zeal upon this occasion was indulged, and the great doors of the hall were thrown open to them. After the first interview of the General with the Prince, an interesting scene took place. The Prince Regent returned with the gallant Blücher from his private apartments, and in the centre of the grand hall, surrounded by the people, placed a blue ribbon on his shoulder, (fastening it with his own hand,) to which was hung a beautiful madallion, with a likeness of the Prince Regent richly set with diamonds. Marshal Blücher knelt while the Prince was conferring this honour, and on his rising kissed the Prince's hand. The Prince and the General afterwards bowed to the public, whose acclamations in return exceeded description. The General afterwards proceeded to the house of Mr. Gortin, in St. James's Palace, adjoining the Duke of Cumberland's, followed by an immense multitude.

The Emperor of Russia's countenance is strikingly indicative of his known character: a large liberal handsome front, a mild eye, features full of collectedness and dignity, a bold and manly person, complete what might be pictured for the idea of one of those men without whom, as Lavater says, "the world could not go on." The King of Prussia's appearance is perfectly military. His countenance not unlike that of one who has seen some painful days, strongly marked with care, but masculine and composed. His complexion peculiarly brown.

The pursuits of the Emperor Alex-

ander, have been quite similar to those of his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and afford evident proofs of praiseworthy curiosity and good taste. He has a perfect indifference to show and parade. Such is his activity that they who would observe him well, must be at least as early risers as himself. On Tuesday morning, he breakfasted by eight, and walked in Kensington Gardens with his sister. He returned to the Pulteney Hotel at ten, and proceeded in one of the Prince Regent's carriages to view Westminster Hall and the Abbey, the tombs of the illustrious dead. His sister and himself afterwards visited the British Museum. At one he held levee at Cumberland House, which he used as his state apartments, and was visited by the Prince Regent, who afterward attended the levee of the King of Prussia, at Clarence House. Between five and six, both these illustrious sovereigns, with their respective suits, attended the Court of her Majesty, which was held expressly for their introduction, at the Queen's palace. At seven the Court closed. After which her Majesty, the Princesses, the Allied Sovereigns, their families, &c. dined with the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

On Wednesday, the Emperor Alexander rode in Hyde Park between seven and eight o'clock, accompanied by Lord Yarmouth and Col. Bloomfield. From thence they rode to Westminster, crossed the bridge, and went through Southwark into the city. They passed the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House shortly after eight, and turning round by the Bank and the Excise Office, proceeded through Finsbury-square, along the City-road, the New road towards Paddington, and returned down the Edgware-road and Hyde Park to the Pulteney Hotel. The Emperor wore a plain blue coat. In riding along the City-road, his saddle girth became loose, on which his Majesty dismounted and fastened it with his own hands.—After breakfasting, the Emperor, with the Duchess and a party of distinction, left the Hotel in their carriages without military escort, and proceeded along the Strand and Fleet-street to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The Emperor was in plain

clothes; the Duchess in a white silk dress, with a plume of feathers. After viewing this majestic production of British architecture, the royal party took leave of the Bishops of London and Hereford, and visited the London Docks—those great works and symbols of unexampled commercial prosperity. The Emperor returned through the Strand. The veteran Blücher visited the Admiralty on Thursday at two o'clock, and was received by Lord Melville and other Members of the Board. After viewing the interior, he examined the telescope. The view from thence to the east, over the Thames, and to the south and west over St. James's Park, and into Kent and Sussex is particularly attractive; and, together with the immense concourse of spectators parading the streets, struck the attention of the Marshal in a great degree; and he observed to Col. Lowe in German, that "there was no such place as London in the world." In the evening the Hero accompanied the Duchess of York, the Prussian Princess, &c. to the Opera. The populace uniformly throng round Blücher and Platoff to shake hands, which those veterans do with great cordiality, adding, "I thank you, I thank you." Some of the ladies of Dover wished Blücher to spare them a lock of hair. He bowed and smiled, but begged to be excused; adding, with an allusion to the baldness of his head, "ladies, were I to give each of you one hair, I should have none left." Platoff, good humouredly, obeying the calls of the populace, frequently shewed himself at his windows.

At a Court held at Carlton House, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, with Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, were elected Knights of the order of the Garter. The Prince Regent was the same day, invested by the Austrian Ministers with the order of the Golden Fleece; and by the Prussian Monarch, with the order of the Golden Eagle.

Thursday, the allied sovereigns breakfasted together at seven, at the Pulteney Hotel, with the Grand Duchess. They afterwards set out, accompanied by Marshal Blücher, Gen. Platoff and a numerous suite, for Ascot Heath races. They went by the

Fulham road, over Putney-bridge, and arrived at Richmond-hill at nine. They alighted at the Star and Garter tavern, where they partook of a cold collation. The whole party then walked on the Terrace, and expressed themselves quite delighted with the beauty of the scene. Between ten and eleven they got into their carriages to proceed to Hampton Court. Through the mistake of the postillions, they were separated for a time, the Emperor and his suite going by the way of Kingston, while the King and Princess of Prussia went over Richmond-bridge, through Twickenham, Teddington, and Bushy Park. The two parties met again at Hampton Court, and viewed its beauties with as much attention as the short time admitted. Their Majesties assumed no character of pomp, but conversed most affably with all.

On Saturday about eleven, the Emperor of Russia, with his sister the Duchess of Oldenburgh, in one of the Prince Regent's carriages, passed through the Strand into the city, to visit further objects of their enlightened curiosity. The Duchess wore a very large bonnet, which prevented her face from being seen.—The royal party alighted at the gate of the Bank, in Lothbury. They were received by the Bank Volunteers with presented arms. The governor, deputy-governor, and court of directors of that magnificent national establishment, conducted the visitors through the various departments of that extensive building. His Imperial Majesty listened with great attention to the explanations which were given of the several offices, and expressed much admiration of the systematic manner in which the business appeared to be conducted. He added, with much affability and condescension, that he was extremely obliged for the polite attentions shown to him and his sister; and that he was convinced, by what he had seen and heard, that the character acquired by the people of England for their extensive commerce, their wealth, and their liberality, was not more great than deserved. After viewing the whole of the building, the illustrious party partook of a cold collation which had been prepared. About

one they departed, leaving their hosts enchanted at their free, affable, and obliging manners. At five in the evening, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by his suite, proceeded from the Pulteney Hotel to his state apartments, in the Duke of Cumberland's house, at St. James's. About six he was waited on by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the whole of the Aldermen and Common Council, in their civic robes, with an address of congratulation.

His Imperial Majesty with great courtesy, returned his thanks for the honour conferred on him, in a short speech in English, which was very elegant and gracefully delivered. The corporation next waited on the King of Prussia at Clarence House. He did not answer them in English, but received them very graciously, and with the utmost politeness.

On Saturday the 11th, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, &c. visited the King's Theatre. The pressure at the doors was such as to overbear all resistance, and the majority of the company entered without the usual ceremony of paying their money at the doors. Amongst the company were the Prince Regent, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, and Cambridge, the Princes of Prussia, &c. God save the King, was sung amidst the loudest acclamations. The Prince Regent bowed three times towards the Princess of Wales. The Emperor of Russia also bowed to her royal highness. Some time after the other strangers, the venerable Blücher made his appearance; it is needless to say, that the plaudits by which he was greeted, were as loud and as sincere as any that had been before bestowed. On the following day, Sunday, the exhibition in Hyde Park was most extraordinary. The sovereigns, the princes, the venerable Blücher, Platoff, and all the other illustrious strangers, mounted on the Prince Regent's horses, made their appearance in the ride; and it would seem as if every horse in the metropolis had resorted thither. The pressure was intolerable; the horses were so jammed together, that many Noblemen and Gentlemen had their knees crushed, and their boots torn off. We did not hear of any fatal accident. The in-

teresting Blucher was so cruelly persecuted, that he dismounted and took refuge in Kensington Gardens; but here being asfoot, he was more annoyed. He set his back against a tree, and seemed at length quite exhausted. The coarse kindness of our mob is more formidable to him than all the enemies he ever encountered. In the evening the Prince Regent gave a banquet to the illustrious strangers.

Another account says, "To give an idea of the distress, and we might almost say, the human misery which naturally arose out of such a vast assemblage as was collected in the Park on Sunday, is almost impossible. Every carriage was filled inside and out, by persons, who, regardless of the common rules of politeness, sought only their own personal convenience, and took possession of the first elevated spot which afforded the prospect of a glimpse of the objects of curiosity. Numberless were the quarrels and broils which resulted from such proceedings. For the most part, however, allowances were made for the crowd, and every accommodation which could be afforded was given. This accommodation was, however, but trivial, when compared with the myriads who were congregated together, and whose distressing cries, arising from the imaginary, as well as well-grounded fears of being crushed together between and under the wheels of the vehicles amidst which they were confined, excited the utmost alarm. In vain did those who, being elevated saw the impending danger, intreat the crowd to retire. All sense of courtesy was abandoned—and each was obliged, as the energy of despair prompted, to fight their own battle. Many were, of course, seriously injured, and accidents innumerable were momentarily occurring. In one place was seen a lady in hysterics—in another, a beautiful female, who had been torn from her protector, in the wildest affright, entreating mercy from the overwhelming throng—in a third place, were parents who had lost their children—and again, children who had lost their parents. Nothing in fact could exceed the dreadful, the irremediable confusion which every where prevailed. Amidst this harrowing noise,

the approach of the Emperor of Russia and his suite was announced.

That crowd which had before almost reached the acme of human wretchedness, was now destined to encounter new difficulties. The horse guards were constrained to resort to measures of downright hostility, to obtain a passage for the approaching cavalcade, and many were the severe contusions which the shins and toes of the populace received from their horses' hoofs, in order to avoid which, the pressure became so insupportable, that numbers who had stemmed every difficulty till then, were forced to yield to superior strength, and take refuge under the carriages, and even the horses, where in trembling anxiety, they awaited the hour of their liberation."

By seven o'clock on Monday, the 13th of June, the Admiralty, Navy, and Ordnance barges were collected at Whitehall-stairs, gaily dressed with streamers, pendants, and banners. A band of music was stationed in one of them. The admiralty barge had the royal standard—others the Russian and Prussian flags. It was a beautiful sight: the day was clear and bright: and the band playing at intervals the favorite national airs, made the scene truly delightful.

At nine o'clock precisely, a gun was fired, as a signal that the embarkation was about to commence. The Regent was escorted by a party of the horse guards to Whitehall-stairs; and the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the King of Prussia by detachments of the blues. The little fleet of barges, gay and glittering with flags, was collected in a line—other boats were in the distance. The barge for the reception of the Monarchs, was more distinguished than the rest, by the superior splendour of its decorations. As soon as the illustrious visitors stepped on board, the band struck up God save the King, and the fleet moved off, gliding gently down, and greeted with the acclamations of the thousands assembled on the wharfs and shores. The Adelphi Terrace, the most beautiful situation in the metropolis, was crowded, particularly the balconies, with some of the most beautiful women in the kingdom.

Their imperial and royal Majesties seemed struck with this view of London; for at one glance the eye takes in the two fine objects, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, with the intervening sweep of buildings, the Temple, Somerset-house, and the Adelphi Terrace.

As their Majesties passed under one of the arches of the Strand-bridge, they were saluted with a loud huzza from the crowd assembled upon the arch. Blackfriar's and London bridges were crowded, and there the same tribute was paid them. Off London-bridge the City barges, with the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. joined the procession. Their Majesties seemed struck with the number of ships below bridge. On the arrival of the royal visitors off Woolwich, the *Thïsbe* bearing the flag of Vice-admiral Legge, and other ships, fired a salute, and manned their yards. The ship named after the hero of Trafalgar was inspected. The royal party then proceeded to the arsenal and laboratory, and on their arrival, a discharge of great guns took place; the Earl of Mulgrave, officers of ordnance, &c. receiving them. In addition to the works exhibited, a quantity of Congreve's rockets were displayed.

On their return, at half past seven in the evening, it being known that they were to dine with the Marquis of Stafford, the footpath in Cleveland-square was filled with persons genteelly dressed, who conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. From the appearance of the noble marquis's mansion, the profuse and sumptuous provision, and the magnificence of the decorations, the monarchs and their august and gallant suites, will be very properly impressed with a just sense of the wealthy and highly respectable house of Stafford. The dinner was laid for sixty-four, in the old gallery, where every attention was paid in the preparations, which taste, elegance, art, and nature could produce. The gallery was perfumed with the most choice shrubs and plants, domestic and exotic. The Noble Marquis's services of plate were displayed on the occasion; the centre service was of gold. The Prince Re-

gent's and Royal Duke's pages were in attendance.

The King of Prussia arrived at eight o'clock; the Emperor of Russia at a quarter past eight. The Prince Regent followed soon after. They were all received by the Noble Marquis, wearing the Order of the Garter, in regimentals, accompanied by his son Earl Gower, and were greeted by the genteel assemblage in the avenues with three loud huzzas, which they returned, by bowing most respectfully. The royal family and the military heroes were greeted in like manner.

On Tuesday the 14th inst. they left London for Oxford, where they were received with all the honours due to their rank and conspicuous excellencies. The City and University presented addresses to the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander, and the King of Prussia. The Prince Regent inhabited Christ's Church; the Emperor of Russia, and Duchess of Oldenburg, Merton; and the King of Prussia, with his sons, Corpus Christi. Blücher, at the express desire of the Regent, stopped with him at Christ Church. The Prince of Orange was lodged at St. John's. The grand banquet in the evening, at the Radcliffe library was surpassingly beautiful, from the effect produced by the form of the edifice, and the facilities it affords for a perfect view of the company. About 200 dined, of whom 50 were the Prince's guests. The gallery was thrown open to the public, who ascended by the spiral staircase, and descended by a temporary wooden one erected externally. It was a truly gratifying sight to see the sovereigns of great countries, hitherto unknown to each other personally, sitting down together with social friendship, and chastened festivity, surrounded by multitudes of gladdened spectators. The Emperor of Russia was particularly cheerful, and conversed much. His accomplished sister, whose residence in this country has almost familiarised her to us, was not the least joyous partaker of the feast.

At night the whole city was illuminated. Though in displays of this kind in London we excel what could be expected here, in the magnificent and costly devices in front of our pub-

lic buildings, the illuminations of our private houses fall short of the beauty of those in the chief streets of Oxford. The serenity of the weather permitting it, the candles were placed on the outside of the houses, which gives a much stronger light: on some of them the number was countless.—The effect of the High-street was magical. The ancient battlements, turrets, and spires, thus rendered visible at midnight, were in the highest degree picturesque, and approached to the sublime. The porch of St. Mary, with its twisted columns, lighted up in exact correspondence with the features of the architecture, was enchanting. Festoons of variegated lamps were hung between all the pinnacles at the top of the south-side of the sacred edifice. Illuminating a church is rather uncommon; but a transparency explained, that it was in celebration of peace. Some paintings displayed a tolerable share of John Bull's humour. The well-dressed crowds (comprising Kings and Princes) who promenade the streets, the great number of elegant females, and the greater proportion of academical persons in their sable robes, intermixed with the grotesque appearance of the country folks, who had flocked from all parts to see the sight, gave one a notion of a carnival. But in the midst of all this splendour, before one in the morning, and most suddenly, the winds blew, and the rain descended, and the lights were extinguished; the glare of lightning flashed through the city, and the noise of thunder closed the hilarity of the scene.

The theatre had been opened very early, and the ladies were flocking there before seven o'clock. In the gallery, containing about 560, places were reserved for 100 who might accompany the Prince's guests.

With his characteristic activity, Alexander, after looking at his apartments at Merton, and the College, walked out to view the gardens behind, which adjoin the Classic-grove of Christ Church. He remained there a short time, surveying the beauties of the place, and was walking in the public streets before three o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fortescue, and the Earl of Essex, with whom he made

immediately the tour of the most distinguished colleges and public edifices. His Majesty, in the course of his walk, visited Brazen-nose, All Souls, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, and three other colleges, the Clarendon Printing-house, the Divinity School, and St. Mary's Church. The crowd following his Majesty from place to place, accumulated so as to render it expedient to make an open path for him, by sending a small detachment of dragoons, which dividing into two parts, the Emperor, and the noble party with him, walked between them. About five, Alexander returned to Merton, bowed to them, and retired to his apartments alone. There he was to receive the address of the mayor and Corporation of Oxford.

On Thursday morning the 16th, the Emperor of Russia, though he did not arrive in town till between two and three o'clock, attended a ball given by the Countess of Jersey, according to his promise, before he went to bed, and remained there till six o'clock. His Majesty rose about ten, and at eleven repaired to St. Paul's Cathedral, where he witnessed the annual assemblage of some thousands of the charity children belonging to the different parishes of the metropolis; an interesting sight, which does so much honour to British benevolence, and which cannot fail to make the most affecting impression on every beholder. His Prussian Majesty, and the Princes, his sons, were also present; and the august party were every where greeted, both in going and returning, with the cheers and acclamations of the people.

In the evening of the same day, their Majesties dined with Lord Castlereagh; and, after dinner, visited Drury-lane Theatre. After the play, the two sovereigns went to the Marchioness of Hertford's, where they remained till half-past five o'clock, engaged in the festive dance. At eleven o'clock on Friday morning, they set out to visit Chelsea Hospital and the Military Asylum, commonly called the Duke of York's school. The Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, his sister, afterwards visited Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory, &c.

On the next day, Saturday the

1840, the Prince Regent, with his exalted visitors, dined with the corporation of London, at Guildhall. The procession to Guildhall was the same as on the first visit of a King to the city after his coronation; and the whole rite was conducted on the ancient precedents. The Prince Regent went in the state carriage, with eight cream coloured horses. The yeomen of the guard, and all the officers of the household, attended the carriage. The King of Prussia accompanied his Royal Highness.—The Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburgh followed in the Prince Regent's state carriage, with six white horses. At Temple-bar, on the city side, the carriage was met by the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, on horseback.—The lord mayor presented the city keys to the Prince Regent, who returned them; and then the lord mayor, preceded by the aldermen, and having the sheriffs on his right and left hand, rode before the royal carriage to Guildhall. In the hall, the lord mayor stood behind the Prince Regent, who took the chair, supported on his right and left by the two Monarchs.

By three o'clock, on the day the Emperor, and King of Prussia, &c. &c. visited Merchant Taylors Hall, every avenue to the place was thronged, so that the regiment of militia under the command of Sir John Eamer could with difficulty keep the ground. Even before this hour nearly an hundred ladies of rank and distinction had repaired to the house of Mr. Teasdale, the Clerk of the Hall, who had fitted up a most elegant accommodation in the Court-yard to enable them to see the great Visitors as they passed. Soon after four o'clock those who had been invited began to arrive in great numbers, and by half past five there was scarcely a distinguished foreigner or Englishman of the selected party, but was ready to receive the Monarchs. The appointed hour was six; but either some accident, or it is probable the multiplicity of their engagements, delayed their arrival. It was after eight o'clock when three Royal carriages drove to the door, containing, along with others the Princes of Prussia: they were received with loud acclamations, and the regiment of militia presented arms, while the band

played *God save the King*. In about a quarter of an hour, a buz was heard in the distance, and then a shout that tore Heaven's concave. This was a sufficient announcement of the long expected guests; and in less than a minute, four carriages, filled with them and their party, preceded by a troop of horse, dashed up the street with the utmost rapidity.

The dinner being ended, the Duke of York gave as the first toast, "The King:" this was followed by great applause, and the Visitors seemed much amused at the hearty mode with which the English receive their toasts, "The Emperor of Russia," was the next toast: the applause was prodigious: he rose and bowed,—and his sister, the Duchess, rose, and bowed at the same time. It was difficult to say which was most delighted.—"The King of Prussia," was next given as a toast, and the company hailed it with equal congratulations. He bowed in return.—"The Prince Regent," and "The Emperor of Austria," then followed successively, and the same marks of approbation were bestowed on each.—Lord Castlereagh, and thanks to him for his exertions in concluding a safe and honourable peace,"—Lord Castlereagh, rose and returned thanks for the honour done him in coupling his name with such a transaction. His Lordship ascribed the chief merit of the peace as resulting from the valour of the Allies. He in consequence begged leave to propose as a toast—"The Allied Sovereigns and their brave Generals."—This was drank with great applause.—The health of "The Duchess of Oldenburgh" followed; and it being now about eleven o'clock the Illustrious Visitants withdrew; and after leaving Merchant Taylors Hall, visited Covent Garden Theatre; their reception there, and at Drury Lane, the reader will find in our Theatrical Recorder—p 493.

On Sunday the 19th, at ten in the morning, the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburgh went to the Quakers meeting in Peters Court, St. Martins Lane, where they remained near an hour. The same morning the King of Prussia went to St. George's Church, Hanover Square.

The time between Saturday and Monday, was principally occupied by

the Royal Strangers in visiting, particularly at Ostlands to see the Duchess of York, and at Chiswick the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Monday, June 20, was however a day of considerable import: The review in Hyde Park was uncommonly splendid, and more numerous attended than any has been for many years; about 12,000 troops, including the volunteers were assembled, but the spectators were innumerable.—This day was also chosen for the Proclamation of Peace; but a more meagre ceremony or procession was never witnessed, not a single sound of joy, vocal or instrumental, was heard on this occasion: it was not till four in the afternoon that the Heralds and the Military left St. James's, and it was six before they reached the Exchange. The Lord Mayor it is said was kept waiting at Temple Bar for several hours: and the only person of distinction that followed or witnessed the procession, was the Princess Charlotte of Wales, who was accommodated with a sight of it, at Mr. Child's the Banker, near Temple Bar.—The people under a mistaken idea of the magnificence of this spectacle, had either paid considerable sums for window room, or had been standing in the streets for many hours to be disappointed, as none of the illustrious personages made their appearance in the city. The Proclamation read was as follows:

"By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

"*A Proclamation.*

"GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendship between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty hath been concluded at Paris on the 30th day of May last; in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hereby to command, that the same be published throughout all his Majesty's dominions; and we do declare to all his Majesty's loving subjects our will and pleasure, that the said Treaty of Peace and Friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatsoever; strictly charging and commanding all his Majesty's loving subjects to take

notice hereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

"Given at the Court at Carlton House, the 17th day of June, 1814, and in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign.

The Emperor it seems dined privately with his sister at Pulteney Hotel, about three o'clock in the afternoon; but about half past eleven at night, both the Sovereigns, with the Prince Regent; &c. &c. attended White's Club Fete, at Burlington House in Piccadilly; where about two in the morning, near 2500 persons sat down to what was called a dinner.

On Monday evening, the illustrious strangers went to a private Court, held by her Majesty the Queen, to take their formal leave; this was previous to their attending White's Grand Fete, at Burlington House: On the same evening, the King of Prussia and his two sons, were a short time in the House of Lords, and the Emperor and his sister were likewise in the gallery of the House of Commons.—On Tuesday morning, the 21st, the Quakers, emboldened by the Royal visit to their meeting on Sunday, sent a deputation to wait on the Emperor of Russia, at the Pulteney Hotel, and presented him an Address, with some books.—On the same day, the King of Prussia visited the India House, and the Company's Warehouses. In the evening the Emperor went to dine with Count Lieven, and afterwards went to a grand Concert at Carlton House. About eight on Wednesday morning, the Emperor rose to prepare for his departure for Portsmouth: no person was admitted into the Hotel as a spectator, and all the visitors were in the Prince Regent's carriage by nine o'clock: as they were entering, a woman presented to the Emperor of Russia a book, another offered him a fine rose, which he presented to his sister, the Duchess of Oldenburgh. The carriage then drove off to the Tower of London, and the party afterwards visited Turner's, patent rope manufactory, Limehouse. About twelve o'clock they passed over London Bridge, on their way to Portsmouth, where having been entertained with a Grand Naval Review in the presence of the Duke of Wellington, and the Prince Regent, they left Portsmouth, to visit the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, and from

thence to the Prince's Pavilion at Brighton; afterwards to continue their journey along the coast to Dover, where they embarked for the Continent. After detailing an account of this visit, a weekly journal says "We delight in seeing Princes thirst after knowledge—not that knowledge which is derived from superintending the fashion of a coat, or the decorations of a drawing room,—but that which arises from a knowledge of the arts, manufactures, and commercial establishments of a country, which may turn out beneficial to their subjects." To this it may be added, if those monarchs should be able to advantage their own countries, by the visit they have made here, it will be at the expense of another nation, which ought to have kept them as ignorant of their resources as possible. However delighted the people have been with their stay, it is with good reason they now congratulate themselves on their departure, in the hopes that business will resume its natural course; for all the while they staid it was justly observed, "Every street, square, and even alley, in any part of the town where the strangers might be expected in the vicinity, presents the picture of a fair. The whole population seems emptied into London. The only questions are, 'Which way is the Emperor gone? Where is Blucher and Platoff?' running, hurrying, and huzzaing seems the whole business of the day.—While the higher orders are engaged in feasting, the lower seem content with fasting, provided they can but feast their eyes.

But, what seems a heaven for human beings, is in reality a hell for horses, who have scarcely a leg left to stand upon. The few spectators who have no opportunity to walk about by day, are running about at night to see the illuminations."

It would further appear that some great sacrifice was to be made, as there is scarcely a feathered fowl left alive for many miles round, a lamb in the flock, or an ox among the stalls. As for cases of complaint, these, of every description are totally lost, at least, for the present, in the madness of the crowd, the mirth of the multitude, and the melody of the music. Yet, notwithstanding our boast of liberality or hospitality, the prospect of peace has been celebrated in most of the provincial towns in a manner more congenial to the character of John Bull, than in the metropolis. The balls, illuminations, and fireworks were either preceded or followed by subscription dinners or suppers to the poor inhabitants, who were likewise regaled with much strong drink. For this purpose, two bullocks and ten sheep were roasted whole at Newark, and thirty sheep were slaughtered, and their carcasses cut up and given away at Peterborough; the wealthy residents of other places followed this example.

And whilst thus much is recorded to the credit of the country, it does not appear that a single shilling has been disbursed in this manner, in the metropolis, nor any where within its verge.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

ESSEX.

IN Colchester barracks a disturbance recently took place among the soldiers of the Piedmontese legion, which after being completed, clothed, and accoutred, was to be sent to Sardinia. Finding their comrades, whom they had left in prison, returning to their homes, they became dissatisfied, and in the course of two days between 30 and 40 of them deserted. To prevent this from spreading, the officer confined about 100 of them to their barracks, which they set on fire. One night a party of seven of them stabbed a man about a mile from Colchester, whose life is despaired of.

They are to leave Colchester and to proceed to Forton Prison, at Gosport, there to embark. They amount to 1700.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The two French prisoners, who have so long remained under sentence in Huntingdon goal, Jean Nicholas Deschamps and Jean Roubillard, (having been convicted of forgery at the summer Assizes in 1805, and respited during his Majesty's pleasure), have received a free pardon from the Prince Regent, and were conducted to Norman Cross, to be conveyed to France with the prisoners of war.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs.
Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended June 25th, 1814.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middsx.	69 7		33 7	27 0	Essex	67 4	29 0	33 0	23 8
Surrey	70 0	34 0	33 6	27 8	Kent	67 6		33 0	23 0
Hertford	65 0	33 0	38 0	27 2	Sussex	62 8		32 0	23 0
Bedford	65 5		34 9	24 6	Suffolk	62 7		31 0	23 1
Huntin.	61 5		32 8	22 4	Cambridge	60 4		32 0	17 10
Northa.	63 0	44 0	29 9	21 4	Norfolk	59 9	32 0	28 3	20 6
Rutland	66 9		32 0	27 6	Lincoln	62 5		29 2	17 8
Leicest.	70 4		33 6	25 0	York	63 9	44 0	37 0	23 8
Notting.	72 8	42 6	37 6	25 10	Durham	66 0		48 0	23 0
Derby	76 4			29 6	Northumberland	63 1	48 0	34 4	24 11
Stafford	77 4		39 2	26 7	Cumberland	73 6	45 4	33 10	23 6
Salop.	72 6	55 6	39 10	35 6	Westmorland	78 2	52 0	41 7	23 6
Herefor.	64 2	44 8	31 7	29 6	Lancaster	75 2			23 7
Wor'at.	70 3	49 10	42 8	34 2	Chester	70 5			30 4
Warwic.	72 0		40 0	33 8	Flint	72 11		44 3	
Wilts	61 6		29 10	25 6	Denbigh	77 2		44 9	27 3
Berks	70 4		31 0	26 7	Anglesea			36 0	16 0
Oxford	69 0		28 0	23 9	Carnarvon	80 0		42 0	22 8
Bucks	62 10		34 3	25 8	Merioneth	79 1		44 4	23 10
Brecon	73 6	44 9	43 1	22 4	Cardigan	79 0		38 0	16 8
Montg.	73 7		43 2	35 5	Pembroke	62 2		35 8	13 4
Radnor.	64 0		36 1	29 8	Carmarthen	69 5		33 1	14 0
					Glamorgan	73 11		37 4	24 0
					Gloucester	73 11		33 4	26 6
					Somerset	68 7			18 8
					Monmouth	74 4			
					Devon	71 2		30 7	23 11
					Cornwall	68 3		28 4	23 6
					Dorset	64 7		27 6	24 4
					Hants	65 3		29 6	25 10

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 69s. 2d.; Rye 42s. 9d.; Barley 35s. 5d.; Oats 25s. 1d.; Beans 44s. 8d.; Pease 47s. 2d.; Oatmeal 31s. 6d.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATERWORKS, BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c.

June 23, 1814.

DOCKS.

Commercial, 150l. per cent.
East India, 124l. per cent
London, 100l. ditto
West-India, 160l. ditto

CANALS.

Grand Junction, 235l. per share
Grand Union, 244. 10s. ditto
Huddersfield, 144. 10s. per share
Kennet and Avon, 22l. 10s. ditto
Lancaster, 204. 10s. ditto
Leicester Union, 136l. ditto
Regents 23l. per share discount.
Thames and Medway, 23l. per share.

L. WOLFE and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers.

WATERWORKS.

East London, 70l. per share
West Middlesex, 31l. ditto

INSURANCE-OFFICES.

Albion, 45l. per share
Atlas, 4l. ditto
Globe, 112l. ditto
Hope, 21.5s. ditto
Imperial, 49l. ditto

BRIDGES.

Strand, 28l. per share
Ditto Annuities, 15l. per share prem.
Vauxhall, 34l. per share
London Commercial Sale Rooms, 524. do.
Beeralstone Mines, 54l. per share prem.

BILL of MORTALITY, from MAY 25, 1814, to JUNE 21, 1814.

CHRISTENED.	BURIED.	
Males 983 } 1940	Males 752 } 1451	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <p>2 and 5 - 143</p> <p>5 and 10 - 90</p> <p>10 and 20 - 52</p> <p>20 and 30 - 104</p> <p>30 and 40 - 140</p> <p>40 and 50 - 119</p> <p>50 and 60 - 45</p> </div> </div>
Females 957	Females 692	
Whereof have died under two years old 490		
Peck Loaf, 8s. 11d. 3s. 10d. 3s. 11d. 3s. 11d.		
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 44 per lb.		

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PRICE OF STOCKS, from MAY 28, to JUNE 27, 1814, SOUTH AMERICA

Day	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Irish's p	Bank Long	Imperial	Imperial	Imperial	Om-	India	India	S. Sea	Old	New	Exche.	Consols.
1814	Stock	Rescue.	Consols.	Annu.	5p.C	Navy.	Annuities.	3 p Cent.	Imperial	num	Stock	Board.	Stock.	Ann.	5 p. Ann.	Bills.	
May	20	240 1/2	67 1/2	82			16 3-16ths			full.	195	11s. pm				6s. pm	68 1/2
June	1	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
2	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
3	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
4	balida.	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
5	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
6	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
7	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
8	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
9	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
10	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
11	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
12	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
13	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
14	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
15	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
16	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
17	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
18	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
19	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
20	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
21	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
22	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
23	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
24	balida.	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
25	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
26	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													
27	240	67 1/2	67 1/2	82 1/2													

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.
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